Madhya Pradesh

Advanced MCQ practice

64 original MCQs + explained answers

Revised edition: expanded state GK + three visual revision pages.

Higher level: chronology, statements, evidence checks, data interpretation and policy applications. A bridge towards graduate-level state-service preparation.

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

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
Answers and explanations - page 28
Source register - page 44

What the exam research tells us

1 / Foundation scope and access

The MP ESB Police Constable 2025 rulebook was identified, but full retrieval again timed out [EX1]. No official marks, weightage or complete paper pattern is inferred. Basic here means direct recall, concepts and one-step applications within a focused state-GK/GS supplement.

2 / Higher-level topic blueprint

The previously retrieved MPPSC document dated 5 January 2026 covers MP history, culture, geography, constitutional systems, economy, science, ICT, tribes and aptitude [EX2]. The official syllabus page now loads, but its list is not exposed in the retrieved view [P4]. Later revision status remains unconfirmed.

3 / Implemented expansion

80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 mains prompts. Added 40/40/8 items and strengthened nine retained advanced option sets. New work deepens institutions, PVTG distinctions, river connections, crops and soils, science/ICT, modern-history anchors and sourced data.

4 / Visuals and practice format

Three vector pages show drainage connections, institutions/community/history associations, and rounded Census 2011 rural-urban literacy. Schematics are not precise maps. Advanced work adds matching, inference, cases and calculations. Writing targets and 10-mark rubrics are editorial choices.

5 / Limits and update discipline

Checked 29 October 2026. Original questions, not PYQs, official mocks or full syllabus coverage; difficulty is not learner-calibrated. Source IDs identify factual anchors. Hypothetical cases are labelled. Study Hindi, national GS, current affairs and recruitment-specific requirements separately.

Visual revision / 1

MP drainage / selected connections [G1, G6, G7]

Read the river system, not the administrative boundary.

WEST-FLOWING

Narmada → Arabian Sea / Gulf of Khambhat

Amarkantak source region; Tawa is a tributary.

NORTHERN CONNECTION

Chambal / Betwa / Ken → Yamuna system

These rivers do not join the Narmada.

ANOTHER AMARKANTAK RIVER

Son / Sone → Ganga

A shared broad source region need not mean a shared downstream route.

Narmada valley anchor: broadly between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. [G6]

Schematic only: arrows show drainage associations, not precise courses, confluences, distances or present boundaries. Selected rivers, not a complete basin inventory.

Visual revision / 2

Association board / roles, places and communities

Legislature [P1]
Bhopal / unicameral Assembly / 230 seats

High Court [P2]
Jabalpur principal seat / Indore and Gwalior benches

MPPSC [P4]
Indore / State Service recruitment institution

State Election Commission [P3]
Panchayat and urban local-body elections

MP PVTGs in the cited account [T1]
Baiga / Bhariya / Sahariya

Chandra Shekhar Azad [H5]
Birthplace: Bhabhra, now Azad Nagar / Alirajpur

Tantya Bhil [H6]
MP tribal freedom-struggle contribution

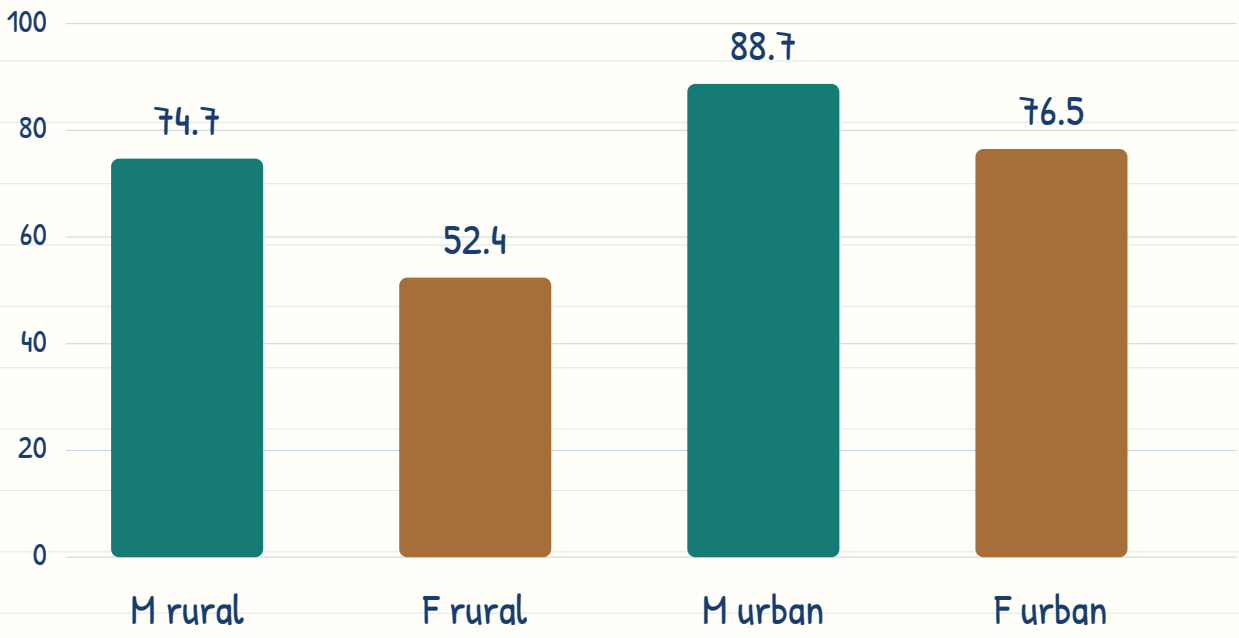
Agriculture profile [S2]
Soybean / wheat / chickpea / cotton

