

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिशुद्धीय 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।
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

3x15=45

कण्व वंश

Kanva Dynasty Temperature inversion - Land surface temperature become cold and upper altitude temperature becomes low. It's called Temperature inversion. E.g. - Vally area at night is cold as compare to adjacent hill temperature warm.

पू./म = 03

गौतमीपुत्र शातकर्णी

Gautamiputra Satakarni Mixed farming - It's Agricultural practice
- Used to conserve soil quality, nutritional value.
- Crop production with animal husbandry or other form of agriculture practice done.

पू./म = 03

मौखरी राजवंश

Maukharis Relief & Rehabilitation - Developmental process need to fallow land, require displacement or During disaster occurrence, population & property damage, health. Govt provide economic help to settle it

पू./म = 03

रेहेला Relative humidity.

पू./म = 03

Rehela

- Moisture, water vapour present in atmosphere calculation with respect to temperature.
- high altitude temperature increase, & moisture decrease E.g. - Poles have low moisture.

राजकुमार शुक्ल

Jet - streams

पू./म = 03

Rajkumar Shukla

Upper most atmosphere contain wind flowing with less frictional force from west to east & east to west E.g. - easterlies, westerlies. decides seasonal variation of particular region

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिल्पवृत्तीय 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।
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प्रश्न (16) जैकोबिन Gully erosion

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर **Jacobins** Well known Badland topograph is sample of IS bundekand. (M.P.), Soil erosion where gully like structure formed in soil due to soil characteristics of less water retensive power.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (17) ~~इरज्मस~~ Atoll.

उत्तर **Erasmus** Sea mount structure found in ocean is visible from upper side, Covered with coral reef at boundary of it. Weathering, erosion all maintain part disposed only boundary visible after time. a logoo like structure remained.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (18) एमिले Albedo.

उत्तर **Emile** - How much sun insolation is reflected back to atmosphere without absorbing by earth.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (19) जार ऐलेग्रेजंडर द्वितीय Block mountain.

उत्तर **Czar Alexander II** E.g- Himalaya. A structure formed when one continent plate subside under another plate a huge pile of debris become mountain structure.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (110) थॉमस ब्रासी (L)

उत्तर **Thomas Brassey** Narmada and Tapi in a gulf of Khambhat.

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खिज्र खाँ (O)

Khijra Khan Croppin intensity = $\frac{\text{No. of crop harvest in year}}{\text{Net sown area}} \times 100$

पू./M = 03

दुसुव वंश (M)

~~Tuluva Dynasty~~ ~~AR~~
himalay evolution from et. A narrow and deep goerge filled by sediment from either wall of two plate. Tethys is sea in which this goerge is remained earlier.

पू./M = 03

शहाबुद्दीन उमर (N)

Shahabuddin Umar A very thin atmosphere found near equator both side of hemisphere. Great insolation of sun. Keep shifting up and down due to earth seasonal revolutions.

पू./M = 03

रज़िया बेगम

(I) -

Razia Begum

uttarkand area situated form lake indira Sagar lake. Dam is build on Sutluj river. largest irrigation via canal (area of punjab, haryana, uttarpradesh). inaugurated by Indira gandhi.

पू./M = 03

निडली की संधि

Treaty of Neuilly (J)

Solar insolation is constant in partical region. E.g- tropical region around equators of both the hemisphere.

पू./M = 03

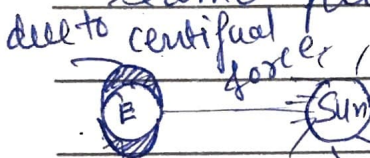
निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
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प्रश्न (2.3) भारत में बौद्धधर्म के उदय की सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि पर प्रकाश डालिए।

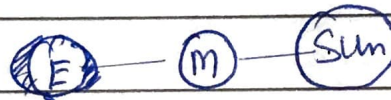
Throw light on the socio-economic background of the rise of Buddhism in India. (C)

Spring tide :- when earth, sun and moon are in right angle position, sun exerts more gravitational pull on moon indirectly moon also exerts to earth gravitational pull it cause tide in earth.

Neap tide :- When moon, sun, earth are in same plane, line it create neap tide.



Spring tide.



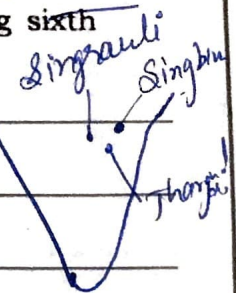
Neap tide.

ई० पू० छठी शताब्दी में उत्तर भारत की राजनीतिक दशा पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न: (2.4)

Throw light on the political conditions of Northern India during sixth century BC. (A)

India is fourth place in production. Extract bituminous type of coal. Mining area is mainly Chotanagpur plateau, Garjat hills (odisha), Jharkhand, Sarguja, Ramgarh (C.M), Bharguda M.P (Singrauli) (energy capital of Madhya Pradesh)



P/M = 06



P/M = 06



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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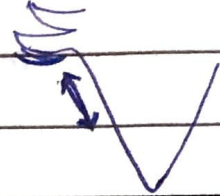
6x10=60

प्रश्न: (2.5) फिरोजशाह तुगलक के जनकल्याणकारी कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the public welfare activities of Firuzshah Tughluq.

उत्तर: 2(B) - Bombay high is offshore site from western coast from Mumbai large oil producing area.

- Gulf of Kutch (near Arabia sea)



प्रश्न: (2.6)

दीन-ए-इलाही के स्वरूप एवं इसके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Discuss the nature and significance of Din-i-Ilahi.

उत्तर: 2(E) Soil conservation -

- Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation :- prevent runoff
- Rain water harvesting :- Bal tal yojana (M.P.)
- Watershed management :- Atal Bhujal yojana.
- Soil quality :- Soil health card scheme.
- Soil testing laboratories.
- Reduce salinity by sprinklers and drip irrigation
- Embankment along sea coast to prevent mixing saline water into land.

