

2 A

LAMENIA FORMATION :-

1 B

COAL BED METHANE :- (1) It is reservoir of methane which is found in Singhpur, Vishnampur (Shahdol)

(2) gas target. Reserve of methane in India

(3) 4000 MTA <sup>litres</sup> gas of methane is found

1 C

MP WAREHOUSING AND LOGISTICS CORPORATION

- It is opened in 1961
- It is in Bhopal
- It is used for growing and storing food grains
- Comes under F.C.I.

National Seed Research and Training Centre - It is located in Bhopal

Used for seed quality and seed testing

→ High quality or high quality seed is produced

JARALE scheme - It is scheme for S.C./ST women

- It is started for improving their condition

- It is in eight district

- It is started for removing prostitution in women

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE -

A -> It is summation of temperature and their average temperature through out year

B ->  $18.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  is average temperature of M.P.

ALKAL BLOOM - It is source of concentration of plants and algae in water Body

- (2) It is due to eutrophication
- (3) It kills organisms in pond and closed body.

LANINA

- It is opposite of El Niño
- It defines clear and transparent sky
- It mainly expresses sunlight, clear sky and Normal temperature
- It is usually pressure (high) phenomenon.

MEGHALAYA PLATEAU

- It is located in Meghalaya
- Rich in Coal & Mineral
- It is surrounded by Khasi, Jaintia Garo Hills
- Rich in Natural Gas.

J

Cloud Burst - (1) It is a phenomenon in which cloud completely discharges heavy amount of rainfall

(2) It causes flash flood

(3) 2013 - This phenomenon took place in Uttarakhand.

K

TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM

Started in 2007

It mainly emergency response system

located in Pondicherry & Chennai

L

SARGASSO SEA

1 -> It is located in Atlantic ocean

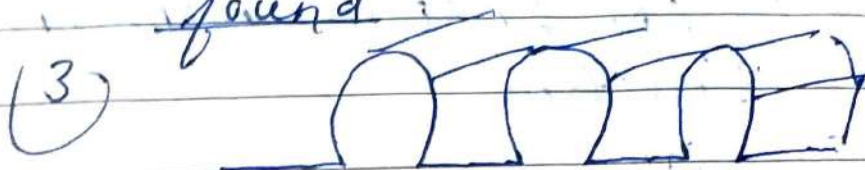
2 -> It is between 35-45° N latitude

3 -> famous for Alga-Alga grass

4 -> It is mainly Coastless Sea

INSELBERG - (1) It is physical land form which is formed due to wind Action

(2) Usually in Desert as it is found



Answer about us, its examples

National food Processing Mission

- It started in 2015
- It is started for making food parks, food clusters etc -
- 9000 crore is allocated for this Mission
- It is started to make India Hub for food processing

FERTIGATION :- It is when pesticides and fertilizers are mixed through irrigation (water) it is called fertigation

It started in Modern practices applied in agriculture

BUNDLEHAND PLATEAU - It is located in North Eastern Madhya Pradesh. It is 70% in Area.

USED IN VARIOUS MINERALS

- (1) Limestone
- (2) Clay
- (3) Coal
- (4) Alluvium/coarse stones

CULTURE - Bundeli language is spoken. Rai and Tiro dance is famous in Bundelkhand.

RIVERS - TONS, BETWA etc.  
PROJECT - Madalika project is there in Sagar and Calicut.

Areas above are the important points and location in M.P. famous for Bundelkhand Plateau.

