Madhya Pradesh

Mains answer-writing practice

16 original descriptive questions + model answers

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

Higher level: sixteen analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150–175-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

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

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
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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

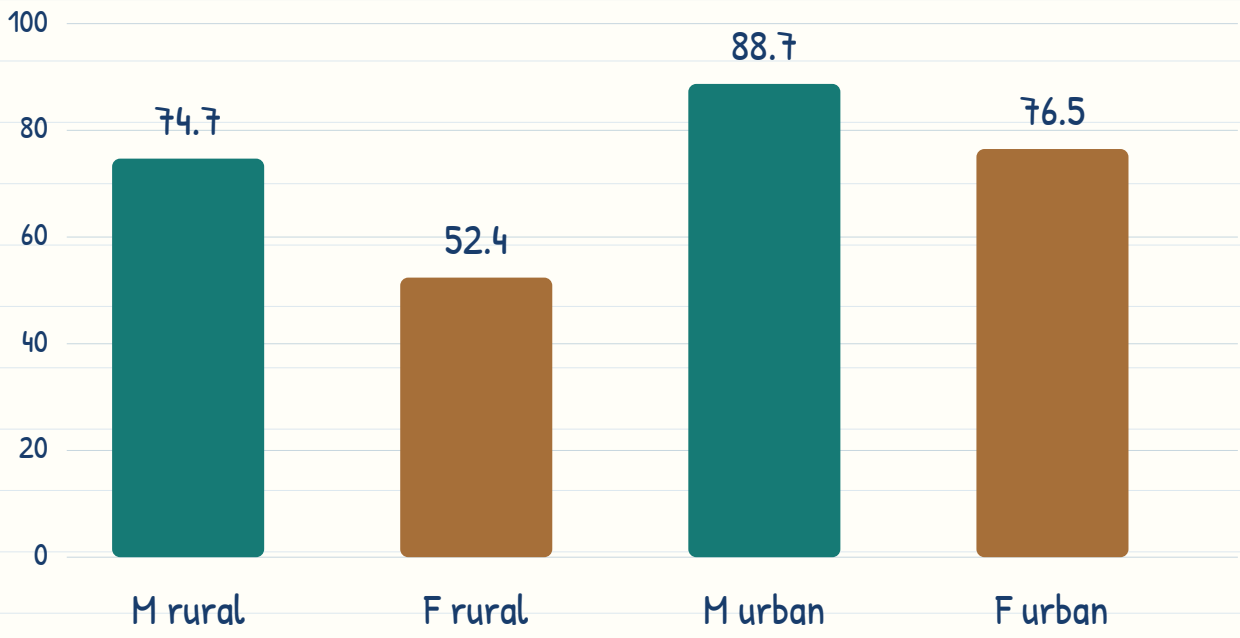
Agriculture profile [S2]
Soybean / wheat / chickpea / cotton

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.

Write, compare, improve

01 / Heritage comparison

Compare Sanchi, Khajuraho and Bhimbetka as evidence of Madhya Pradesh's historical and cultural diversity.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Sanchi, Khajuraho and Bhimbetka represent different periods and forms of cultural expression. Comparing them reveals diversity within Madhya Pradesh's heritage rather than a single continuous architectural style.

Sanchi preserves Buddhist monuments with early Mauryan associations and important additions by later dynasties. Khajuraho illustrates Chandella-period temple building, combining Nagara architecture with sculpture in Hindu and Jain settings. Bhimbetka records human interaction with a sandstone landscape through rock shelters and paintings spanning several periods.

These differences show why evidence must be interpreted in context. A UNESCO inscription date is not a construction date, while a site's surviving form may reflect repeated use and alteration. Rock art also requires caution when drawing conclusions about particular social practices.

Conservation should respond to each property's materials, setting and patterns of use. Responsible access, clear interpretation and participation by nearby communities can connect protection with livelihoods. A balanced comparison therefore explains historical differences and the distinct management needs they create, instead of treating all heritage places as interchangeable tourist attractions.

Self-assessment

Accurate site comparison: 4 | Interpretation of evidence: 2 | Conservation implications: 2 | Structure and clarity: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C1, C2, C3. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / Tribal heritage and representation

How can museums and cultural programmes represent Madhya Pradesh's tribal communities without reducing living traditions to stereotypes?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Madhya Pradesh's tribal heritage includes diverse artistic practices and community histories. Gond painting and institutions such as the museum of humankind in Bhopal provide useful contexts, but no exhibition can stand for every community or experience.