प्रश्न



प्रश्न



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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प्रश्न: (2.9) कुंवर सिंह पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on Kunwar Singh.

उत्तर : 2(H) - Problems:- Thuming Cultivating in Tribal area.

- Watershed mangement - low ground water level.
- Higher Salinity, Alkalinity - over watering
- Less innovational, old Conventional. process.
- Reaseach and development low.
- Awareness about Soil health
- Crop intensity overcome by know its power.
- Soil erosion in hilly & arid & semi arid area.
- Employment less generation overburdend on disguised employemten agriculture.

प्रश्न: (2.10) रामकृष्ण मिशन के सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक योगदानों का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Discuss the social and educational contributions of Ramkrishna Mission in detail.

उत्तर : 2(C) - Nature resource of food (raw materials) process in such way its quality and quantity increase and shelf life too increase. Value adition create these raw material productive and high market values.

e.g- Tomatoes converted into Ketchups, ready made Kitchen Items

Order world - More productive, due to less time Available

- Ready available food items censure time.
- Whole food Restraurents & food industries works on food materials. require good quality material
- Nutritional benefits by accounting nutrition in its value addition
- Employment generation.
- Industries development Small and medium, Enterprise boost.

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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प्रश्न: (2.7) 'आर्थिक दोहन' की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा इसके कारणों की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Explain 'economic drain' and discuss its causes.

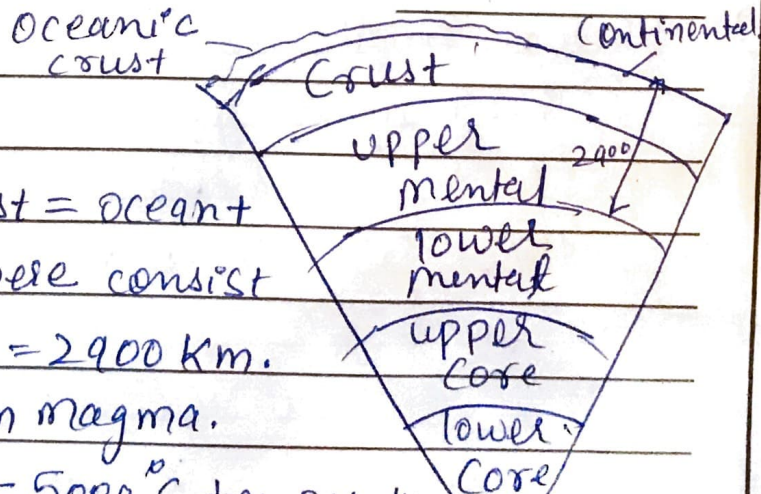
उत्तर: (2.7)

Aravali is also known as great dividing range. Starting from Delhi ridge it ends in Rajasthan dessert area. It creates huge water distribution of Indus river tributaries into Pakistan. Monsoon restricts to go beyond it and loss moisture before its boundary wall. Dessert is the cause of happening of Aravali range. Oldest mountain present before the Pangea separated into 2 large continents.

प्रश्न: (2.8) बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Give a brief account of the Birsa Munda Movement.

उत्तर: 2 (J) -



Earth's interior :-

Upper portion is crust = ocean + land crust. Lithosphere consist crust + core (upper) = 2900 km.

Upper mantle = Molten magma.

Upper core = 4000-5000°C temperature

liquid form. (Nickel, Ferrous)

Lower core = 5000°C - 7000°C (Solid state) called

Nife layer with upper core.

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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प्रश्न: (2.11) मध्य प्रदेश के विश्व धरोहर स्थलों का संक्षेप में विवरण दीजिए।

Describe the World Heritage Sites of Madhya Pradesh in brief.

उत्तर: (2.11) (I) Volcanoes - hot molten magma comes out and form different & rotational landforms.

1) Plateaus - Deccan plateaus great example, formed by volcano,

2) Mountains.

3) Ridges -

4) Soil - erosional activities churns large rocks into soil used for vegetation.

जगनिक के साहित्यिक योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न: (2.12)

Throw light on the literary contributions of Jagannik.

उत्तर: (2.12) (I) 1st steel plant - IISCO plant before independence.

Chotanagpur plateau -

(Jhansuguda, Sarguja, Ramgarh)

- India is owned by large deposit of iron raw materials

- Iron mining area concentrated in Chotanagpur plateau.

- Iron industries support

whole Automobile sector; Commercial, food industries, Agriculture requirement fulfilled by it.

Many Public sector companies eg SAIL (Steel Authority of India)

