

स्थापना पंजीयन क्रमांक : C/177429

# शर्मा एकेडमी®

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# MPPSC Mains Paper- 1 Part-B



Awarded for  
**Result Oriented Academy**

for UPSC MPPSC-2019  
by Kamal Nath (CM M.P.)

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by Shivraj Singh Chouhan (CM M.P.)



# MPPSC Mains

# Paper 1 Part-B

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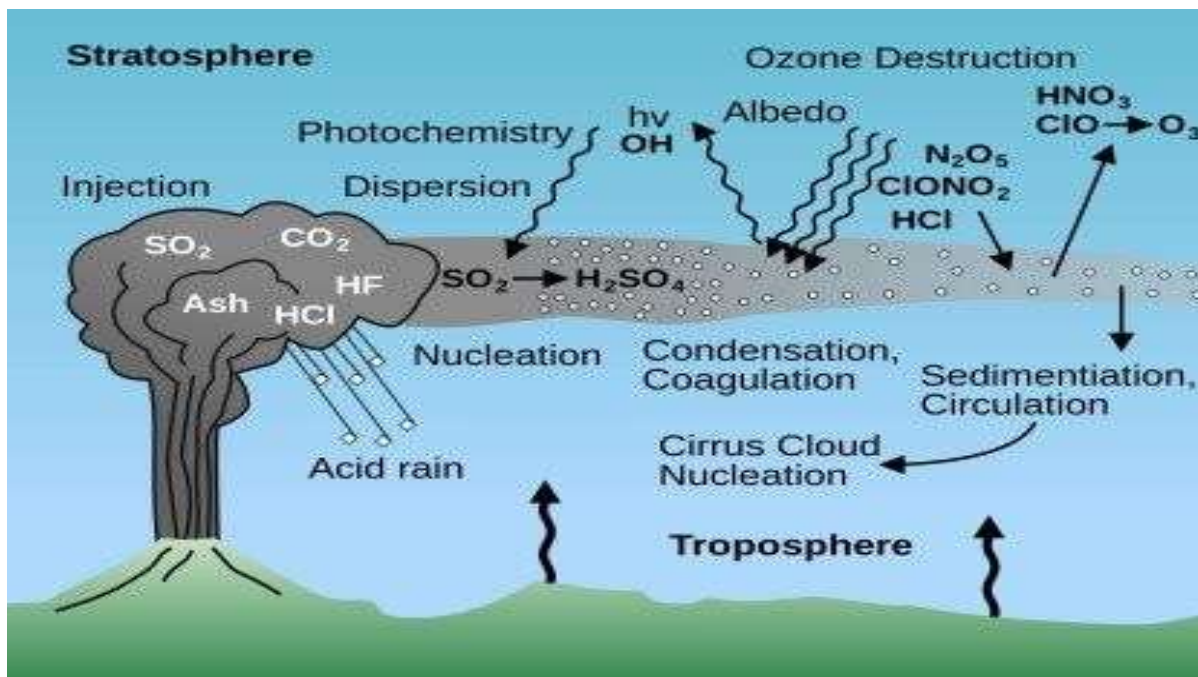
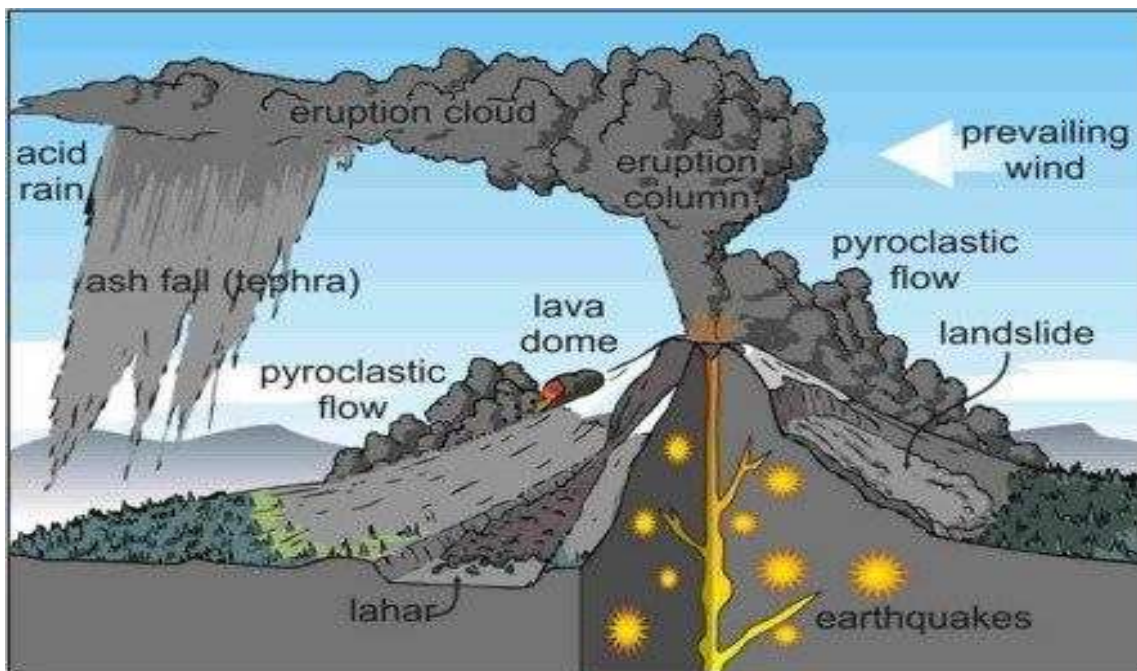
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## MPPSC Paper- 1 Part B

