

1 A. Comet is an icy body that when passes close to sun, warms and begins to release gaseous tail.

such as Halley's Comet

B. Apogee - The maximum distance of moon from earth.

Perigee - The minimum distance of moon from earth.

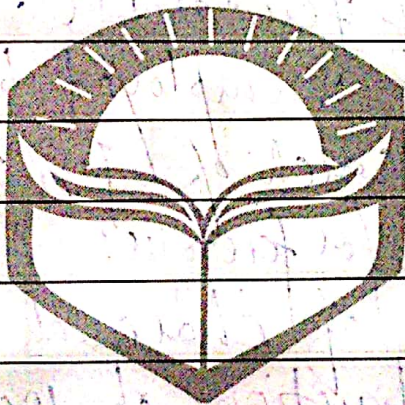
C

D.

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H.

New Moore Island is an uninhabited near Bay of Bengal India between India and Bangladesh, the Island has Vanished now.

I.

Expressway is something that connects two major cities; high speed roads with 4 or more lanes.

National Expressways Authority of India (NEAI) under Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Example - Agra-Lucknow Expressway.

J.

K.

Food safety and standards Authority of India Under Ministry of health and family welfare

Headquarter - New Delhi
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L.

M.

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O.

Premier Institute for managing Natural Disaster in India

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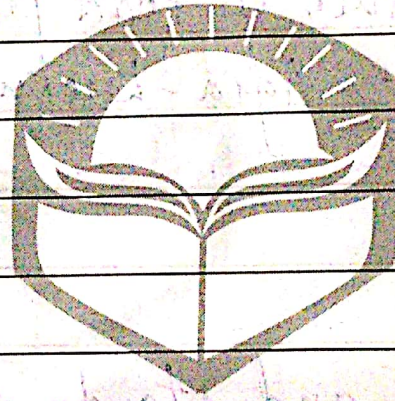
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Founded in 1995

Headquarters - New Delhi

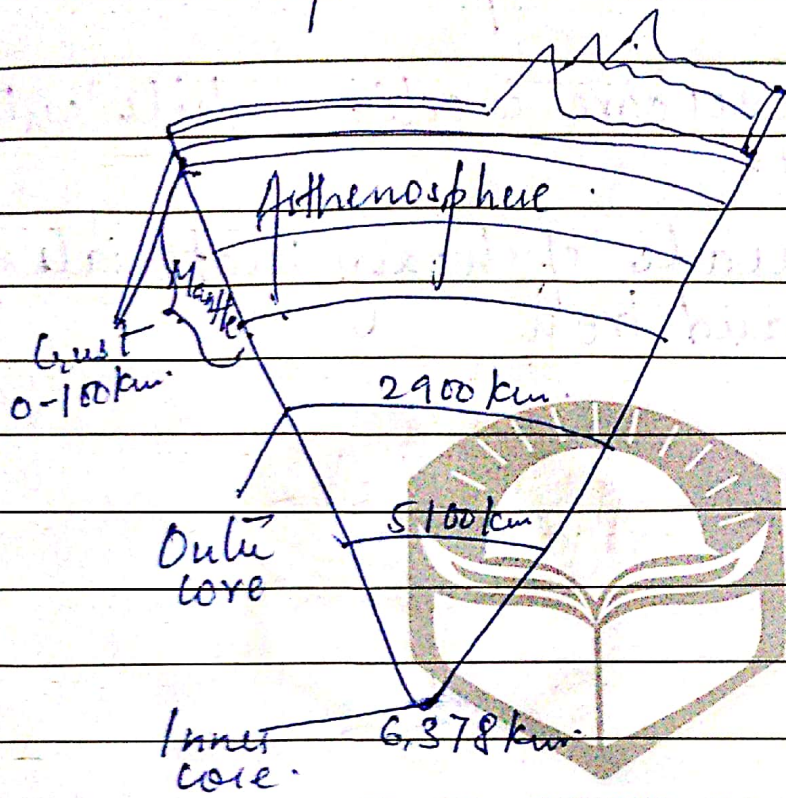
Under - Home Ministry (Union)

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2. A Structure of Earth is divided into
 • Crust • Mantle • Core



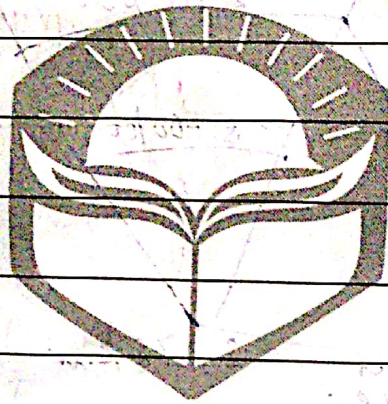
Crust → Outermost solid part of Earth.
 - Thickness varies in oceanic and continental areas.
 - Oceanic crust thinner, and continental thicker.
 - Oceanic crust made of basalt

Mantle → Beyond the crust is mantle.
 - Solid in state
 - Density higher than crust.
 - Asthenosphere is upper portion of mantle.