SECTION -A

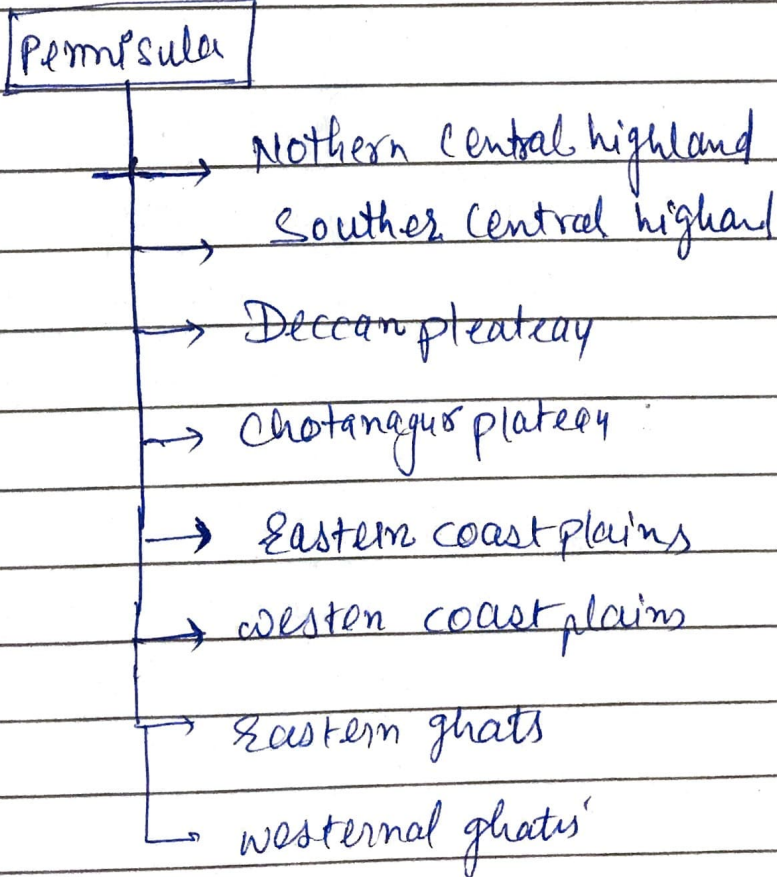
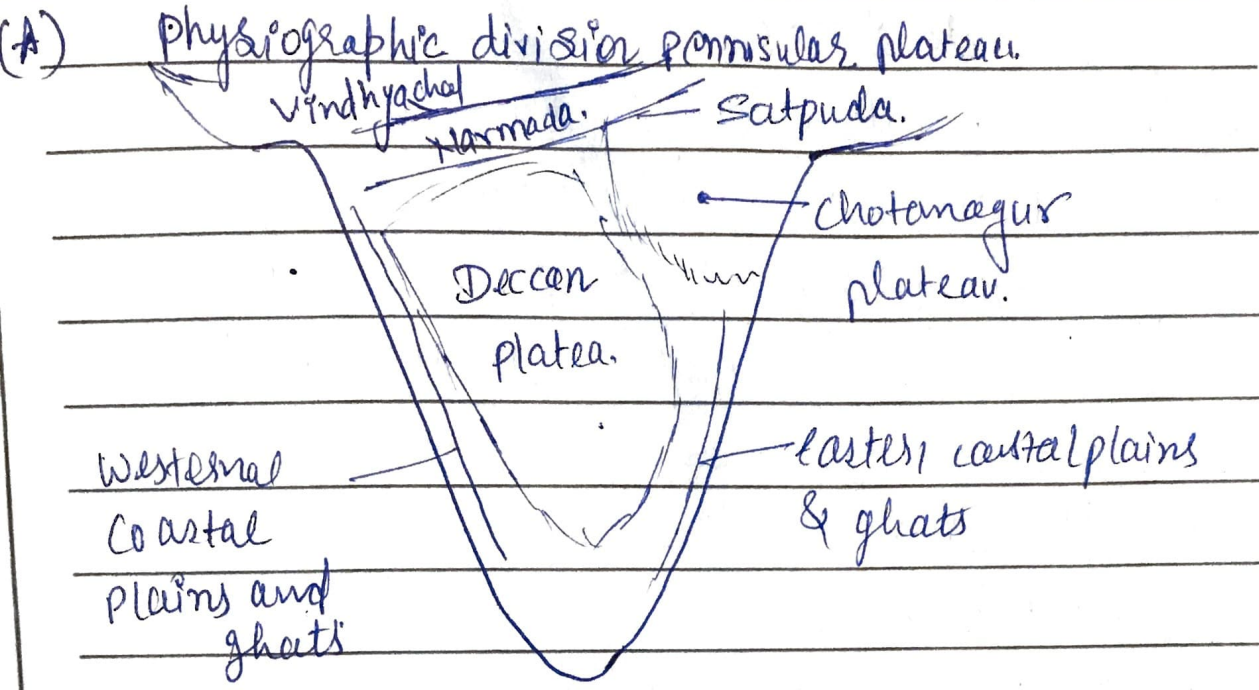
खंड-'अ'

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नं: (3.1) Continued (जारी)



प्रश्न: 3.

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प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

North Central highland → consists

- Vindhyan mountains ranges (Kaimur & Bhandar)
- Marmade valley (extends East amrupur - west Khandwa)
- Satpura range (Malkaj range, Satpuda hill, Rajpipala, Gwalior hills)

South Central highland →

- Baghelkand plateau
- Saurashtra, Dandkaranya region.

Deccan plateau → Karnataka plateau. → higher amount of gold, silver deposits found, come under South belt of mineral resources.

Chotnagpur plateau - extends from Amakantak plateau, from Baghelkand to Jharkand, Odissa and West Bengal area. higher coal deposits.

न: (3.1)

1789 ई० की फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the socio-economic causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

अथवा/Or

1919 ई० की सन्धि की खामियाँ द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए कहाँ तक उत्तरदायी थीं?

To what extent is it correct to ascribe the outbreak of the Second World War to the defects of the Treaty of 1919?

उत्तर :

Eastern coastal plain - Between coastal area and eastern ghats it extends. Fertile area for crop plantation.

Western coastal plain - Between western ghats and western coastal area. Western part is highly fertile and great biodiversity due to rainfall area.

Eastern ghats - Consists hills of from river Subarnsekha to Tamilnadu.

- Shervoy hills, Javadi hill, Nallamahills, Pallakonda.

Western ghats - Consists longest hill of Nilgiri and in Baba Budan hill. (Karnataka, Kerala & Tamilnadu meeting boundaries).

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राजपूत-कालीन सामाजिक संरचना का विवेचना कीजिए।

प्रश्न: (3.2)

Examine the social structure under the Rajputs.
अथवा/ Or

हर्षवर्धन के इतिहास के प्रमुख स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention the important sources of the history of Harshavardhana.

उत्तर:

3 (B) - plate tectonics -

It says - " All the crust part of earth is divide into seven major plates and some minor plates.

These plates is constantly moving from it place rather than continents itself. (remain) stable.