Selected anchors, not exhaustive lists. PVTGs are a specific category; the three-group list is not a complete list of MP Scheduled Tribes.

Visual revision / 3

Literacy / rural and urban, Census 2011 [D1]

Percent, rounded source values. Historical rates; zero baseline.



M = male; F = female. Use the displayed precision.

Compare gaps, not just bars

Rural male - female: 74.7 - 52.4 = 22.3 points.
Urban male - female: 88.7 - 76.5 = 12.2 points.
Female urban - rural: 76.5 - 52.4 = 24.1 points.

24.1 / 52.4 x 100 = about 45.99% relative to the rural female rate. Percentage points and relative percentages answer different questions.

Age-eligible population weights are needed to combine rates. This chart does not show 2026 literacy, school learning scores or any programme's causal effect.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Chronology

Which sequence is earliest to latest?

A. MP reorganisation, Rani Durgavati's final battle, Chhattisgarh formation, Kanha declaration
B. Kanha declaration, MP reorganisation, Rani Durgavati's final battle, Chhattisgarh formation
C. Rani Durgavati's final battle, Kanha national-park declaration, MP reorganisation, Chhattisgarh formation
D. Chhattisgarh formation, Kanha declaration, MP reorganisation, Rani Durgavati's final battle

02 / Reorganisation statements

Consider: 1. The reorganised Madhya Pradesh dates to 1956. 2. Chhattisgarh was formed from it in 2000. Which is correct?

A. 2 only
B. Neither 1 nor 2
C. 1 only
D. Both 1 and 2

03 / Heritage matching

Which set correctly matches the three MP World Heritage properties?

A. Sanchi - rock art; Khajuraho - Buddhist stupas; Bhimbetka - Chandella temples
B. Sanchi - Buddhist monuments; Khajuraho - Chandella temples; Bhimbetka - rock art
C. Sanchi - Buddhist monuments; Khajuraho - Mauryan stupas; Bhimbetka - medieval temples
D. Sanchi - Chandella temples; Khajuraho - rock art; Bhimbetka - Buddhist stupas

Try first - check answers later

04 / Inscription chronology

Which UNESCO inscription order is earliest to latest?

A. Sanchi, Khajuraho, Bhimbetka
B. Khajuraho, Sanchi, Bhimbetka
C. Bhimbetka, Sanchi, Khajuraho
D. Sanchi, Bhimbetka, Khajuraho

05 / Architectural interpretation

Which statement is best supported about Khajuraho?

A. The monuments combine Nagara temple architecture with extensive sculpture
B. The UNESCO inscription date is the principal construction date
C. The entire ensemble belongs only to Jainism
D. The surviving temples are principally Mauryan Buddhist stupas

06 / Layers of history

Why is it misleading to attribute every surviving feature at Sanchi to Ashoka alone?

A. The present complex has no later historical layers
B. A shared religious setting proves construction in one reign
C. Later dynasties enlarged and embellished the site
D. UNESCO inscription established Ashokan authorship of every feature

Try first - check answers later

07 / Rock-art inference

What is the strongest inference from Bhimbetka's paintings across different periods?

A. All shelters were purpose-built medieval palaces
B. Every painting was made on the same day
C. Every depicted practice survives unchanged everywhere
D. The landscape records a long history of human activity

08 / River matching

Which combination is correct?

A. Amarkantak - Narmada source; Dhuandhar - Narmada; Ujjain - Shipra
B. Amarkantak - Betwa source; Dhuandhar - Kshipra; Ujjain - Son
C. Amarkantak - Ganga source; Dhuandhar - Son; Ujjain - Tapti
D. Amarkantak - Chambal source; Dhuandhar - Ken; Ujjain - Narmada

09 / Water and governance

Why should Narmada basin planning extend beyond one district?

A. Project-by-project appraisal removes the need to consider cumulative effects
B. Upstream actions, flows and demands affect connected downstream areas
C. One annual rainfall total is sufficient to determine every local water risk
D. District-level totals alone capture every downstream effect

Try first - check answers later

10 / Conservation evidence

Which statement correctly interprets Kanha's barasingha history?