FOREST - Agglomeration of trees in a canopy is called forest cover. M.P consist of

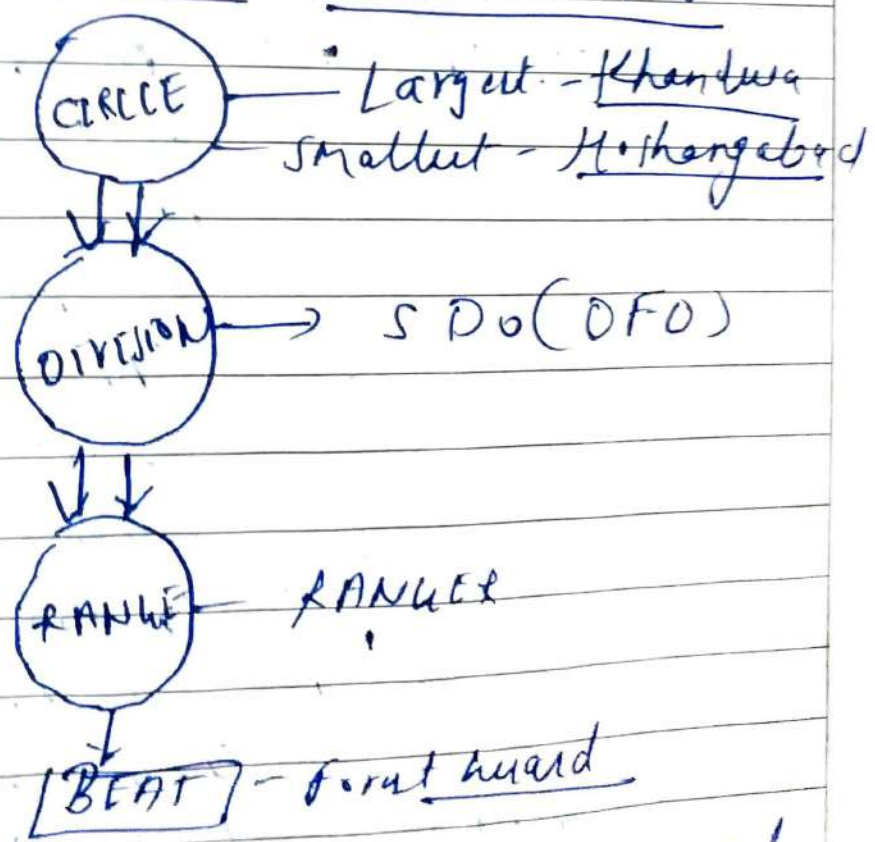
30.23% of India's forest (forest survey)

TYPES OF FOREST

- (1) Protected - 66% (protection is average)
- (2) Reserved - 33% (protection is high)
- (3) Unclassified - 2% (minimum enforcement is allowed)

Tropical forest is found in M.P.

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION



Teak, Sal, Sagar, Sal trees are found

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

Agricultural Marketing - When products are allowed for advertisement and allowed in market for price mechanism it is called Agriculture Marketing

Agricultural Marketing agencies are  
 (1) NAFED (2) TREED

PROBLEMS

- MS-P decided by Govt affects marketing
- No agencies or regulators of Market
- No minimum level of protection of farmer's interest
- Private players are less in no. and they are monopolistic
- Old procurement laws.

APMC & Farm produce But will change certain parameters of farmers



प्रश्न  
संख्या

BHIL TRIBE :- This is an important tribe which is found in largest no. in M.P.



located in western part

IMPORTANT FACTS

- Their houses are called Falya (FALYA)
- Their food is called pailey
- They are dependent on Agriculture
- They are from Dravidian group.
- They celebrated Bhajariga Haat
- They are good hunters

Their socio economic conditions are poor. Hence Govt. launched various schemes for Bhil tribe

ORGANIC PRODUCTURE - It is  
a technique in which natural  
products or natural resource is  
used for pesticides, insecticides  
& weedicides

## USES OF ORGANIC FARMING

- 1 → Used for agricultural production
- 2 → Used for commercial farming.
- 3 → Quality of product is high
- 4 → Availability of resources are easy.
- 5 → Fertility of product remains same
- 6 → Production of products are high.

Sikkim / Assam is the only  
state where agriculture is  
naturally used and naturally  
produced.

EARTHQUAKE - Shaking or Vibration of earth due to various endogenous forces is called Earthquake.

### MEASURES TO REDUCE EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE  
1-7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM - This emergency response system is developed in India after Kutch Earthquake.

2-7 COORDINATION - Proper coordination between various departments.