Moving of these plates create pressure under rock which create cracks, faults,

and volcano eruptions, earthquakes. This is the way continents have formed.

7 major plates -

1) North America plate - west Atlantic ocean separate from South America with along caasebian island

2) Southern American plate - ~~to~~ with western Atlantic Plate. floor separate from North America along caasebian

3) India and Australian plate - New Zealand plate.

प्रश्न/म = 15

प्रश्न/म

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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(3.2) Continued (जारी)

4.) ~~The~~ African plate - East Atlantic ocean

5.) Asian plate. - mostly Saudi arabia portion.

6.) Antarctica plate & surrounding plate.

7.) Eurasian & adjacent oceanic plate.

Minor plate -

- 1) Coco Island. - Central America & Pacific
- 2) Fuji island. - North East of Australia
- 3) Nazco plate - between South America and Pacific
- 4) Philippines plate - Between Asiatic and Pacific
- 5) Caroline plate - Btw Phillipines and Indian plate
- 6) Arabian plate. - almost all Saudi Arabian plate

Plate boundaries types -

- 1) Divergent Boundaries → when two oceanic plates apart go beyond from each other and pressure under rock create molten magma out from space created between 2 plates. It form mid oceanic ridges.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 3.

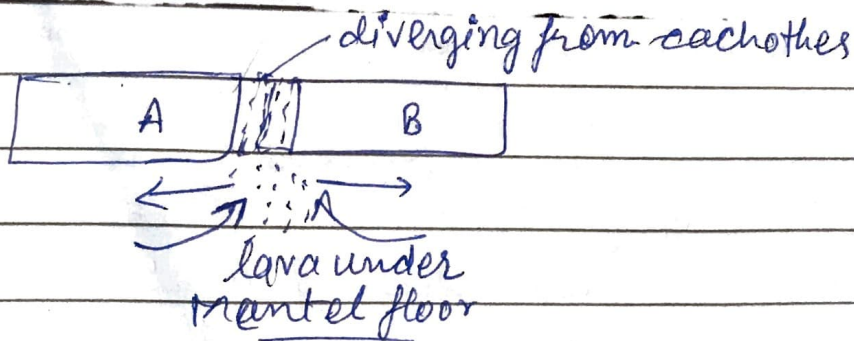
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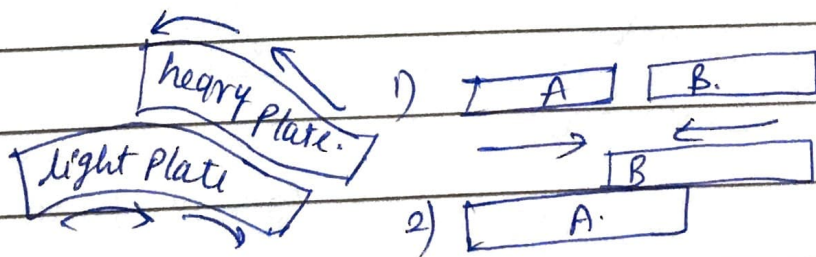
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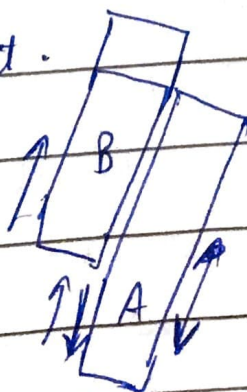
(3.2) Continued (जारी)



2) Convergent boundary → When 2 oceanic plates converge or come closer to each other as a result light plate subduct under heavy plate this subduction creates mountains structures like himalayan ranges. E.g. when Eurasian plate & India, Australian plate converged.



3) Transform boundary → when motion of plates slide past one another horizontal movement.



प्रश्न (3.3)

1857 ई० के विद्रोह की असफलता के कारणों का चिह्नित कीजिए तथा इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Trace the causes of failure of the Revolt of 1857 and throw light on its importance

अथवा/ Or

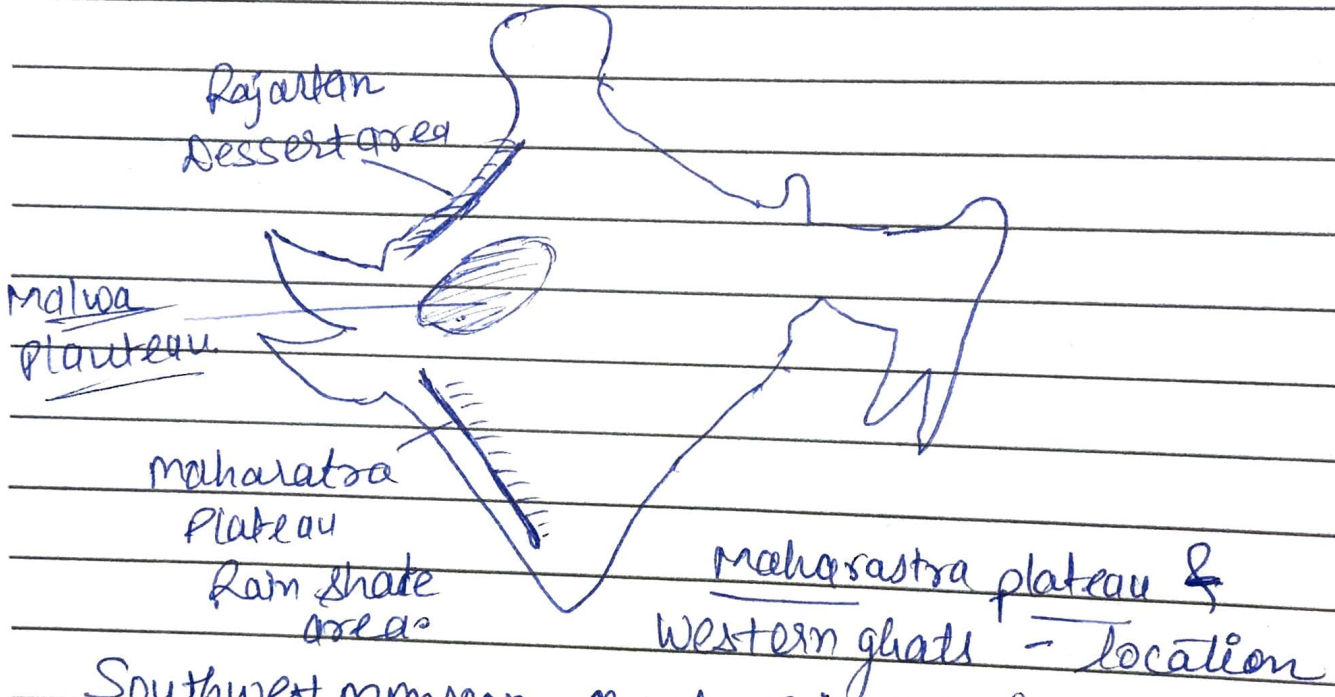
भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के उदय और विकास पर एक निबंध लिखिए।