A. Every reserve necessarily conserves identical habitats
B. Species recovery needs sustained habitat and population management
C. A recovery account guarantees no future risk
D. Tiger tourism alone measures every conservation outcome

11 / Craft matching

Which set correctly matches the three textile traditions?

A. Chanderi - Maheshwari sarees; Maheshwar - block printing; Bagh - Chanderi weaving
B. Chanderi - weaving; Maheshwar - Bagh prints; Bagh - Maheshwari sarees
C. Chanderi - weaving; Maheshwar - Maheshwari sarees; Bagh - block printing
D. Chanderi - block printing; Maheshwar - Maheshwari sarees; Bagh - weaving only

12 / Community representation

Which museum practice best respects living tribal traditions?

A. Presenting every practice as permanently unchanged
B. Removing all contributor names
C. Treating all communities as culturally identical
D. Involving community contributors in interpretation, credit and consent

Try first - check answers later

13 / Craft livelihoods

Which indicator best tests whether a craft-support scheme improves livelihoods?

A. Net earnings and payment reliability across participating artisans
B. Publicity reach, without evidence about artisan receipts
C. Products displayed, without evidence about sales or payments
D. Gross sales alone, without production or marketing costs

14 / Mining appraisal

Before expanding a mineral project near Panna, which evidence set is most useful?

A. Revenue projections alone, without distributional or environmental evidence
B. Economic viability, water and habitat impacts, and affected livelihoods
C. Mineral sale price alone, excluding extraction and restoration costs
D. Projected employment alone, without water or livelihood assessment

15 / Remote services

Which plan best addresses barriers in remote forest settlements?

A. Digital-only delivery without testing connectivity or support needs
B. A new portal without assistance or a route to correct records
C. Identical outreach schedules without checking seasonal travel barriers
D. Local-language assistance, dependable outreach and accessible grievance routes

Try first - check answers later

16 / Agricultural evaluation

A programme raises crop output but costs rise faster. What should be checked before calling it a livelihood success?

A. Net returns, risk and the distribution of gains
B. Output alone, without sales prices and costs
C. Aggregate procurement alone, without checking who benefited
D. Input distribution alone, without household outcome evidence

17 / Net returns

A weaving group earns Rs 96,000 and spends Rs 68,000 in listed costs. What remains before other costs?

A. Rs 68,000
B. Rs 1,64,000
C. Rs 28,000
D. Rs 38,000

18 / Combined completion

Block A completes 72 of 90 works; B completes 28 of 50. What is combined completion?

A. 80% exactly
B. 56% exactly
C. 71.43% approximately
D. 68% exactly

Try first - check answers later

19 / Percentage increase

Visitor numbers rise from 1,200 to 1,500. What is growth relative to the original count?

A. 25%
B. 125%
C. 30%
D. 20%

20 / Water balance

A tank starts with 100 kilolitres, receives 650, supplies 500 and loses 25. What remains?

A. 225 kilolitres
B. 1,275 kilolitres
C. 250 kilolitres
D. 125 kilolitres

21 / Budget arithmetic

A Rs 18 lakh budget assigns 40% to restoration. How much is assigned?

A. Rs 4 lakh
B. Rs 10.8 lakh
C. Rs 7.2 lakh
D. Rs 0.72 lakh

Try first - check answers later

22 / Comparable data

Why must pre-2000 MP statistics be adjusted before comparison with later MP figures?

A. All later increases must be caused by one scheme
B. The state had no population before 2000
C. The separation of Chhattisgarh changed the territory covered
D. Percentages automatically remove boundary effects

23 / Causal inference

Visits rise after a heritage campaign. What is initially justified?

A. More visits prove monuments are better conserved
B. Visits increased after the campaign; causal impact needs more evidence
C. Seasonality cannot matter
D. The campaign alone caused the entire increase

24 / Public ethics

An officer's relative seeks a handloom grant the officer evaluates. What is the best response?

A. Disclose the conflict and follow recusal and independent review procedures
B. Approve the application secretly
C. Hide the relationship in the record
D. Reject every application from the relative's town

Try first - check answers later

25 / Institutions / matching

Which institutional-location set is correct?

A. Assembly-Jabalpur; High Court principal seat-Bhopal; MPPSC-Gwalior
B. Assembly-Indore; High Court principal seat-Gwalior; MPPSC-Bhopal
C. Assembly-Gwalior; High Court principal seat-Indore; MPPSC-Jabalpur
D. Assembly-Bhopal; High Court principal seat-Jabalpur; MPPSC-Indore

26 / Legislature / statements

Which statement correctly describes MP's state legislature?

A. Its Assembly is the same institution as the Rajya Sabha
B. It has a 230-seat Council and no Assembly
C. It has a 230-seat Assembly and no Legislative Council
D. It has two Houses with 230 members each

27 / Judiciary / locations

Which statement is supported by the High Court history?