3-7 RESCUE - NORF team is deployed for rescue work.

4-7 MITIGATION - To reduce its impact.

5-7 Building Code of 2016 by Ministry of Housing to make earthquake resistant house

Common above are measures to get relief from Earthquake.

2 7  
BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY - This was sudden man-made disaster which disrupted and devastated life of 10000 people in BHOPAL in 2-3<sup>rd</sup> December 1984

REASON - It occurred due to sudden leak of Methyl Iso-cyanate ( $CH_3-N=C$ ) - (Molecular formula)

IMPLICATION -

- It killed 1000 people
- It made lots of people physically disabled
- Lots of people lost their vision
- People suffered from heart attack & cancer.

Bhopal Memorial Hospital is constructed in 2000 for benefitting them.

BLUE REVOLUTION - It is a movement started in 1970's for maximising production of sea and marine fishes and also inland fishes.

STARTED BY - Satyakam Chaudhary initiated it

BLUE REVOLUTION SUCCESS

- India became fourth in fisheries (WMO report)  
- India's inland production is highest in fishes.

- Kotha, Ratta are the fish produced & founder M.P.  
- M.P. produces 6000 tonnes of fish

Major production Centre is in Pondicherry.

→ Hence we could see that India is peninsular country and it has huge potential of fishes.

# POSSIBILITY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Transformation of agricultural products into finished and packaged product is called Food Processing Industries

## POSSIBILITY

- M.P. is agricultural state
- M.P. produces food grains large in numbers
- Madhya region has food parks
- Contract farming is suitable for M.P.
- Dewas has food park
- M.P. also stands out in horticultural crops
- Connectivity is good in M.P.

Presently share of Food processing contributes only 0.3% of G.O.P. we should make it 1.5% to utilize our potential

SOIL EROSION - Washing out or removal of top layer of soil is called Soil Erosion

REASONS OF SOIL / CAUSES -

- 1-> Excessive Rainfall (Uttarakhand)
- 2-> Flooding of River ( Chambal River)
- 3-> Deforestation
- 4-> Excessive irrigation
- 5-> over use of fertilizer (chemical)
- 6-> Urbanisation
- 7-> Mining