Representation should involve contributors in selecting themes, explaining meanings and deciding how material is recorded or reused. Names, locations and historical context should be provided where appropriate, with consent and respect for information that communities do not wish to disclose. Distinct traditions should not be merged into one supposedly unchanging culture.

Cultural programmes can support paid teaching, documentation and performance opportunities. Contracts should recognise practitioners' expertise, and market promotion should allow artists to influence how their work is presented. Young people may adapt traditions; change should not automatically be treated as loss of authenticity.

Evaluation should ask who shaped the programme, who received income and whether learning continued. Visitor counts are useful but insufficient. Responsible representation combines accurate interpretation with practitioner agency and practical benefits for the people whose heritage is being presented.

Self-assessment

Diversity and context: 2 | Participation and consent: 3 | Fair opportunities and adaptation: 3 | Evaluation and clarity: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C4, I1; proposed cultural-policy approach. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / River-basin planning

Explain why water planning in the Narmada basin should integrate ecological, livelihood and administrative considerations.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Narmada's source region at Amarkantak, its downstream landscapes and projects such as Omkareshwar demonstrate the connected nature of a river basin. Decisions about water cannot be assessed solely within one district or by considering one use in isolation.

Planning should establish a shared account of seasonal flows, demand, water quality and existing infrastructure. Upstream land use and operating decisions can affect downstream users, making coordination and timely information important. Proposals need appraisal of alternatives and cumulative impacts rather than only individual project benefits.

Livelihood concerns include reliable water access and the effects of changes on people dependent on the river. Participation should allow affected residents to question evidence and understand responsibilities. Ecological conditions must be assessed alongside supply targets, with monitoring appropriate to the basin's varied settings.

Success should be measured through dependable services, reduced vulnerability and environmental outcomes, not storage or construction alone. Transparent reporting and agreed response procedures can help institutions address trade-offs and revise plans when observed conditions differ from assumptions.

Self-assessment

Basin context: 2 | Integrated evidence and coordination: 3 | Livelihoods and ecology: 3 | Outcomes and structure: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: G1, G2, E2; governance analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Conservation and communities

Using Kanha's barasingha conservation experience as context, outline an approach to conservation that also considers neighbouring communities.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Kanha's institutional account highlights the recovery of the hard-ground barasingha through sustained conservation. This illustrates why protection must address suitable habitat and long-term management, while the surrounding social landscape also deserves attention.

A practical approach should monitor habitat condition, population trends and pressures using consistent methods. Management actions need periodic review rather than assume that past recovery removes every future risk. Visitor activity should be assessed through its effects, not only its revenue.

Neighbouring communities should have accessible channels to report concerns and help identify resource dependence, travel barriers or wildlife-related difficulties. Livelihood support must reflect local circumstances and applicable rules. Responsible tourism and skills programmes may help some households, but benefits should not be assumed to reach everyone automatically.

Evaluation should examine ecological outcomes, conflict patterns and household experiences together. Clear responsibilities and timely responses can build trust. Conservation becomes more durable when institutions maintain ecological objectives while treating residents fairly, explaining decisions and correcting avoidable hardship through credible, accountable arrangements over time.

Self-assessment

Kanha context and ecological management: 3 | Community participation: 3 | Livelihoods and fairness: 2 | Monitoring and structure: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: N1; proposed conservation framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Handloom livelihoods

Suggest measures to strengthen Chanderi and Maheshwari weaving livelihoods while respecting the differences between the traditions.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Chanderi and Maheshwari textiles are associated with distinct weaving centres and skills. Supporting them requires attention to practitioners and production conditions, rather than treating heritage branding as a sufficient livelihood strategy.

An initial assessment should examine input costs, working capital, order reliability and the prices received by different producers. Training and equipment support should respond to practical needs and include maintenance and safe use. New product development should preserve room for artisan judgement while testing actual demand.

Producer collaboration can help with quality assurance, direct marketing and transparent contracts. Clear payment schedules and fair commissions matter, particularly where delayed payments shift risk onto smaller weaving households. Digital selling needs accessible assistance and realistic accounting for packaging, returns and delivery costs.