- The crust and upper part of mantle are called lithosphere

Core - Inner core is solid, while outer core is liquid

Core is made of heavy materials like Nickel and Iron

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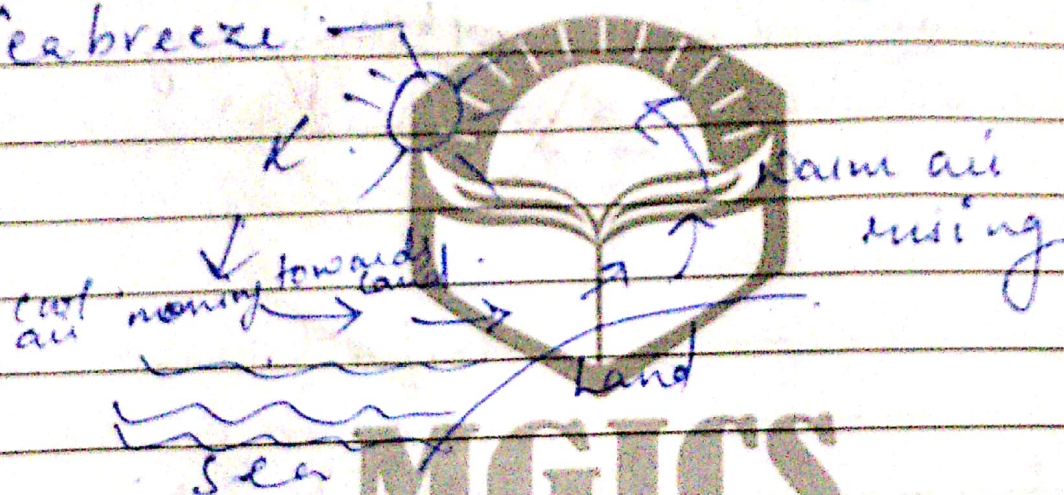
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B. Land and sea breeze occur in coastal areas with areas near to water bodies.

Water and land have different heating ability.

Water takes more time to warm up and retain heat longer than land.

Sea breeze



In day, sun heats land quickly than sea and air above it warms up ~~and~~ more.

than air above water. Warm air is less dense begins to rise, low pressure gets created and the cool denser air

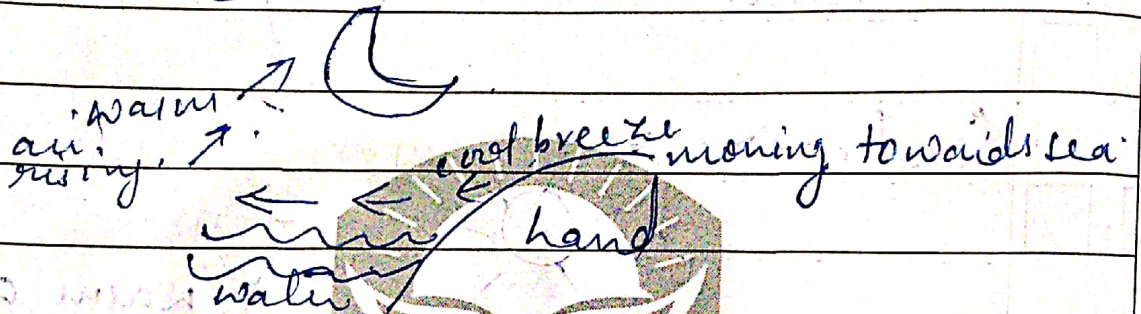
above water occupy the space created over land. This is called sea breeze.

Land breeze → In Night reverse happens; land quickly loses its heat while water is still warm. Hence the warm

air which is above water is less dense begins to rise. low pressure is created

Cool denser air above land moves to occupy space created over land. This

cool breeze from land is called land breeze.