Write an essay on rise and growth of Nationalism in India.

3. (E) Dry land farming :-

उत्तर :

- This farming practice occurs where precipitation rate is very low as compare to other regions.
- It's low precipitation combined with high evaporation causes great problem in agriculture.
- Less than annual rainfall of 500mm



Southwest monsoon great rainfall is western ghats due to orographic rain. here all moisture left very less amount of moisture bring rainfall in rain shadowed areas. Black soil of Deccan plateau create good retention of water. help is farmer for agriculture.

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

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)

Rajasthan - Desert area of Jaisalmer, Bikaner and surrounding part have low rainfall.

Farming practices -

→ Drip irrigation - Agricultural farms have low irrigation. Water can use wise use by irrigating drop by drop to a particular plant in sufficient quantity. It prevent surface runoff water, Soil Alkalinity, and erosion stops.

→ sprinkler → using sprinkler large area is covered with special equipment time-time without loss of large logging condition in farmland. It prevent Salinity of soil

→ Sensors in farms → highly specialised sensors used in agricultural farm senses water requirement when it need.

→ Rain water harvesting → create underground water storage. high level without any hassel. Natural precipital can recycle ground water

प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- Sensors also provide rainfall warning, you can avoid water into farmland on that day!
- organic fertilizer can increase soil productivity and avoid soil degradation.

Conclusion → many government policies preventing & conserving such land degradation which enhance problem in dry-land farming. By taking small things in account, we can productive use of land.

Atal bhujal yojana, (M.P) Balram tal yojana, drip irrigation & sprinkler promotion by government help many farmer.

खंड-'ब'

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।

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.

3x15=45

प्रश्न 1

Question.1

विंध्याचल पर्वत-शृंखला किन पर्वतों का समूह है?

(Part-B) 1 (A) of M-geography 2019

प्र./M = 03



Vindhyaachal mountain range comprises of which hills?

उत्तर

land which is producing any crop using of agriculture purpose.

प्रश्न (1.2)

समप्राय भूमि क्या है?

1 (B)

What is Peneplain?

Loo is seasonal wind,

उत्तर

very hot wind flow in lower atmosphere, in Indian subcontinent.

प्र./M = 03



प्रश्न (1.3)

पेण्डा कृषि से क्या अभिप्राय है?

What do you mean by Penda Agriculture?

1 (C)

उत्तर

when micro-organism polyps disconnected the relationship due to discoloration of the carbonat colony. inefficient producing food.

प्र./M = 03



प्रश्न (1.4)

Give three names of thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh.

1 (D) : V shaped valley, is erosional landform. high flow of water rugged surface created valley.

E.g - himalayan river flow in it.

उत्तर

प्र./M = 03



प्रश्न (1.5)

तापी (ताप्ती) नदी के उद्गम-स्थल का नाम बताइए।

1 (F)

Name the origin place of Tapi river.

Multiple tectonic plates merging in pacific ocean make vulnerable for volcanoes and earthquake

उत्तर

E.g - phillips, fiji situated in it

प्र./M = 03



प्रश्न (1.6) 'मंगला' किस आर्थिक क्रिया के लिए प्रसिद्ध है?

'Mangla' is famous for which economic activity? (1/1)

Erosional landform formed by glaciers when it melt bring lots of clay, silt, dust with it.

भारत के प्रमुख बॉक्साइट उत्पादक राज्यों के नाम बताइए।

Mention the key bauxite producing States of India. (1)

Sustainable Development Goals - 2015 started. Using resources in such a manner to left some account for future generation so that it doesn't erint on earth.

प्रश्न (1.8) 'अल्लाह बाँध' क्या है?

What is 'Allah Bund'? (1)

Alkalinity, Salinity, erosions high chemical pesticides, degrade soils quality.

प्रश्न (1.9) 'लू' क्या है?

What is 'Loo'? (1)

Nuclear disaster, Radiation Emmission took death of a lot people, Reactor blast due to fault design of Reactor. Russia located.

प्रश्न (1.10) मध्य प्रदेश के हीरा उत्पादक क्षेत्र के बारे में लिखिए।

Write about diamond producing area of Madhya Pradesh. (1)

Drip irrigation & sprinkle are example less water irrigate large land in less timing without degrading soil and ground.

3x15
पू./म = 03
पू./म = 03
पू./म = 03
पू./म = 03
पू./म = 03
पू./म = 03

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 (11) 'एटॉल' क्या है?

What is 'Atoll'? (M)

P/M = 03



प्रश्न (112) मध्य प्रदेश के कागज उद्योग के प्रमुख केन्द्रों के नाम बताइए। (N)

Give names of important centres of paper industry of Madhya Pradesh.