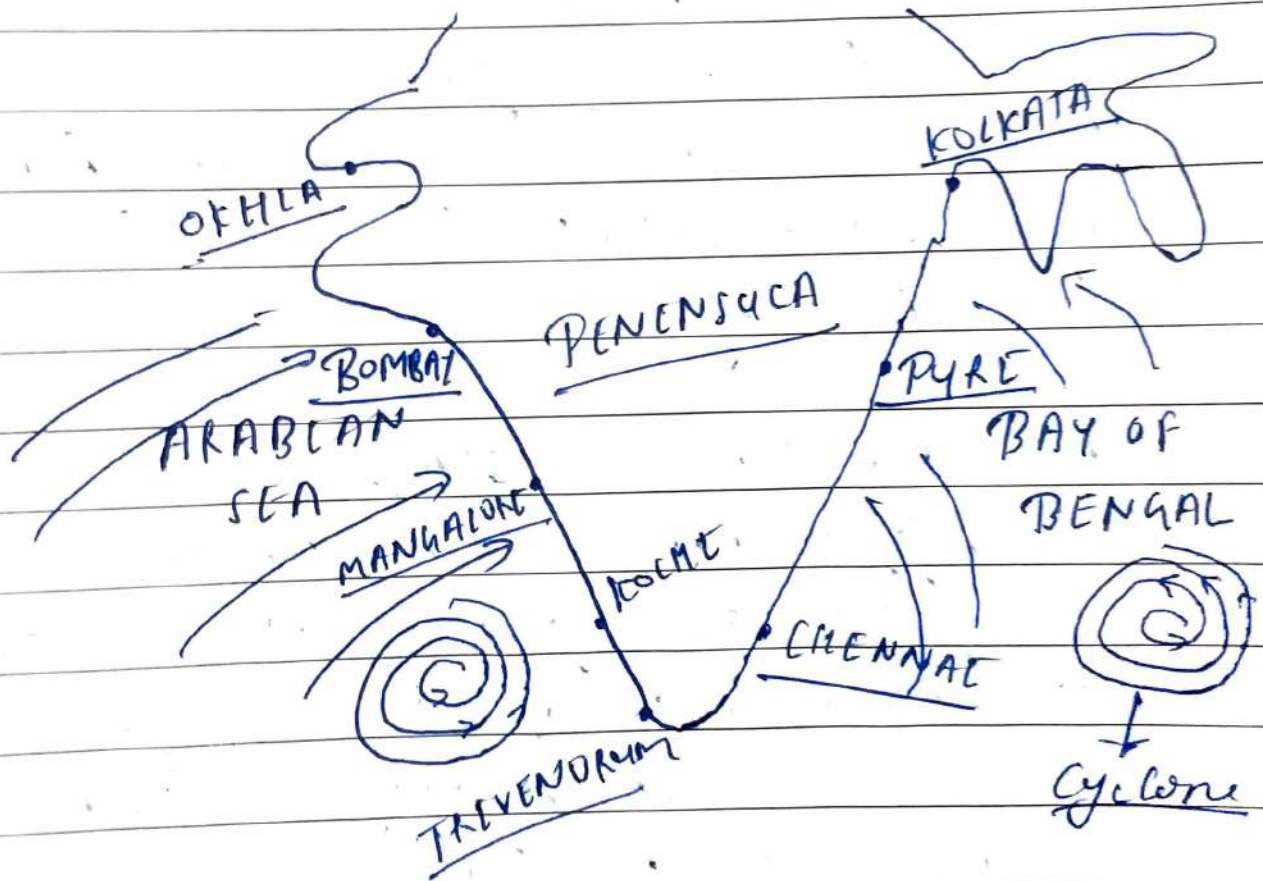
METHODS TO OVERCOME -

- 1) Afforestation - To increase forest cover from 23.8% to 33%
- 2) Increasing use of organic fertilizers
- 3) low level of mining (E.C.A regulation by 2010)
- 4) Climate change needs to be controlled

Some given are the methods to deal with the Soil erosion problems

3 A

CYCLONE = It is atmospheric phenomena in which swirling winds moving in clockwise direction in Northern hemisphere move from water body to land and cause lots of destruction of life and properties



CYCLONE = affected areas -

BOMBAY - Arabian sea is not inclined to high risk of cyclone



MANGALORE :- It is situated in Western Coast. famous for low level of cyclone.

TREVINDRUM :- Burevi latest cyclone affected lines of South India

CHENNAI :- FONI named cyclone has devastated lots of people.

EASTERN (OF HCA) - We need to focus on the VAYU cyclone which devasted lots of people in Eastern of HCA.

<u>TYPES OF CYCLONE</u>		<u>km/hr</u>
<u>Category - I</u>	-	<u>50 - 100</u>   <u>km/hr</u>
<u>Category - II</u>	-	<u>150 - 200</u>   <u>km/hr</u>
<u>Category - III</u>	-	<u>200 - 250</u>   <u>km/hr</u>
<u>Category - IV</u>	-	<u>250 - 300</u>   <u>km/hr</u>
<u>Category - V</u>	-	<u>300 - 350</u>   <u>km/hr</u>

MITIGATION TECHNIQUES :-

(1) Emergency Response System -  
It developed in Chennai

to see weather pattern

(2) NORE Teams to mitigate  
this problem.

(3) Cyclone mitigation Systems  
developed.

(4) TORNADO, VELLE, WILLE,  
TYPHOON - are the cyclone  
that is developed and  
countries know how to  
mitigate.