A. Jabalpur is the principal seat; Indore and Gwalior have benches
B. Indore and Gwalior are separate state High Courts
C. Bhopal is the principal seat; Jabalpur has no High Court
D. The existence of benches abolishes the principal seat

Try first - check answers later

28 / Elections / institutional roles

Which division of responsibility is correct?

A. SEC-UNESCO nominations; MPPSC-reservoir operations
B. SEC-judicial appeals; MPPSC-legislative debates
C. SEC-local-body elections; MPPSC-State Service recruitment
D. SEC-State Service recruitment; MPPSC-municipal elections

29 / Syllabus / version control

The official syllabus page loads, but its document list is not exposed. What may a writer safely claim?

A. The dated document necessarily controls every later recruitment
B. The dated retrieved document informs topics; later revisions remain unconfirmed
C. The page proves no syllabus has ever changed
D. The footer update date proves every linked syllabus is unchanged

30 / Tribes / classification

Which statement accurately uses the cited MP PVTG grouping?

A. The list contains every Scheduled Tribe in India
B. Every resident of an MP forest district is a PVTG member
C. Baiga, Bhariya and Sahariya form the source's three-group list
D. Gond and Bhil must be absent from MP because they are not in this list

Try first - check answers later

31 / Services / inclusion

A digital-service pilot has high registrations but many remote applicants cannot complete claims. What should be checked?

A. Only the number of app downloads
B. Only account-creation totals
C. Completion barriers, assisted access and correction routes
D. Only launch-day registration peaks

32 / Services / privacy

An outreach team needs to verify a claim. Which approach is most appropriate?

A. Request applicants' OTPs through personal messages
B. Publish all identity documents to speed up review
C. Retain unrelated personal details without a defined purpose
D. Collect necessary information through authorised channels with access controls

33 / Culture / inference

What follows from knowing that MP has Gond art and three listed PVTGs?

A. Distinct communities and practices require their own evidence
B. Every Gond artist is automatically a member of each PVTG
C. Every PVTG necessarily practises one identical painting style
D. All tribal languages and cultural practices are interchangeable

Try first - check answers later

34 / Governance / accountability

A local office reports completed water assets. Which evidence best checks service performance?

A. Asset count alone, regardless of function
B. Meeting attendance alone, regardless of repairs
C. Sanctioned expenditure alone, regardless of delivery
D. Functionality, reliability and household access under comparable conditions

35 / River systems / matching

Which set of connections is correct?

A. Narmada-Arabian Sea; Son-Ganga; Betwa-Yamuna
B. Narmada-Mahanadi; Son-Yamuna; Betwa-Narmada
C. Narmada-Ganga; Son-Tapi; Betwa-Arabian Sea
D. Narmada-Yamuna; Son-Arabian Sea; Betwa-Godavari

36 / River systems / tributaries

Which group belongs to the Yamuna system?

A. Son, Johilla and Narmada
B. Chambal, Betwa and Ken
C. Tawa, Banjar and Narmada
D. Narmada, Tawa and Tapi

Try first - check answers later

37 / River systems / source region

Why does Amarkantak require care in a drainage diagram?

A. Rivers from the same broad source region can join different drainage systems
B. Every river beginning there must join the Narmada
C. A common source region proves the same sea outfall directly
D. The source region fixes every downstream administrative boundary

38 / Geography / tributary

Which association is supported by the CWC Narmada description?

A. Tawa-Narmada tributary
B. Tawa-Son tributary
C. Tawa-Yamuna tributary
D. Tawa-Betwa tributary

39 / Agriculture / profile limits

ICAR lists soybean, wheat, chickpea and cotton. Which conclusion is justified?

A. Every district grows the four in equal proportions
B. All other crops are absent from the state
C. The profile establishes the current crop-area ranking
D. These are important crops in the cited profile; local crop patterns still vary

Try first - check answers later

40 / Agriculture / soil diagnosis

A soybean field shows poor growth. What is the strongest first investigation?

A. Use the same fertiliser dose statewide without diagnosis
B. Infer nutrient deficiency from the state name alone
C. Assume irrigation always resolves every cause
D. Check soil, moisture, crop condition and management before choosing a remedy

41 / Agriculture / water management

When may supplemental irrigation be most useful?

A. At identical volumes for every soil and crop
B. Only after harvest, irrespective of crop requirements
C. Whenever a calendar date arrives, regardless of soil moisture
D. When measured crop-water stress coincides with a critical need

42 / Agriculture / evaluation

Two farms receive irrigation support but face different rainfall and prices. How should outcomes be compared?

A. Ignore prices because all crops have one fixed value
B. Account for relevant differences and compare net returns and water use
C. Assume equal equipment counts imply equal benefits
D. Compare output alone and attribute every difference to the support

Try first - check answers later

43 / Water / cumulative impacts

What is missing from an appraisal that examines each river project in isolation?