P/M = 03



Oceans formed by ~~ocean~~ continental crust have large minerals and energy resource deposits. Extracted by drilling, mining for energy requirement needs. e.g. Bombay high

अपभू तथा उपभू ज्वार को परिभाषित कीजिए।

P/M = 03



प्रश्न (113) Define Apogean and Perigean Tides. (6)

Location "40°N" latitude" in Northern hemisphere low wind system, due to subtropical high pressure.

2001 से 2011 के दशक में मध्य प्रदेश में शिशु जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर क्या थी?

P/M = 03



प्रश्न (114) What was infant population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh between 2001 to 2011? (P)

Sir creek is a divide India and Pakistan borders by water divide street.

प्रश्न (115) उत्तराखण्ड (केदारनाथ) में आकस्मिक बाढ़ कब और क्यों उत्पन्न हुई?

P/M = 03



When and why did sudden flood occur in Uttarakhand (Kedarnath)?

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

प्रश्न: (2.1) प्लेट विवर्तनी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर हिमालय पर्वत की उत्पत्ति को समझाइए।

(2(A))

Explain the origin of Himalayas on the basis of Plate Tectonics theory.

उत्तर :

Volcanoes -

- caldera - high intensity, high viscosity
- shield - low viscosity, low intensity
- flat roofed - Deccan plateau - Maharashtra
low high viscosity
flow at larger distance.

मध्य प्रदेश में कुओं एवं नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचाई का सर्वाधिक विकास किन क्षेत्रों में हुआ है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रश्न: (2.2) In which areas of Madhya Pradesh, maximum development of irrigation by wells and tubewells has taken place and what are its causes?

2(B)

उत्तर	Exosphere	space.	→ Troposphere contain air atmosphere
	thermosphere	80-400km	Temperature increase, high Altitude
	mesosphere	80km	→ stratosphere - best for flying jets.
	Stratosphere	50km	(Tropopause) thin line between
	Troposphere	10km	strato & troposphere upper line.

Mesosphere - Present at 80km height, No atmosphere present here, Meteorite burn here, warm.

Thermosphere - (80-400km), temp dec increase, light increase. (ionosphere), Radio transmission.

Exosphere - Exit space area, H & He presents.



निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
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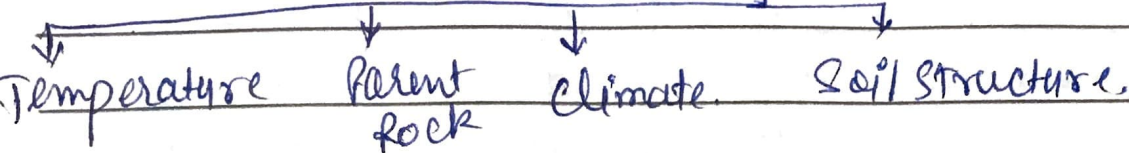
6x10=60

जल संरक्षण के पारम्परिक तरीके कौन-से हैं? इनसे कौन-सा आवश्यकताएँ पूर्ण की जा सकती हैं?

पू./म = 06

What are the traditional methods of water conservation? Which requirements can be fulfilled by these?

2 (C) - Soil formation. → Latitude



Parents - decide colour, texture, properties.

Latitude - Arid, semi arid atmosphere.

Climate - decide (humus content in it)

Soil structure - soil particle connected.

Soil type - (sand, clay, loam, silt).

आपदा प्रबन्धन में राहत एवं पुनर्वास के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

पू./म = 06

Give the measures taken for relief and rehabilitation in disaster management.

2 (D)

Factors

Land degradation

Carbon emission

Habitat

↓
high chemical used fertilizers.

↓
warm climate

↓
destruction

↓
soil quality degrade

↓
micro-organism

↓
sustain

↓
low macro-organisms
sustain life.

↓
doesn't survive

↓
life of animal
couldn't possible

↓
coral reef.

→

2 (H) Describe the regional pattern of population density in Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर :

Reasons :- Agriculture subsistence level.

- Adverses geographical land for agriculture
- climate doesn't allow to work them.
- low wages in village work as push factor
- Less education and health infrastructure
- Industries and factory work as pull factor.
- Better human development factors in cities.

भारत के बाढ़-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए। 2 (L)

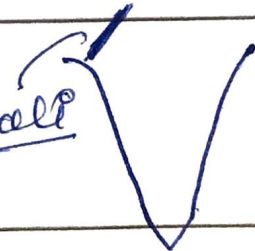
Describe flood-affected areas of India.

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर :

- oldest mountain than Himalaya
- Gaurshikar largest height point
- spreade from delhi ridge to Punjab, Rajasthan and end in gujrat
- Semi arid & arid region surrounds
- Water divide between east to west side.
- Eastern side is malwa plateau.
- western side is pakistan border.
- It protect from western disturbance of wind systems.

arrange



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

6x10=60

प्रश्न: (2.7)

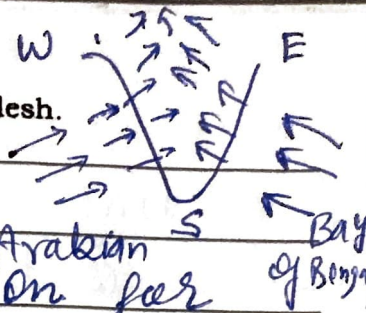
मध्य प्रदेश के डोलोमाइट खनन क्षेत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the dolomite mining areas of Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर :

(I) India's subtropical area

located $8^{\circ}4'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$.



- It provide best moisture location for monsoon collected from Arabian & Bay of Bengal ocean, during summer solstice land is heated more capture ^{high} low pressure ocean wind, which begins from 1st June - September heavy shower seen from South west wind system in western ghat. Arab Bay of Bengal branch rains their water in Assam then gradually Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal merge and spread rainfall in whole india.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

मध्य प्रदेश की मिट्टियों की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ बताइए।

Describe the main characteristics of soils of Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर :

(K) - Better organic practices & less promotion to chemical fertilizers.