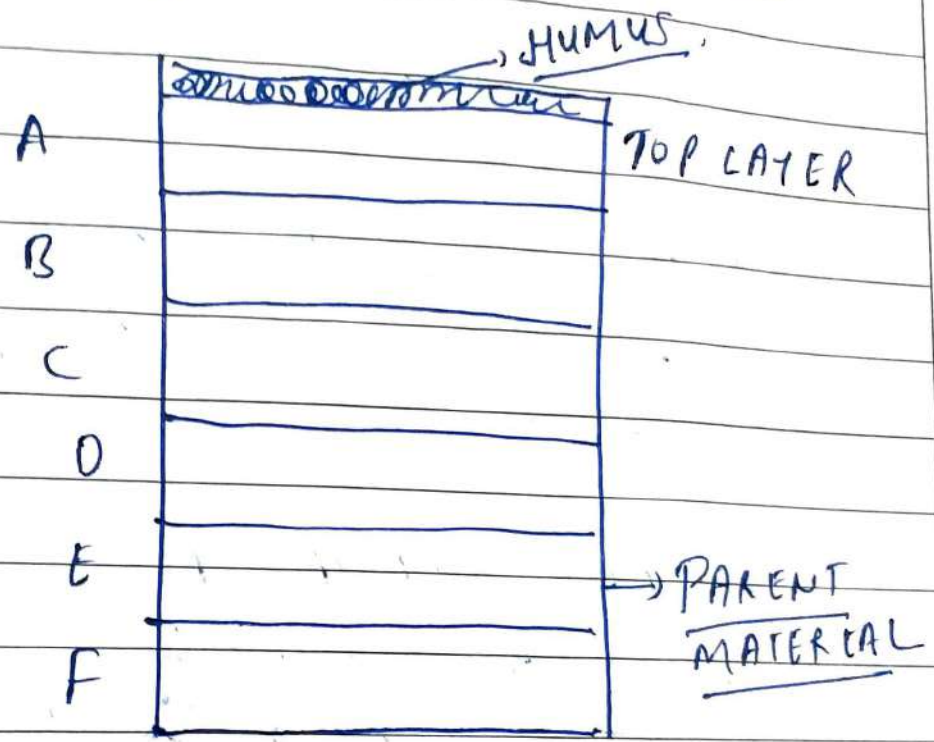
(5) RELIEF - relief system  
should be developed amongst  
them.

(6) Preparedness

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graph LR; A[Preparedness] --> B[Emergency Response]; A --> C[Alertness]; A --> D[Action];
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3 C

SOIL FORMATION :- Aggregates of rock which made as a layer on which agricultural production takes place is called soil formation.



FACTORS OF FORMATION

ROCK - Rock or remains of stones played an important role in formation of soil.

TEMPERATURE - Temperature also play important role in formation of soil.

प्रश्न संख्या

# मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

तारीख  
में न  
लिखें

PHYSIOGRAPHY - Physical features mainly topography of the Region.

RAINFALL - Rainfall also play an important role in formation of soil.

WIND - Wind also plays an important role in formation of soil.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION - This type of eruption mainly responsible for making of Black soil.

WEATHERING - Main weathering of Rock helps in disintegration of Rock.