A. A count of office stationery
B. Interactions among upstream and downstream uses and ecological effects
C. The ceremonial inauguration programme
D. The name of the individual project alone

44 / Water / distribution

More canal water is released, yet tail farms remain short. Which inquiry is most direct?

A. Compare only the district's annual rainfall
B. Assume head release guarantees all deliveries
C. Count only completed canal kilometres
D. Trace volumes, timing, losses and allocation along the system

45 / History / regional associations

Which pairing is supported by official sources?

A. Azad-Bhabhra; Tantya Bhil-Madhya Pradesh tribal resistance
B. Azad-Khajuraho founding; Tantya Bhil-Bhimbetka painting date
C. Azad-Sanchi patronage; Tantya Bhil-Chandella temples
D. Azad-Kanha declaration; Tantya Bhil-Mauryan rule

Try first - check answers later

46 / History / event distinctions

Which event concerns state reorganisation rather than World Heritage inscription?

A. Bhimbetka inscription in 2003
B. Sanchi inscription in 1989
C. Khajuraho inscription in 1986
D. Chhattisgarh formation in 2000

47 / History / source method

A memorial page names a revolutionary's birthplace. What does that directly support?

A. A causal link to every later administrative reform
B. Every detail of all campaigns attributed to the person
C. The source's specific birthplace association
D. An exact date for every object displayed in the memorial

48 / History / territorial comparison

Which preparation best supports comparison across the 2000 reorganisation?

A. Compare totals without checking which population is covered
B. Use percentages to assume every boundary effect disappears
C. Reconstruct comparable geographic units and consistent definitions
D. Keep changing boundaries but treat every total as directly comparable

Try first - check answers later

49 / Science / remote sensing

Which agricultural inference fits satellite remote sensing?

A. Crop-area estimates can be produced and checked with other observations
B. Every farmer's profit is directly visible in one image
C. Every cloudy image precisely identifies every crop
D. A single image proves the causal effect of a subsidy

50 / Science / production estimates

Why should acreage and yield be distinguished?

A. A larger mapped area guarantees higher yield per hectare
B. Area and yield are always the same quantity
C. Yield is measured only in hectares
D. Production depends on both area and output per unit area

51 / ICT / missing data

A spreadsheet has blank cells for unavailable crop yields. What should the analyst do?

A. Treat blanks as confirmed crop failures
B. Document missingness and use an appropriate stated method
C. Replace all blanks with zero without checking
D. Delete the date field to simplify the file

Try first - check answers later

52 / ICT / map metadata

Which metadata best helps assess whether a crop map is suitable for a decision?

A. Only the order in which districts are listed
B. Only the presenter's photograph
C. Observation date, spatial resolution, method and validation
D. Only the file's decorative background

53 / Data / rural gender gap

Rounded Census 2011 rural literacy: male 74.7%, female 52.4%. What is the gap?

A. 22.3 percentage points
B. 22.3% relative to the female rate exactly
C. 12.2 percentage points
D. 127.1 percentage points

54 / Data / urban gender gap

Rounded urban literacy: male 88.7%, female 76.5%. What is the gap?

A. 14.0 percentage points
B. 12.2 percentage points
C. 24.1 percentage points
D. 22.3 percentage points

Try first - check answers later

55 / Data / female rural-urban gap

What is the urban-rural difference in female literacy: 76.5% versus 52.4%?

A. 12.2 percentage points
B. 24.1 percentage points
C. 14.0 percentage points
D. 22.3 percentage points

56 / Data / male rural-urban gap

What is the urban-rural difference in male literacy: 88.7% versus 74.7%?

A. 12.2 percentage points
B. 14.0 percentage points
C. 24.1 percentage points
D. 22.3 percentage points

57 / Data / relative difference

Relative to rural female literacy of 52.4%, the 24.1-point urban advantage is approximately what?

A. 24.10%
B. 45.99%
C. 145.99 percentage points
D. 31.50%

Try first - check answers later

58 / Data / gap comparison

The rural gender gap is 22.3 points and the urban gap 12.2. How much larger is the rural gap?

A. 10.1 percentage points
B. 10.1% relative exactly
C. 1.83 percentage points
D. 34.5 percentage points

59 / Data / aggregation

Can the four chart rates be averaged equally to recover MP's overall literacy rate?

A. Yes; geographic area supplies the only required weights
B. Yes; rounding makes weights unnecessary
C. Yes; all four groups necessarily have equal populations
D. No; relevant age-eligible population weights are needed

60 / Data / causal limits

What can the 2011 chart establish about a programme introduced recently?

A. The exact programme effect in every district
B. That every historical gap has disappeared
C. The current rate after the programme
D. No causal effect by itself; comparable programme evidence is needed

Try first - check answers later

61 / Agriculture / production drill

A hypothetical crop covers 120 hectares at 2.5 tonnes per hectare. What production is implied?

A. 30 tonnes
B. 48 tonnes
C. 122.5 tonnes
D. 300 tonnes

62 / ICT / completeness drill

A hypothetical register has 240 records; 18 lack required source dates. What percentage lacks dates?