Cultural promotion should explain the differences between the traditions and credit the people involved. Evaluation should track net earnings, payment reliability and opportunities for younger learners, alongside sales. A successful programme enables artisans to sustain valuable skills while adapting their work to viable contemporary markets.

Self-assessment

Distinct craft context: 2 | Production and market measures: 3 | Fair payments and agency: 3 | Evaluation and clarity: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C5, C6; proposed livelihood measures. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Minerals and development

How should a district assess whether mineral activity near Panna contributes to inclusive development?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Panna's diamond-mining association illustrates an important distinction: valuable mineral production does not itself establish broad improvements in welfare. Assessment should identify who receives benefits, who bears costs and whether gains can be sustained.

Economic evidence should include employment quality, local supplier opportunities and public revenue, with attention to operating costs and market uncertainty. Household outcomes such as incomes and access to dependable services provide a stronger welfare picture than output alone.

Environmental appraisal should examine water, land, waste and habitat pressures, including cumulative effects. Affected communities need meaningful opportunities to understand proposals, question information and seek correction. Applicable requirements for the particular project must be verified rather than assumed from a general model.

Public reporting should connect spending with results and distinguish commitments from delivery. Monitoring should continue over time, including restoration and livelihood outcomes where relevant. Inclusive development requires a credible link between resource activity and improved everyday capabilities, supported by transparent evidence and measures to manage social and environmental costs fairly.

Self-assessment

Resource context and distribution: 2 | Economic and service indicators: 3 | Environmental and community measures: 3 | Accountability and structure: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: E1; hypothetical development assessment. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Agriculture and evidence

A farm-support programme increases output but some participating households report lower income. Explain how officials should investigate and respond.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Higher crop output and lower household income can occur together if input, labour, transport or financing costs rise faster than sales receipts. Officials should therefore investigate net returns and risk rather than dismiss reports because aggregate production improved.

A baseline and follow-up should use comparable seasons, prices and household groups. Data should separate quantities sold, prices received and relevant costs, while recognising that farm sizes and household labour arrangements differ. Weather and market changes may influence results independently of the programme.

Consultation can reveal problems hidden in administrative records, such as delayed payments, unsuitable inputs or difficulty reaching buyers. Responses might include revised extension support, better market information or changes in programme design, guided by evidence about the actual constraint. Additional spending should not be assumed to solve every problem.

Evaluation should track the distribution of outcomes and identify households least able to absorb losses. Publishing methods and limitations supports scrutiny. The programme should adapt when evidence shows that its activities are not producing the intended improvement in livelihoods.

Self-assessment

Income-output distinction: 3 | Investigation and comparability: 3 | Evidence-based response: 2 | Distribution and clarity: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: Editorial MP-linked agriculture scenario. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Ethics and grants

A handloom-grant evaluator discovers that a close relative has a financial interest in an applicant. Explain the appropriate response.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The relationship creates a potential conflict between public duty and private interests. The evaluator should disclose the relevant connection through the prescribed channel and follow applicable recusal or independent review procedures. Disclosure should be accompanied by arrangements that prevent continued informal influence.

The application must be assessed against published criteria by people able to act impartially. A relationship does not justify either automatic approval or rejection. Relevant scoring, documents and reasons should be preserved, while unnecessary disclosure of personal or commercial information should be avoided.

The administering body should provide a fair review route and respond consistently to comparable cases. Clear separation of responsibilities, transparent selection rules and appropriate checks can reduce the risk that grants depend on connections rather than merit and need.

After selection, monitoring should examine delivery and agreed outcomes across recipients. Ethical administration includes both a fair award process and accountable use of funds. The aim is to maintain a reasoned, reviewable process through which support reaches eligible applicants and public confidence is protected.

Self-assessment

Conflict identification and handling: 3 | Impartial assessment: 3 | Records and privacy: 2 | Monitoring and structure: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: Hypothetical editorial ethics case; exact procedures depend on applicable rules. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

09 / State institutions and revision

Explain how a revision guide should distinguish MP's legislature, High Court, MPPSC and local-election administration.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Institutional revision should connect each body with its function and location. Madhya Pradesh has a unicameral legislature with a 230-seat Legislative Assembly in Bhopal. Vidhan Sabha should be distinguished from a Legislative Council and from Parliament's Houses.