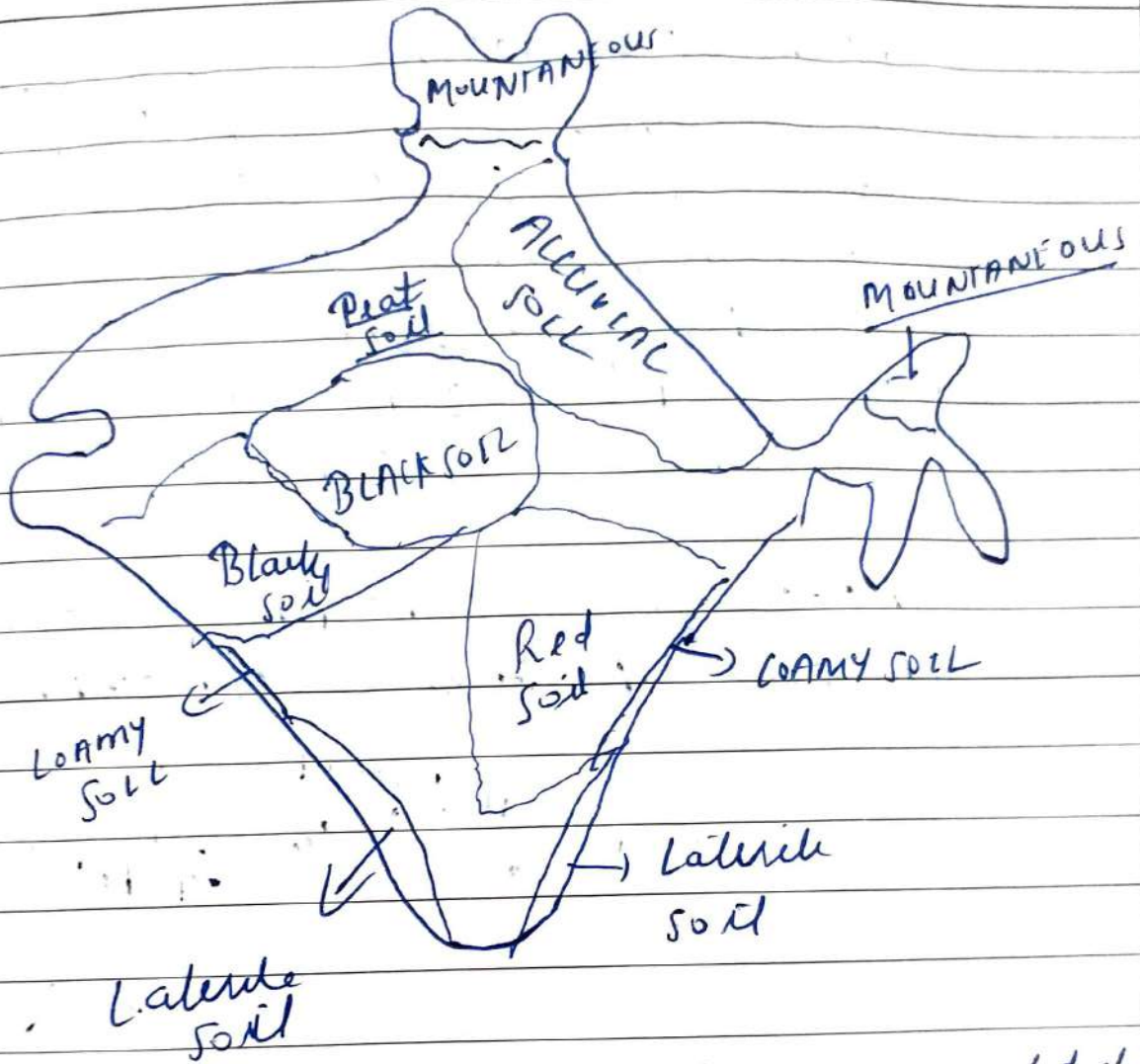
Therefore we should know these factors of soil formation.

# मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

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में न  
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संख्या



⇒ As per Indian Soil Research Institute classified by Sukhatme a total eight types of soil found in India.

⇒ Black soil - rich in iron, red soil - iron oxide, mountainous soil -

alluvial soil - rich in humus.

We could see that our soil is rich various soils.