- More renewable energy resources. (solar, wind etc)
- Reduce, Recycle and Reuse concept promote.
- Restrict commercial day to day plastic use.
- ground water less preference.
- water treatment plants (industries)
- less carbon emission (Air pollution)
- Soil health monitoring.

प्रश्न: (2.9) मध्य प्रदेश की जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर (1901-2011) का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the population growth rate (1901-2011) of Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर: 2(T) Coastal areas contain (7516 km) of Indian subcontinent area flood prone area. Kosi - Sorrow of Bengal, highly twist & turns dwatate westbangle peoples life.

- hebitate distraction, & water ecosystem, fallowland deforestation are caused for flood problem.
- Approaches - aforrestation around flood prone area.
- More wetland to abasbe water,
- Dam construction along torosious rivers.
- Awareness by meteorological department.
- To mitigate it, distaster prepared fore to act on it.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

What are the major factors of migration from villages to cities?

उत्तर: 2(E) vulnerable tribe groups - Industrial development process for economic development making thier life vulnerable. Rehabilitation & Relief measure not satisfy their social cultural and needs. Tribals are essential for maintaing biodiversity of forest. North eastern hills of meghalaya plateau, Nagaleng, Manipur are highly vulnerable by reduction in forest resource. They dependant on yheming cultivation, which reduce fertility of soil. goverment want to Rehabilitate them in their enviroement by making compensation

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 है। 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

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प्रश्न: (3.1)

भारत में शुष्क कृषि के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का वर्णन करते हुए उनकी समस्याएँ एवं विकास के उपाय बताइए।
Discuss main areas of dry farming in India, their problems and strategy for development.

अथवा Or

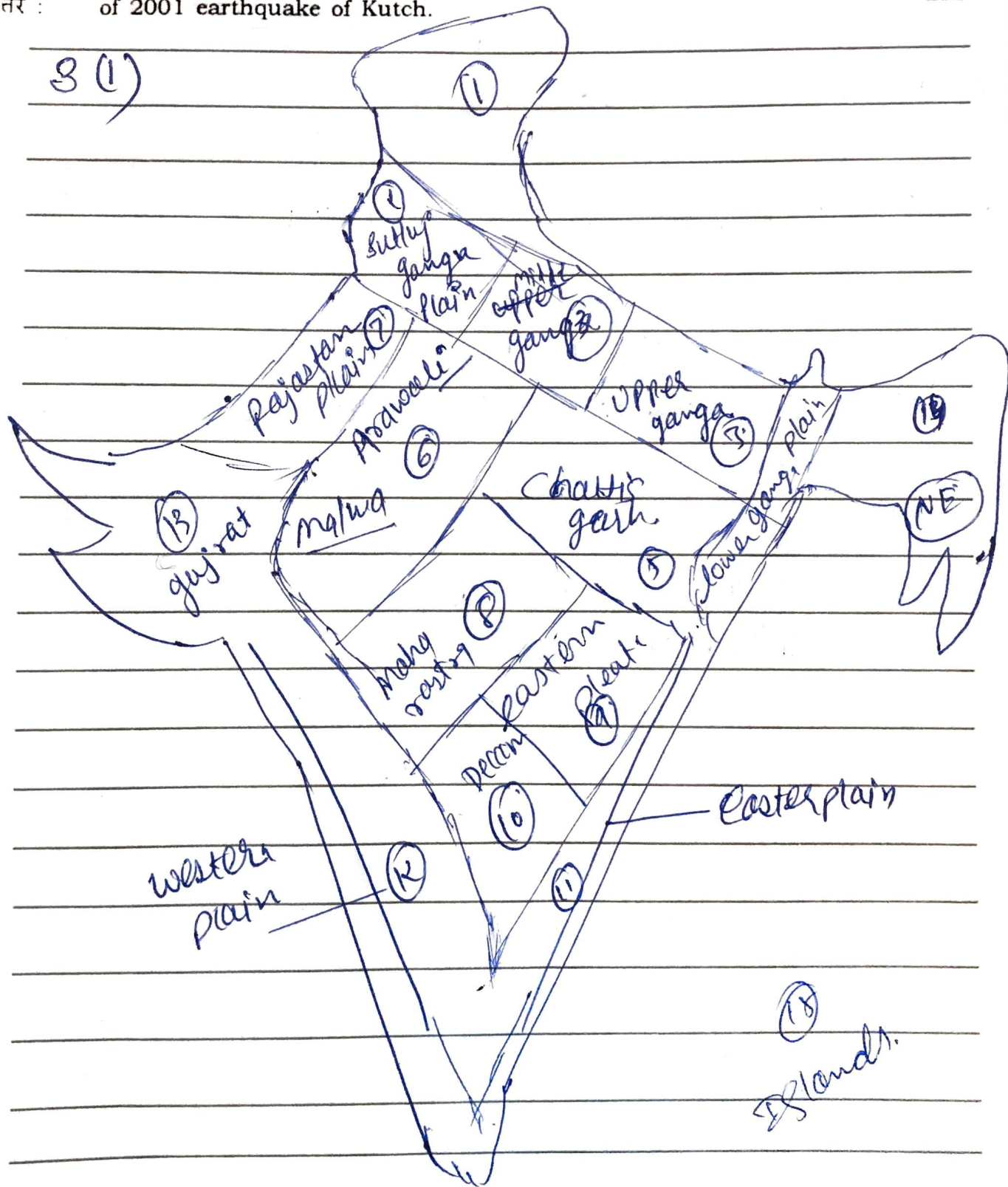
भूकम्प उत्पन्न होने के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए 2001 में कच्छ में हुए भूकम्प का विवरण दीजिए।

Describing various causes of origin of earthquakes, give detailed account

उत्तर :

of 2001 earthquake of Kutch.

