

FLT-I

Name → KRITI

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question.1 This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1A Oceanic trough is the depression in the sea floor. It is narrower and less in depth than trenches. Eg Banda Trough.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1B Shola forest is the vegetation type found in Southern India. They are evergreen montane forests. Eg Western Ghats → Nilgiris

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1C Lapilli is a volcanic intrusion form.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1D Albedo is the amount of sun light reflected back after receiving insolation. Eg Snow has the highest albedo.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1E Hydrogen Energy is a cleaner form of energy formed due to the fusion of two or more Hydrogen isotopes. eg  ${}^1_1\text{H} + {}^1_1\text{H} \rightarrow {}^2_2\text{He} + E$

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Q.15-4\*

प्रश्न:

Q.15-03

उत्तर:

1F East Boston is an industrial geographical centre located in California province of USA. Known for manufacturing machinery.

प्रश्न

Q.15-03

उत्तर

1G Tundra Biome → consists of sparse vegetation, low average temperature areas and presence of lichens, algae, mosses eg Northern Linnia.

प्रश्न

Q.15-03

उत्तर

1H Palghat Pass → situated in the state of Kerala, at the direction of western ghats providing discontinuity.

प्रश्न

Q.15-03

उत्तर

1I Greenhouse gas → responsible for absorption of long wave radiations and hence rise in temperature in the atmosphere eg  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$  etc

प्रश्न

Q.15-03

उत्तर

1J Dun and Duar → newest part of the Himalayas. Part of Shivalik Range. Eg Haridwar & Dehradun. Formed as a result of river depositions.



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3x15=45

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1K Soil → Soil is the first and foremost depositional material present in the Earth's surface. Eg Black soil, alluvial soil, clayey soil

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1L

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1M Salpura Maikal Category → part of MP's 3 physiographical divisions. It is a mountain range. It covers the districts of Betul, Chhinnahra, Badwani etc.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1N Five most populous districts of MP are :- Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Ujjain.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1O Three major power stations of MP are :-

- 1 Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- 2 Vardha Power Plant
- 3 Shehel Power Plant

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प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ.) अंकों का है।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्रश्न:

उत्तर: 2B NARMADA SON VALLEY → is part of Central Highlands. A narrow valley situated between Satpura and Vindhyan mountain ranges. It has been formed as a RIFT VALLEY due to geological disturbances. It is composed of Deccan Trap, Archaic and Vindhyan rock system. It covers around 26% area of MP. It covers districts of Mandla, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Khundwa etc. Rich in Black and Red soil. Major crops grown are wheat, cotton, paddy etc.

प्रश्न: 06



प्रश्न: 06



प्रश्न:

उत्तर: 2C REWA PANNA PLATEAU → A Triangle shaped plateau formed as a result of erosion of archaic rocks. It is located to the North East of Bundelkhand plateau. It covers 10.27% of the area of MP. Towards its South, Bhandar and Kaimur ranges of Vindhyan are present. Red, yellow and laterite soils are formed. It covers Rewa, Satna, Panna, Damoh districts. Wheat → major crop. Vegetation → Teak, Bamboo, Sheesham, Amroli → Limestone, Dolomite etc.



## SECTION - A

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प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।  
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर : 2D Narmada Valley Project and the associated Indira Sagar project deal mainly with construction of dams to fulfill the water availability requirements of the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. They are Hydropower projects and Narmada valley project was funded by World Bank also, its situated in Kevadia, Gujarat while Indira Sagar was setup on Narmada river in Khondwa with production capacity of 1000 MW.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर : 2E The cultivation of soyabean occurs in Ujjain, Dewas and Sajapur districts mainly and also in Dhar, Dhargone, Khondwa districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is a Rabi crop. Partially cultivation occurs in Balaghat, Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara, Satna and Rewa districts of MP. It is a Kharif crop and it requires good irrigation alongside seasonal rains.

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6x10=60

प्रश्न:

प्र/अ 06



उत्तर : 2F Dantewada is a district in the state of Chhattisgarh. It is part of Bastar Division. Situated on the banks of Shankari and Denkosi rivers. It is famous for Danteshwari temple and the world famous Bastar Dusshera, starts from Dantewada Shaktipeeth. It has a significant tribal population with Maoist insurgency movements at the front end. It is part of Bastar plateau and area has topography with hills and valleys.