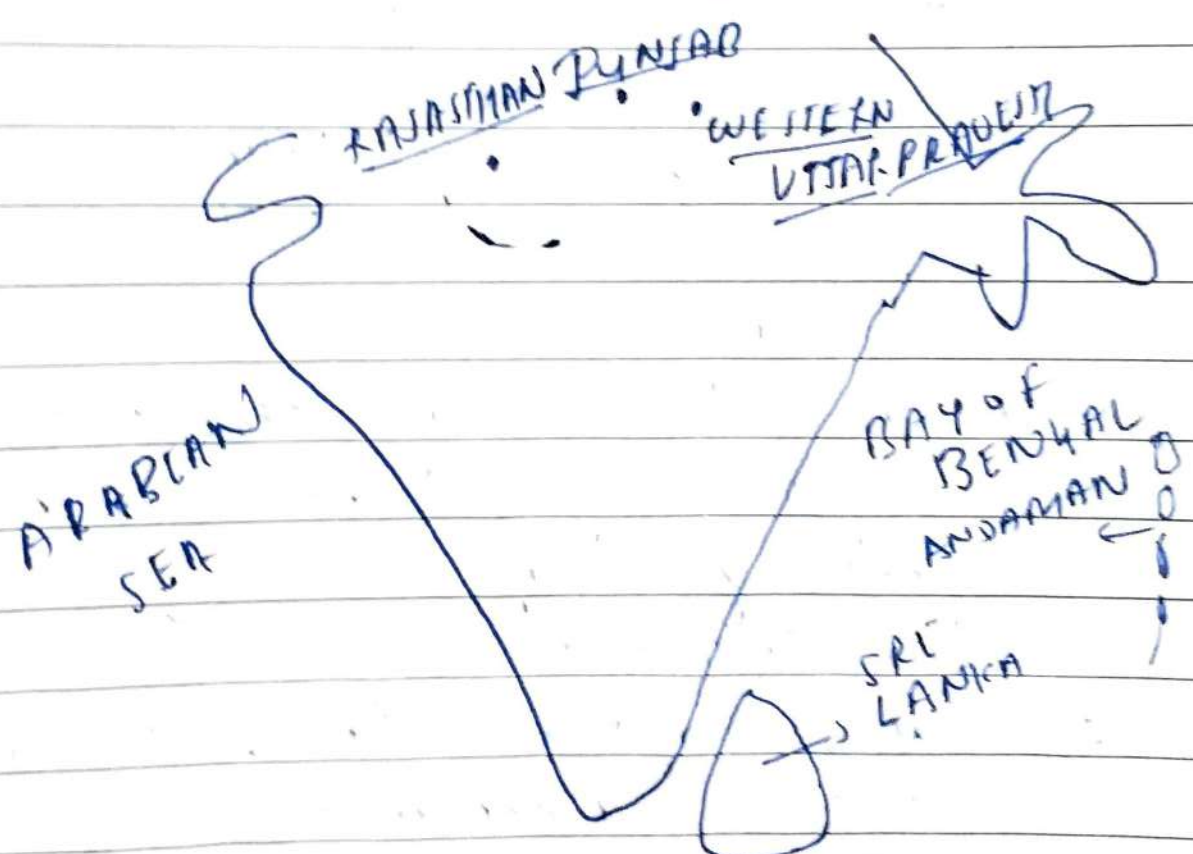
3 E

GREEN REVOLUTION - Self sufficiency in production of food grains is called Green Revolution

It started in 1967-1968 in 3<sup>rd</sup> five year plan

PIONEER OF GREEN REVOLUTION  
→ M.S Swaminathan

STARTED IN PUNJAB, WESTERN UP and NORTHWEST RAJASTHAN



PROFITED REGIONS - Punjab, Rajasthan, and Western Uttar Pradesh.

GREEN REVOLUTION POSITIVE IMPACT

- > High yielding crops are used
- > Excessive production of crops
- > per capita income of Punjab farmer increased
- > Irrigation facilities increased (Modern irrigation)
- > Fertilizer (N-P-K) used by Indian farmers
- > India became self sufficient in food crop production (280 million tonnes - in M.P.)
- > India become exporter of food grains
- > Agricultural contribution in G.D.P increased

Green above are certain points which favoured Green Revolution. Swaminathan Committee was established to double and improve cost of M.S.P of farmer

# GREEN REVOLUTION NEGATIVE IMPACTS

It favoured farmers of Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan

→ It is developed centres in a particular Area (Northern)

→ Wastage of water made soils of U.P., Punjab Acidic Alkaline.

→ Excessive fertilizers diminishes quality of soil

→ farmers of other areas like MP, G.H., Bengal remain unaffected.

→ prices of crops are not properly determined.

→ over production of crops but storage is low or minimum - cau.

loss of crops. Hence Second green revolution started in 1998 to eradicate problems of first green revolution like storage, PPP model agriculture.