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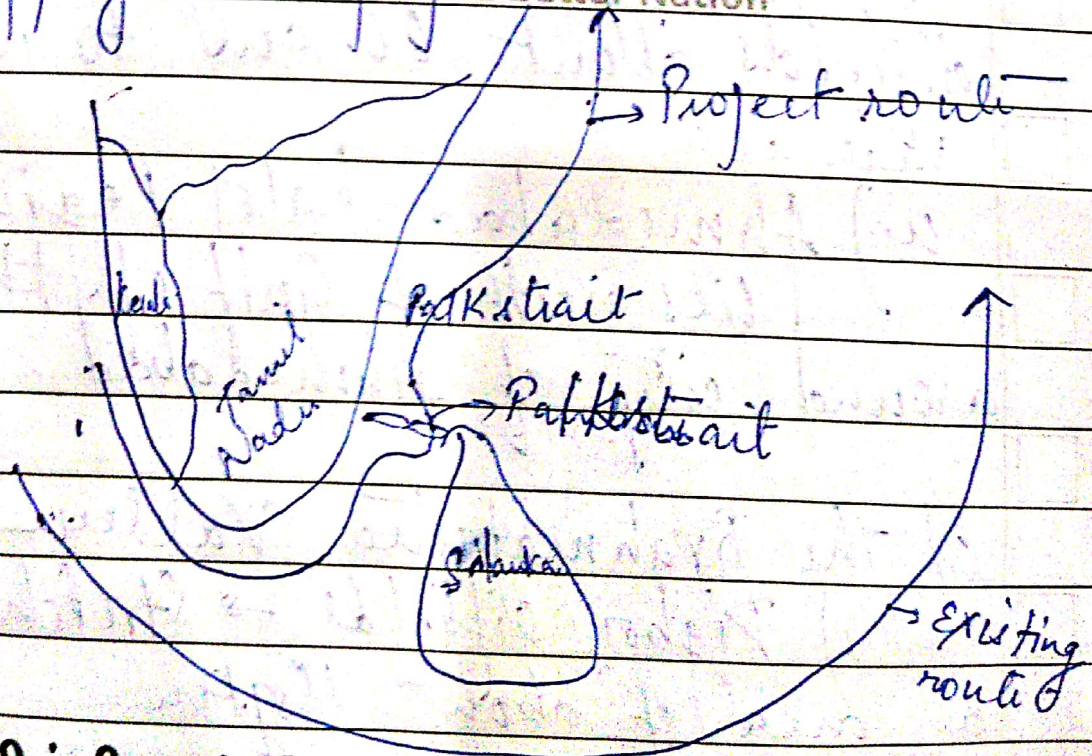
2 F Ram Setu is also known as Adam's bridge. The 50 km long bridge separates the Gulf of Mannar from the Palk Strait.

It is proposed project to create a shipping route in the shallow straits between India and Sri Lanka across the Palk bay cutting across Ramasetu.

- It involves digging of 44.9 nautical mile long deep water channel linking Palk Strait with Gulf of Mannar.

- The project conceived in 1860 by Alfred Taylor.

- In 2005 GOI approved Sethusamudram Shipping canal project.



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The western coast offshore oilfields -

a) The Bombay high oilfield -

This is the largest petroleum production oilfield contributing over 65% of the total production

b) Bassein oilfield - lies to the south of Bombay high

c) Aliabet oilfield - located 45 km to south of Bhanuagar

b) The Gujrat Coast -

i) Ankleshwar - situated in the district of bhavnagar, it stretches an area of about 30 sq km

ii) Cambay to Cretha Region - This oilfields about 60 km to west of Vadodara

iii) Ahmedabad Kalot Region - lies north of Gulf of Khambhat around city of Ahmedabad

c) The Brahmaputra Valley -

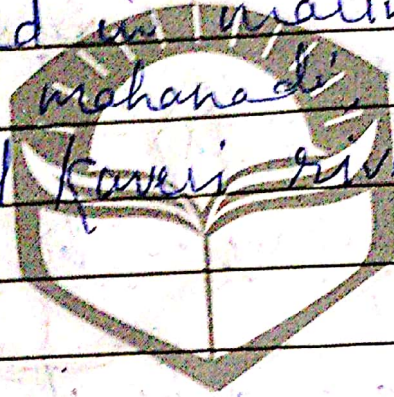
i) Digboi oilfield - stretching over an area of about 15 sq km

one of the oldest oil fields of the country

u) Naharkatiya → lies about 35 km to the south west of Dibrui

d) Eastern coast oil fields →

Petroleum and Natural gas have been discovered in maine delta region of maharadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.