3 (1)



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 है।
 अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करे। 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: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

- 1) Mountain soil - less fertill due to huge ice capped land, Bt available natural resources can be used, like herbs and plantations of exotic plants
- 2) Upper Ganga plains - Alluvial soil (Khadar, Bhangra) - highly fertile, Temperate - Moderate - Rice, wheat, Sugar, cane
- 3) Satluj plain - fertile soil of alluvial soil contain potash, lime, calcium
- 4) North Easter region - hilly areas with high Rain > 200cm area - Therapunj Mousymran, them cultivation, Rice, Staple crops.
- 5) Chhattisgarh region - Moderate temperature Rainfall High, Rice, wheat, Towar, Bajra.
- 6) Maharashtra Region - Deccan plateau, Black - Soil, white gold for Cotton Agriculture - less Rainfall area
- 7) Malwa - Soyabean staple crops, wheat cotton, gram, Bowl of wheat

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 है। 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: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

8) Western Ghats - Plantation of Cashew, coffee, Tea grown, Laterite Soil, High Rainfall.

9) Eastern Ghats - Red-soil for plantation Rice, tea, coffee, Rainfall Moderate by Bay of Bengal Branch

10) Gujarat - Semi arid region contains Salty Soil, Peanuts, wheat, etc

11) Rajasthan Area - Arid Soil, Rain less than 150 mm. Temperature high at day, cold at night.

SECTION-B

खंड-ब

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 (पंद्रह) 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

3x15=45

प्रश्न: (3.2)

मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि-जलवायु प्रदेशों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe agro-climatic regions of Madhya Pradesh.

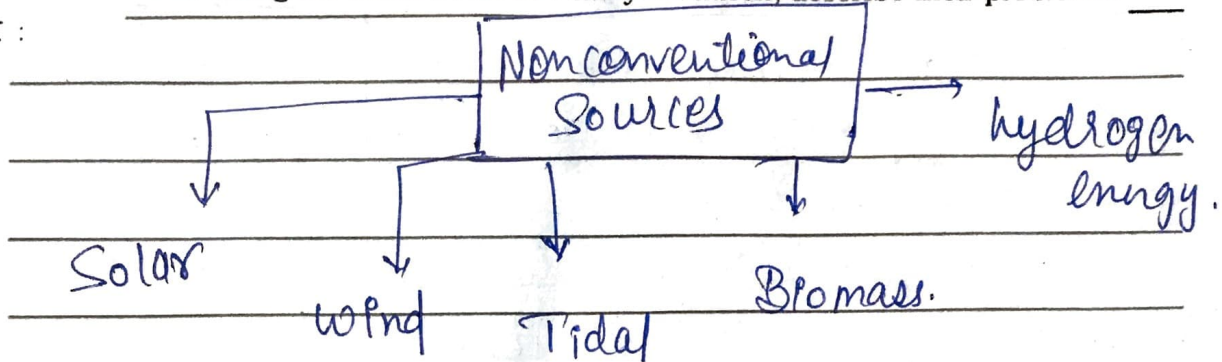
अथवा/Or

मध्य प्रदेश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख करते हुए उनकी समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

3②

Mentioning the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, describe their problems.

उत्तर :



पू/M = 15



Non-conventional source of energy is that natural resource are used to transform in such a manner, not using conventionally but due to time requirement we built it for sustainable purpose.

Large use of coal, petroleum and other resources depleting very fast rise the question that what is next source of energy for future development & requirement.

Advantage - These are environmental friendly,
- does not cause pollution to environment
- Sustainable.

Disadvantage - large capital requirement

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।
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

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

- Solar Energy → India is abundant with direct solar insolation, present in sub-tropical zone
- solar energy is converted by photovoltaic cell into electricity.
India is producing high amount of it.
- Wind Energy - 2x7 available energy is converted into electricity by using generator connected to turbines
- Tidal - hyde ocean water along the coast can be resource for generating electricity. By using high tide capturing water into dam, flowed by turbine electricity generate.
- Biomass - large amount of animal and human waste is decomposed into digester can be used for day-day purpose.
- hydrogen energy - hydrogen gas is used produce electricity huge future ahead. electrodes use hydrogen ion
- if separates from water & save as a fuel no environment pollution with high torque provide as an engine of cars.

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के सत्राक्षर अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question: 3 There are (3) sub-questions 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.

3x15=45

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

Current status -

sustainable goals 2015, proposed to clean ~~earth~~ environment by no carbon emission. India decide to follow its action plan by providing 175 mw of ~~solar~~ ^{renewable} energy in 2022 & 450 mw upto 2030.

International solar alliance hq - delhi.

100mw = solar energy plan

Rewa largest solar power plant 750mw.

India is high populated, need economic development for its population, high carbon emission will destroy environment can affect health of its people. Relying on non-conventional can increase development as well increase futur sustainability of it. No fear of extinction more technological development happening is harness already available natural resources we don't need to mine, drill for it, we can directly get from nature. Climate change can affect indian subcontinent will adverse our growth. hence Non-renewable resources require need of the hours.

Describe agro-based industries of Madhya Pradesh.

अथवा Or

मध्य प्रदेश के झंडा सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the Flag Satyagraha Movement of Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर :

3(D)

Ocean Salinity - ~~1000 gm~~

1kg water contain

1gm of salt particles.

~~some~~ factor leads to ocean salinity -

→ Precipitation

→ Evaporation

→ Ocean current

→ Ocean tides.

- more precipitation over the Pacific region contain high salinity in ocean

- Density of water - high depth of ocean water contain high salt.

- halocline - Temperature starts decreasing when salinity starts to increase at depth.

~~Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal has~~ has higher precipitation having low salinity. Due to large fresh water river drains into it.

- ~~high~~ Arabian sea has high salinity due to less precipitation.

- Pacific ocean have high warm temperature will have high salinity because denser salt water go inside due to warming & colder water from depth go upward due to convection current.