The High Court has its principal seat at Jabalpur and benches at Indore and Gwalior. These locations are useful anchors, but they do not provide a complete rule for jurisdiction or filing. Particular procedural questions need the relevant current rules.

MPPSC is based in Indore and administers recruitment processes including the State Service examination. The State Election Commission concerns Panchayat and urban local-body elections. Their responsibilities should not be exchanged because both operate at state level.

A useful guide pairs roles with sources and tests plausible confusions. It should date personnel and recruitment instructions separately. Historical institutional changes also need context. Clear functional distinctions help candidates organise facts while avoiding conclusions that a short profile cannot establish.

Self-assessment

Institutional facts 4; functional distinctions 3; source limits 2; clarity 1. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: P1; P2; P3; P4. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

10 / Tribal communities and access

Using MP's PVTG grouping as context, propose an inclusive approach to public-service access.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The cited ECI account identifies Baiga, Bhariya and Sahariya as Madhya Pradesh's three PVTGs. This classification should not be confused with a complete list of Scheduled Tribes or treated as proof of identical needs within every community.

Service design should begin with local consultation about distance, language, seasonal mobility, connectivity and documentation barriers. Participation must include people who are less likely to attend formal meetings. The resulting evidence should guide outreach locations, schedules and assistance.

Digital channels can help some users, but assisted access and workable alternatives are needed where connectivity or skills constrain completion. Staff should explain requirements clearly and offer authorised routes for correcting records. Verification should protect privacy and avoid collecting unrelated information.

Evaluation should examine completed services, waiting times, errors and unresolved grievances across communities and settlements. Registration totals alone can conceal exclusion. Institutions should publish responsibilities and respond to evidence of persistent barriers while respecting community diversity and individual choice.

Self-assessment

Classification accuracy 2; diagnosis 3; access and privacy 3; evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: T1; original service-design case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

11 / Drainage and basin reasoning

Explain why a map of MP's rivers should distinguish the Narmada, Yamuna and Son-Ganga connections.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Madhya Pradesh contributes to several drainage systems. The Narmada flows west towards the Gulf of Khambhat in the Arabian Sea, with Tawa among its tributaries. Chambal, Betwa and Ken connect with the Yamuna, while the Son joins the Ganga. These relationships provide a useful framework for revision.

Amarkantak demonstrates why a shared broad source region does not imply one downstream route. A diagram should distinguish connectivity from exact river courses, confluences and administrative boundaries. River names and arrows need explicit labels.

Planning then requires evidence beyond a schematic: seasonal flows, demand, water quality, local drainage and existing infrastructure. Upstream activity can affect downstream conditions, so district-only appraisal may miss important interactions. Individual projects also need consideration of cumulative effects.

Monitoring should connect system observations with actual access, ecological conditions and livelihoods. The diagram organises questions; it does not substitute for measured water balances or local investigation. Clear basin reasoning helps prevent both factual matching errors and overly uniform policy prescriptions.

Self-assessment

Correct drainage 4; schematic limits 2; planning links 2; monitoring 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: G1; G6; G7; editorial analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

12 / Agriculture, soils and livelihoods

How should agricultural support in MP account for soil and water variation rather than use one uniform package?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ICAR's MP profile identifies black and red soils and important crops including soybean, wheat, chickpea and cotton. These broad anchors do not establish identical soil fertility, moisture conditions or crop choices across every district and farm.

Support should begin with field-relevant diagnosis of soil properties, crop requirements, water availability and management constraints. Advice on nutrients, sowing and irrigation must respond to those observations. Water harvesting and supplemental irrigation may help where timing and moisture shortages constrain production, but their feasibility requires local assessment.

Programme design should consider access to inputs, extension, markets and recurring costs. A technology that increases output may still reduce net earnings if expenses or risks rise substantially. Small producers may face different adoption barriers from larger farms.

Evaluation should compare outcomes under relevant weather and market conditions, recording net returns, water use and distribution of gains. Farmer feedback can explain differences concealed by averages. The objective is useful, sustainable support whose effects are demonstrated rather than assumed from equipment or input counts.

Self-assessment

MP anchors 2; field diagnosis 3; livelihood analysis 3; evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: S2; original agriculture analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

13 / Science and crop monitoring

Design a responsible workflow for using satellite crop information in an MP agricultural assessment.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ISRO describes satellite remote sensing applications in crop-area estimation, crop condition and production forecasting. An MP assessment can use these capabilities to organise observations across a large area, while recognising that a mapped class is an estimate requiring interpretation.