प्रश्न:

प्र/अ 06



उत्तर : 2G



## SECTION - A

खंड - 31

प्रश्न: 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

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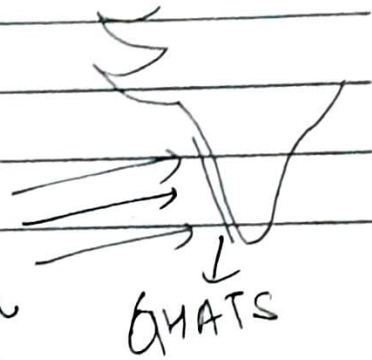
6x10=60

पृ. 31 06

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

211 Mountain Rain is a type of orographic rainfall which happens when moisture laden winds meet with an obstacle in the form of leeward side of mountain ranges or hills and thereafter the winds rise upwards and bring rainfall in the surrounding regions. Eg Western Ghats during South West Monsoon winds and Eastern Ghats during North East Monsoon.



प्रश्न

उत्तर:

212 Tsunami of 2004 which happened on 26/12/2004 struck the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands severely. Cause → Earthquakes inside the ocean due to disturbance beneath the earth. Prevention → Earthquake Mapping, mainly relief and rescue by Indian Army and CAPF, Release of funds from National Calamity Contingency Fund.



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प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।  
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प्रश्न:

P/M 06



उत्तर : 2J Intensive Agriculture → An agricultural type with both crop plants and animals involved.  
 → Large labour and capital involved  
 → Modern Equipments and fertilizers used to increase crop yield and productivity  
 → High input and High output per unit maintained and a low fallow ratio along with multiple crops planted per year. → Most widespread in developed nations like USA, Canada  
 → Disadvantage of unsustainability adding to climate change

P/M 06



उत्तर : 2K South Equatorial Current → It starts from the coast of Indonesia to Eastern coast of Africa which further breaks into Mozambique and Madagascar current which again combine to form Agulhas Current. Under the influence of Westerlies, Agulhas current turns into West wind drift and after striking west coast of Australia turns and joins South Equatorial Current & completes the cycle. → West Ocean current



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प्र./अ - 06

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

21 Thunderstorm is an intense local storm occurring due to very strong updraft of air and are associated with large, dense cumulonimbus clouds. → leads to heavy rainfall and sometimes cloud bursts also.

→ Intense updraft of air happens due to extensive low pressure air formation.

→ Atmospheric instability, warm and moist air, unstable air, orographic obstacle and summers contribute to Thunderstorm formation.

प्रश्न

उत्तर:

प्र./अ - 06

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3x15 = 45

Question 1 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न

पृ./मं 15



उत्तर

3A Soil Erosion and degradation is the major problem in the central India region.

→ The Plateau region and steep gradient cause soil erosion and affects the soil fertility of the state.

→ Already the soil degradation status in MP was assessed for its kind, degree, content, severity etc.

→ Around 59.1% of the total geographical area is degraded by various factors & processes.

→ Major factor of soil erosion is water erosion, loss of top soil, Terrain Deformation accounting for 55.66%.

→ In MP, one of the other factors of soil erosion is Deforestation.