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2 A Physiographic region in east central India, it includes Abyhmat hills in the west and borders the Eastern Ghats in East extending over an area of 92,300 sq km.

Dandkaranya includes parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana and Andhra.

The region has economically valuable moist forest of sal that occupy almost half of the area.

The economy is based on subsistence agriculture.

There are deposits of bauxite, iron ore and manganese. Plateau and hills

have loamy soils while plains and valleys have alluvial soil.

Belladita Iron mine in this region. Due to exploitation of tribes of this

region, tribal problem prevails and is included in Red belt corridor for its tribal activities.

It consist of wide forested plateau and hills that rise abruptly on eastern side and gradually decreases in elevation.

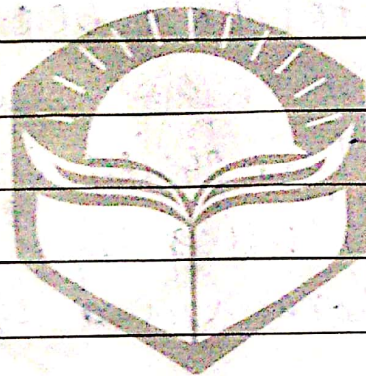
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towards west.



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महात्मा गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट
For Civil Service

Veda Business Park, Bhawarkuan, INDORE C0731-4955 044
Zone-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal Ph : 0755-4296457

2 I In the early morning April 26 1986 the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine exploded; creating what has been described as the worst nuclear disaster of the world.

Power plant was designed to produce 1000 MW electrical energy.

The reactor had been running for 2 years and was shutdown for intermediate repairs. This period coincided with national holiday. During shutdown control rods were withdrawn and water supply was reduced.

In absence of control rods and water coolant neutron absorption reduced. Due to this reactor exploded.

Explosion blew off lid of reactor and fire started due to graphite rods.

Temperature soared to over 2000°C .

Radioactive debris and gases drifted to Poland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Plume was rich in I-131, Cesium-134 and Cesium-137. It was feared some of 5,76,000 people were exposed to

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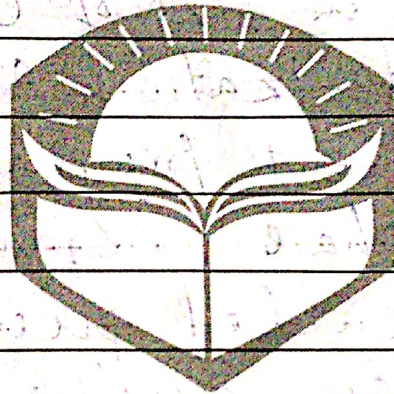
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radiation suffer from cancer and leukemia
Agriculture produce damaged for years.

Intense radiations destroyed several fields
trees.

Blood Abnormalities, eye disease, Reproduc-
tive failure, increased several fold

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3 c The process of land reforms after Independence occurred in 2 phases.

First phase started soon after Independence. features →

• Abolition of Zamindari, Jagirdari.

• Tenancy reforms involving security of tenure to tenants; decrease in rent.

• Ceiling in size of land holding.

• Cooperativization and community development programs.

Second phase began in late 1960

the so-called green revolution has

been seen as the phase of technological reforms.

By 1949, Zamindari abolition bills were introduced in number of provinces.

such as Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam.

- Zamindars challenged the constitutionality of the law in courts.

- The 1st amendment 1951 and 4th amendment 1955 were aimed at

strengthening the hands of state legislature in abolition of Zamindari.

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Consolidation of land holding -

- Objective of land consolidation should be to improve rural livelihoods rather than only boost agriculture production.

~~Land~~ land consolidation is important in the growing privatisation of agriculture

In 1923, Madhya Pradesh passed first consolidation of land holding followed

by Punjab.

Strengths of land Reform movement

- India implemented land reforms with a modern democratic structure without any violence as in China.

- India had to attempt this task with adult franchise, full civil liberty.

- Semi-feudal landlords, rack-renting peasants, extracting illegal cesses

cash had become a thing of past

- During first three plans Indian agriculture grew at an annual rate of 3%.

Land Reform Post 1991 →

- Computerization of hand records -
- In 2008 Digital India hand Records
- Modernization Programme (DILRMP) was launched
- Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 replaced Land Acquisition act 1894. which was 120 years old
- NITI aayog came up with Model - Agriculture Land ceiling Act 2016