Define the decision first, then select imagery with suitable observation dates, resolution and coverage. Document the classification method and identify uncertainty, including missing observations or crops that are difficult to distinguish. Appropriate field observations can test the map and reveal systematic errors.

Combine mapped acreage with suitable yield evidence when estimating production. Area and yield have different units, and neither directly measures every farmer's net earnings. Claims about policy effects also require a comparison design beyond one satellite image.

Provide users with readable maps, metadata and a route to report suspected errors. Evaluate timeliness, accuracy and whether the information improved feasible decisions. Remote sensing is most useful as part of an evidence system that includes local knowledge and continuing verification.

Self-assessment

Science context 2; method and validation 4; inference limits 2; use and review 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: S1; original science application. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

14 / Literacy, comparison and policy

Interpret the rural-urban Census 2011 literacy chart, distinguishing descriptive gaps from policy effects.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The MP Information summary reports rounded Census 2011 literacy rates of 74.7 percent for rural males, 52.4 for rural females, 88.7 for urban males and 76.5 for urban females. These are historical observations, not current estimates.

Using those rounded values, the rural gender gap is 22.3 percentage points and the urban gap 12.2 points. The urban-rural female difference is 24.1 points. A relative comparison uses a denominator: 24.1 divided by 52.4 is approximately 45.99 percent.

The four rates should not be averaged equally to obtain the overall state rate. Combining them requires the relevant age-eligible population weights and consistent definitions. Later boundary changes and different measurement methods can also affect comparability.

Policy analysis needs newer evidence on participation, learning and access, with appropriate baseline and follow-up comparisons. A single historical chart cannot establish the effect of a recent programme. Its role is to identify questions and communicate disparities within the limits of its date and coverage.

Self-assessment

Accurate reading 3; arithmetic 3; aggregation 2; causal limits 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: D1; derived analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

15 / Freedom struggle and historical evidence

How can a study guide present Azad and Tantya Bhil while maintaining historical precision?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A guide can use specific regional associations to introduce contributions to the freedom struggle. The Alirajpur district page identifies Bhabhra, now Chandra Shekhar Azad Nagar, as Azad's birthplace. The cited PIB account associates Tantya Bhil with Madhya Pradesh's tribal resistance.

These anchors should lead to contextual study rather than unsupported biographical detail. Identify the period, form of mobilisation, participants and authorities involved using suitable evidence. Different figures should not be merged into one uniform programme or chronology.

Sources also require classification. A modern district page or commemorative speech is a later account, not automatically a contemporary record. The publication date, date of a memorial and date of an event must be distinguished. Claims about contested episodes need direct support and explicit qualification.

An effective revision exercise asks students to match verified places and contributions, then explain the limits of the evidence. This recognises regional participation while protecting historical interpretation from exaggeration, anachronism and assumptions based only on a famous name.

Self-assessment

Correct anchors 3; contextual distinctions 3; source method 3; clarity 1. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: H5; H6; editorial historical method. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

16 / Digital services and accountable evidence

A farm-assistance portal reports high registrations but low completed payments in remote settlements. Propose an investigation.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The gap between registrations and completed payments suggests a delivery problem, but its cause must be established. An account created on a portal is an intermediate output, not proof that an eligible applicant received assistance.

Trace applications through submission, verification, correction, approval and payment stages. Check missing records, duplicate identifiers, connectivity failures and delays using authorised data. Unknown entries should not automatically be coded as rejections or zero payments. Protect personal information and restrict access to what the investigation needs.

Consult applicants and frontline workers, including people who could not register. Local-language assistance, workable alternative channels and clear correction routes may address barriers, but changes should respond to identified causes. Responsibility for unresolved cases must be assigned.

Evaluation should track completion, payment reliability, waiting time and errors across settlements and groups under comparable conditions. Publish understandable findings without exposing private records. Continued review can distinguish a technical improvement from an actual reduction in exclusion and help the service respond when barriers persist.

Self-assessment

Process diagnosis 3; evidence and privacy 3; response 2; outcome checks 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: Original MP-linked ICT and governance case. Editorial model answer.

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.