→ Soil erosion in MP is mainly



## SECTION - A

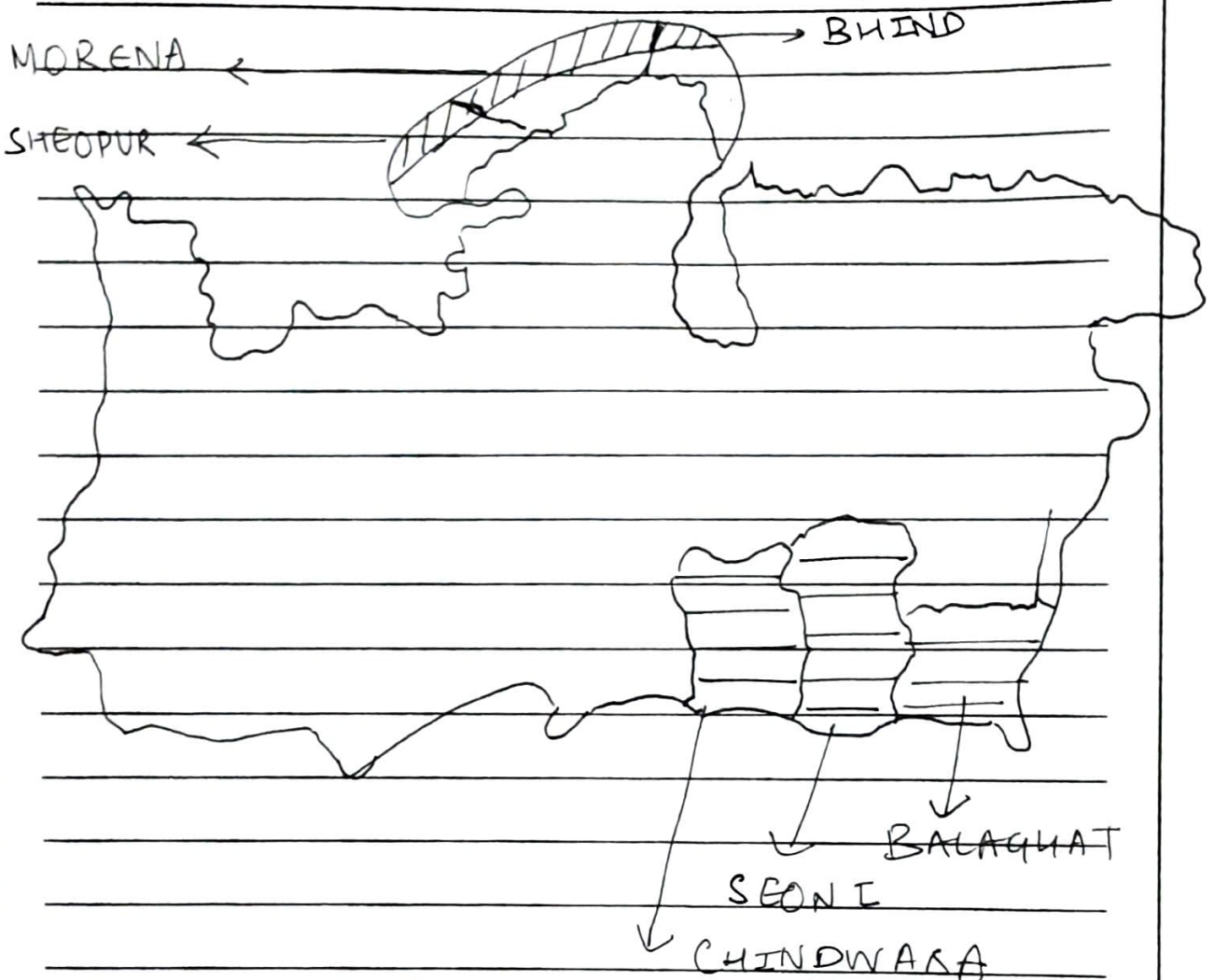
खंड - 'अ'

- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

in two regions →

- 1 Chambal Valley Region
- 2 Balaghat Satpura Region



- 1 In the Chambal Valley Region → Land degradation by ravines and gullies, loss of top soil, Unwalia, Morena, Sheopur belt is impacted and most of the soil erosion is by the Chambal River.

## SECTION - A

खंड- 'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न: 3

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

2 → In Satpura Balaghat region, High rain-fall causes layer erosion and leaching  
→ Balaghat, Seoni and Cherindwara are impacted by it.

Soil Conservation

Remedies

→ 1 Crop Rotation

◦ same crop rearing causes loss of nutrients

→ 2 Strip Cropping

◦ some strips fallow and others sown with crops. → Field is never left fallow.

3 Contour Ploughing

→ ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope.

4 Mulching → covering top soil between plants with straws etc maintaining moisture

5 Contour Barrier

6 Rock Dams

7 Terrace Farming

8 Contour Bunding

9 Wind Breaks

10 Intercropping

11 Sand fence + Afforestation → some of the other methods.

MP government's Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Management Mission and IWMP in Mandla and some other districts are step in right direction.



## SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न: 3

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ A minerals are naturally occurring homogeneous solid with a definite chemical composition, usually formed by inorganic processes.

→ MP is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most mineral rich state of India. As per Economic Survey 2018 → 8 types of minerals are found in MP.

→ MP is leading producer of Diamond, Copper, Dolomite, Rock phosphate, Fire clay and Manganese.

→ Some of the chief mineral based industries in MP are :-

1 IRON ORE → High quantity (67% Iron)

→ mainly found in Jabalpur, Vidisha, Bham, Jabalpur, Ujjain etc.

→ As per Economic Survey 2017-18 Total production of Iron ore in 2016-17 was 17.30 LAKH TONNES.

## SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

2 Coal → MP stands 4<sup>th</sup> in coal

production and is found in the districts of Sidhi, Shehrol, Umaria, Betul, Chhindwara etc.

→ Mainly found in Sohagpur, Jabalpur, Singrauli, Kenda valley regions

→ MP accounts for 7.5% of Total Coal Reserves of India → Mostly Bituminous coal is found in MP

→ Coal Belt of MP is divided into 2 belts

i) Saelpura Belt → covers southern

ii) Madhya Bharat districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshengabad

↓  
covers Sidhi, Singrauli, Shehrol, Umaria

3 Copper → Copper is extracted from metamorphic rocks. → found in Balaghat, Jabalpur, Sagar, Narsingapur, Anuppur, Shehrol, Shripuri regions of MP

→ Malajkhand is the largest open copper mine. Copper is produced by Hindustan Copper Limited.



## SECTION-B

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- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

→ MP is top producer of copper in India & accounts for 22% of India's copper production

4 Bauxite → MP: 5<sup>th</sup> in production  
 → Found in High plateau of Deccan trap  
 → found in Sheohar, Umaria, Salina, Rewa, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Mandla

5 Limestone → found in Salina, Rewa, Sidhi, Sagar, Katni, Deoria, Panna, Neemur districts → used in metal industry, chemical industry etc

6 Dolomite → Extracted when > 40% of Magnesium is found in limestone.  
 → Found in Balaghat, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Katni, Singrauli, Sidhi, Deoria districts  
 → Used as an ornamental stone and in Iron and Steel and refractory industries.

Henceforth there were the major mineral based industries related to major minerals found in MP.

## SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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प्रश्न:

- उत्तर : 3B, Census is the national population count of the citizens of a country. Census 2011 was the 15<sup>th</sup> all India level census conducted in the country.
- Census mainly takes place in two parts → House Count  
→ Individual Count
- Census is important for the better targeting of government policies and for critical information requirement related to demography of country which becomes an essential input in →
1. Policy Formulation
  2. Policy Implementation
- Census in India is held after every 10 years and is conducted by the office of the Registrar General under Ministry of Home Affairs.



## SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question: 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- Census provides information related to → Sex ratio,
- Child Sex Ratio
  - Population Growth
  - Population Density
  - Literacy Rate (Men and Women)
  - Development Pattern

Salient feature of 2011 Census were :-

1 amongst the Metro cities population wise → Mumbai bagged the top spot with Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru the other 4.

2 Highest population state wise :

→ UP topped the list.

→ Bihar and West Bengal came 2nd, 3rd.

3 Sex Ratio wise → Kerala topped the 1st

position followed by Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

→ The National Sex Ratio came up to be 943/1000 Males.

## SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 3 इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के प्रारंभ अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question: 3 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

5x15 = 75

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

→ The child sex ratio fell down to 918 for every 1000 male child borne.

→ Literacy wise the national average came up to be 74% approx while amongst the states Kerala followed by Mizoram, and other North Eastern states topped the chart.

→ In the parameter of <sup>Population</sup> Density, national average was found out to be 382 which was 324 back in 2001. Amongst the states, Bihar had the highest population density followed by West Bengal and National Capital Region of Delhi was at the 1<sup>st</sup> position.

Census overall helps in administration and management especially related to the vulnerable sections of society and adds to the good governance by efficiently setting targets of beneficiaries for the scheme and projecting the overall growth.