A. 13.33%
B. 7.5%
C. 18%
D. 92.5%

63 / Water / efficiency drill

Of a hypothetical 15,000-litre release, 12,000 litres reach fields. What share arrives?

A. 125%
B. 20%
C. 80%
D. 75%

Try first - check answers later

64 / Economy / net returns drill

Hypothetical sales are Rs 84,000 and listed costs Rs 60,000. Profit as a percentage of cost is what?

A. 28.57%

B. 24%

C. 40%

D. 140%

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

Rani Durgavati's final battle, Kanha national-park declaration, MP reorganisation, Chhattisgarh formation. The milestones are 1564, 1955, 1956 and 2000 respectively.

Evidence: H3, N1, H1, H2

02 / Answer D

Both 1 and 2. Both are separate historical milestones. Comparisons across them need attention to changed territory.

Evidence: H1, H2

03 / Answer B

Sanchi – Buddhist monuments; Khajuraho – Chandella temples; Bhimbetka – rock art. The properties represent different historical contexts, forms and periods.

Evidence: C1, C2, C3

04 / Answer B

Khajuraho, Sanchi, Bhimbetka. Their inscription years are 1986, 1989 and 2003 respectively; these are recognition dates, not construction dates.

Evidence: C1, C2, C3

Answer key + explanations

05 / Answer A

The monuments combine Nagara temple architecture with extensive sculpture. The UNESCO account identifies Hindu and Jain temples and diverse sacred and social themes in the sculptures.

Evidence: C1

06 / Answer C

Later dynasties enlarged and embellished the site. UNESCO describes later contributions including enlargement, gateways and shrines. A site can have several historical layers.

Evidence: C2

07 / Answer D

The landscape records a long history of human activity. The record spans periods; resemblance between traditions does not prove complete continuity without change.

Evidence: C3

08 / Answer A

Amarkantak - Narmada source; Dhuandhar - Narmada; Ujjain - Shipra. The three place-river associations are supported by district sources.

Evidence: G1, G2, G4

Answer key + explanations

09 / Answer B

Upstream actions, flows and demands affect connected downstream areas. Basin management must account for connected uses and impacts, including multipurpose projects.

Evidence: G1, E2; editorial application

10 / Answer B

Species recovery needs sustained habitat and population management. Kanha's account describes recovery through sustained conservation; continuing monitoring remains necessary.

Evidence: N1

11 / Answer C

Chanderi – weaving; Maheshwar – Maheshwari sarees; Bagh – block printing. These are distinct textile traditions and production settings.

Evidence: C5, C6, C7

12 / Answer D

Involving community contributors in interpretation, credit and consent. Community participation helps avoid stereotypes and gives contributors a role in representation.

Evidence: I1, C4 context; editorial application

Answer key + explanations

13 / Answer A

Net earnings and payment reliability across participating artisans. Sales, costs, payment delays and distribution all matter; publicity alone is not a livelihood outcome.

Evidence: C5, C6 context; editorial evaluation

14 / Answer B

Economic viability, water and habitat impacts, and affected livelihoods. An appraisal must examine economic, environmental and social effects together; this is a hypothetical case.

Evidence: E1 context; editorial appraisal framework

15 / Answer D

Local-language assistance, dependable outreach and accessible grievance routes. Service design should respond to distance, language and seasonal access barriers.

Evidence: Editorial MP-linked governance scenario

16 / Answer A

Net returns, risk and the distribution of gains. More output can coexist with lower income if costs rise; household outcomes need direct assessment.

Evidence: Editorial agricultural-policy case

Answer key + explanations

17 / Answer C

Rs 28,000. 96,000 - 68,000 = Rs 28,000.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

18 / Answer C

71.43% approximately. Completed works = 100 of 140; 100 / 140 x 100 is approximately 71.43%.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

19 / Answer A

25%. Increase = 300; 300 / 1,200 x 100 = 25%.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

20 / Answer A

225 kilolitres. 100 + 650 - 500 - 25 = 225 kilolitres.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Rs 7.2 lakh. 18 x 0.40 = Rs 7.2 lakh. Allocation is different from expenditure and results.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

22 / Answer C

The separation of Chhattisgarh changed the territory covered. A consistent geographic basis is necessary for interpreting changes across reorganisation.

Evidence: H2; editorial statistical application

23 / Answer B

Visits increased after the campaign; causal impact needs more evidence. Access, seasonality, prices and other publicity may also affect visitor counts.

Evidence: Editorial evidence scenario

24 / Answer A

Disclose the conflict and follow recusal and independent review procedures. Transparent management of conflicts protects fair assessment under the applicable procedures.

Evidence: Hypothetical editorial ethics case

Answer key + explanations

25 / Answer D

Assembly-Bhopal; High Court principal seat-Jabalpur; MPPSC-Indore. These locations belong to distinct institutions, even though all serve the state.

Evidence: P1; P2; P4

26 / Answer C

It has a 230-seat Assembly and no Legislative Council. The institutional profile identifies a unicameral Assembly of 230.

Evidence: P1

27 / Answer A

Jabalpur is the principal seat; Indore and Gwalior have benches. Locations do not by themselves settle every jurisdictional question.

Evidence: P2

28 / Answer C

SEC-local-body elections; MPPSC-State Service recruitment. The SEC local-election register and MPPSC syllabus concern different functions.

Evidence: P3; P4

Answer key + explanations

29 / Answer B

The dated retrieved document informs topics; later revisions remain unconfirmed. A reachable page shell does not establish the full amendment history.

Evidence: EX2; P4; source-method case

30 / Answer C

Baiga, Bhariya and Sahariya form the source's three-group list. Do not confuse a specific classification with a complete tribal-population list.

Evidence: T1

31 / Answer C

Completion barriers, assisted access and correction routes. Registration is an intermediate output; completion and fair access require further evidence.

Evidence: Original MP-linked ICT case

32 / Answer D

Collect necessary information through authorised channels with access controls. Verification should be proportionate and use authorised processes. This is editorial practice, not a full legal rule.

Evidence: Original data-governance case

Answer key + explanations

33 / Answer A

Distinct communities and practices require their own evidence. Separate categories should not be merged into unsupported cultural stereotypes.

Evidence: C4; T1; interpretation

34 / Answer D

Functionality, reliability and household access under comparable conditions. Physical and financial outputs should be checked against intended services.

Evidence: Original governance case

35 / Answer A

Narmada-Arabian Sea; Son-Ganga; Betwa-Yamuna. MP rivers connect with different drainage systems.

Evidence: G6; G7

36 / Answer B

Chambal, Betwa and Ken. CGWB identifies the northward Yamuna tributaries separately from Sone and Narmada drainage.

Evidence: G7

Answer key + explanations

37 / Answer A

Rivers from the same broad source region can join different drainage systems. Narmada and Son illustrate different downstream connections.

Evidence: G1; G6; G7

38 / Answer A

Tawa-Narmada tributary. The source lists Tawa among Narmada tributaries.

Evidence: G6

39 / Answer D

These are important crops in the cited profile; local crop patterns still vary. A crop list does not establish uniform cultivation or present numerical shares.

Evidence: S2

40 / Answer D

Check soil, moisture, crop condition and management before choosing a remedy. Field-specific evidence helps distinguish nutrient, water and other constraints.

Evidence: S2; original application

Answer key + explanations

41 / Answer D

When measured crop-water stress coincides with a critical need. ICAR supports supplemental irrigation; timing and local conditions determine its usefulness.

Evidence: S2; application

42 / Answer B

Account for relevant differences and compare net returns and water use. Comparable conditions and relevant costs are necessary for useful inference.

Evidence: Original agriculture case

43 / Answer B

Interactions among upstream and downstream uses and ecological effects. Connected river systems can experience cumulative effects not captured by isolated assessments.

Evidence: E2; G6; original application

44 / Answer D

Trace volumes, timing, losses and allocation along the system. Measure the distribution mechanism and test possible causes of the shortfall.

Evidence: Original irrigation case

Answer key + explanations

45 / Answer A

Azad-Bhabhra; Tantya Bhil-Madhya Pradesh tribal resistance. The district and PIB sources place the two figures in modern freedom-struggle contexts.

Evidence: H5; H6

46 / Answer D

Chhattisgarh formation in 2000. Chhattisgarh was formed from MP on 1 November 2000. The other dates concern UNESCO recognition, not changes to state boundaries.

Evidence: H2; C1; C2; C3

47 / Answer C

The source's specific birthplace association. A specific source association should not be extended into unsupported claims.

Evidence: H5; historical method

48 / Answer C

Reconstruct comparable geographic units and consistent definitions. State reorganisation changes the territory represented by statistics.

Evidence: H2; derived statistical application

Answer key + explanations

49 / Answer A

Crop-area estimates can be produced and checked with other observations. ISRO describes area and condition applications; interpretation still has limitations.

Evidence: S1

50 / Answer D

Production depends on both area and output per unit area. Area multiplied by yield gives production under compatible units.

Evidence: S1; general agricultural arithmetic

51 / Answer B

Document missingness and use an appropriate stated method. Unknown values are not automatically zero; the method affects interpretation.

Evidence: Original ICT and data case

52 / Answer C

Observation date, spatial resolution, method and validation. Timeliness, scale and accuracy matter for interpretation and use.

Evidence: S1; original map-use case

Answer key + explanations

53 / Answer A

22.3 percentage points. 74.7 - 52.4 = 22.3 percentage points, using the rounded source values.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

54 / Answer B

12.2 percentage points. 88.7 - 76.5 = 12.2 percentage points.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

55 / Answer B

24.1 percentage points. 76.5 - 52.4 = 24.1 percentage points.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

56 / Answer B

14.0 percentage points. 88.7 - 74.7 = 14.0 percentage points.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

57 / Answer B

45.99%. 24.1 / 52.4 x 100 = approximately 45.99 percent.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

58 / Answer A

10.1 percentage points. 22.3 - 12.2 = 10.1 percentage points.

Evidence: D1; derived arithmetic

59 / Answer D

No; relevant age-eligible population weights are needed. Overall literacy is a weighted rate under the census definition, not an unweighted mean of four subgroup rates.

Evidence: D1; statistical method

60 / Answer D

No causal effect by itself; comparable programme evidence is needed. A historical cross-section does not identify later programme effects.

Evidence: D1; evaluation method

Answer key + explanations

61 / Answer D

300 tonnes. 120 x 2.5 = 300 tonnes under the stated assumptions.

Evidence: Original numerical case

62 / Answer B

7.5%. 18 / 240 x 100 = 7.5 percent.

Evidence: Original numerical case

63 / Answer C

80%. 12,000 / 15,000 x 100 = 80 percent.

Evidence: Original numerical case

64 / Answer C

40%. Profit is Rs 24,000; 24,000 / 60,000 x 100 = 40 percent, before unlisted costs.

Evidence: Original numerical case

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / MP ESB: Police Constable rulebook 2025 (full retrieval unsuccessful)

esb.mp.gov.in

EX2 / MPPSC: State Service exam plan and syllabus, 5 January 2026

mppsc.mp.gov.in

H1 / Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly: history

mpvidhansabha.nic.in

H2 / CAG: Chhattisgarh formation and reorganisation

cag.gov.in

H3 / Rani Durgavati University: about Rani Durgavati

rdunijbpin.mponline.gov.in

H4 / Gwalior district: Tansen Samaroh

gwalior.nic.in

C1 / UNESCO: Khajuraho Group of Monuments

whc.unesco.org

C2 / UNESCO: Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

whc.unesco.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

C3 / UNESCO: Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

whc.unesco.org

C4 / Ministry of Tribal Affairs: Gond painting

adikalakar.tribal.gov.in

C5 / Madhya Pradesh Tourism: Chanderi

www.mptourism.com

C6 / Khargone district: Maheshwari sarees

khargone.nic.in

C7 / Madhya Pradesh Tourism: Bagh printing and sarees

www.mptourism.com

G1 / Anuppur district: Amarkantak and river sources

anuppur.nic.in

G2 / Jabalpur district: Dhuandhar Falls

jabalpur.nic.in

G3 / Madhya Pradesh Tourism: Pachmarhi and Dhoopgarh

www.mptourism.com

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G4 / Ujjain district: Kaliyadeh Palace on the Shipra

ujjain.nic.in

G5 / Survey of India: Bhopal district planning map

surveyofindia.gov.in

N1 / Kanha Tiger Reserve: introduction and conservation

www.kanhatigerreserve.org

E1 / NMDC: Diamond Mining Project, Panna

www.nmdc.co.in

I1 / Ministry of Culture: museums and IGRMS Bhopal

culture.gov.in

E2 / Wildlife Institute of India: Omkareshwar project context

v1.wii.gov.in

P1 / Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: MP legislature profile

www.cpahq.org

P2 / MP High Court: institutional history and court locations

live.mphc.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

P3 / MP State Election Commission: local-election instructions

mplocalelection.mp.gov.in

P4 / MPPSC: syllabus register and institutional location

mppsc.mp.gov.in

T1 / PIB / ECI: three PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh

www.pib.gov.in

H5 / Alirajpur district: Azad Nagar, formerly Bhabhra

alirajpur.nic.in

H6 / PIB: Tantya Bhil and tribal freedom-struggle contributions

www.pib.gov.in

G6 / CWC: Water Resources Assessment of India 2024, Narmada basin

cwc.gov.in

G7 / CGWB: Madhya Pradesh groundwater yearbook, river framework

www.cgwb.gov.in

D1 / MP Information: Census 2011 summary, section 12 literacy rates

www.mpinfo.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

S1 / ISRO: agriculture, soil and satellite remote-sensing applications

www.isro.gov.in

S2 / ICAR: Madhya Pradesh agriculture and resource management

icar.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1 and EX2 retain access/version limitations. The official register does not prove an unchanged scheme merely because its page loads. Verify the applicable notice and amendments. No PYQ-frequency study is claimed.

D1 uses rounded Census 2011 subgroup rates: rural male 74.7%, rural female 52.4%, urban male 88.7%, urban female 76.5%. Arithmetic uses those displayed values, not hidden extra precision. These are historical, not current estimates.

G6 uses older place names in parts of its basin description; only stable river relations are used. G7 timed out on direct opening but its drainage passage was search-index accessible. S2 is an older profile: crop/soil anchors are used without adopting old production totals or rankings. Models and proposed responses are editorial.