Unit-1	World Geography	Page 2-59
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Physical Features:- Mountains (2), Plateaus (7), Plains (11), Rivers (13), Lakes (22) and Glaciers (30).</li> <li>• Major Geographical Phenomena:- Earthquakes (33), Tsunami (35), Volcanicity (36), Cyclone (40).</li> <li>• World Climate:- Climate and seasons (47), distribution of rain fall (50) and climatic regions (52), Climate change and its effects (58).</li> </ul>	
Unit-2	Geography of India	60-152
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major physical features:- Mountains (60), Plateaus (62), Plains (64), Rivers (65), Lakes (68) and Glaciers (69).</li> <li>• Physiographic Division of India (70).</li> <li>• Climate:- Origin of Monsoon (80), El Nino (99), Climate and Seasons (102), Distribution of rain fall (108). and climatic regions (110).</li> <li>• Natural Resources:- Types and their uses. (A) Water (113), forest (116), soil(125), (B) Rocks (127) and minerals (131):</li> <li>• Population:- Growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, literacy, migration, rural and urban population (135).</li> <li>• Food Processing and Related Industries:- Scope and significance (140), Localization of industries (142), Requisites for forward and backward linkages for industries (143), demand - supply and chain management (144).</li> </ul>	
Unit-3	Geography of Madhya Pradesh	153-200
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Geomorphic Regions with special reference to Narmada Valley and Malwa Plateau (153).</li> <li>• Natural vegetation (158). and climate (166).</li> <li>• Soil:- Physical, chemical and biological properties of soil, soil formation process, problems of soil erosion and soil degradation, problem soil and methods of its reclamation, soil conservation planning on watershed basis (169).</li> <li>• Mineral (172). and Energy Resources (178) Types, distribution and uses.</li> <li>• Major Industries: Based on agricultural produce (185), forests (186).and minerals (187)..</li> <li>• The Tribes of State with particular reference to vulnerable tribes (192).</li> </ul>	
Unit-4	Water and disaster management	201-235
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking Water:- Supply, factors of impurity of water and quality management (201)</li> <li>• Water management (203)</li> <li>• Ground water (205) and water conservation. (207)</li> <li>• Natural and Man-made disasters, Concept and scope of disaster management, specific hazards and mitigation (209)</li> <li>• Community planning (219): Resource mapping (220), relief and rehabilitation (221), preventive and administrative measures (222), safe construction (223). Alternative communication (229) and survival efficiency (231)</li> </ul>	
Unit-5	Advanced Techniques in Geography	236-247
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote sensing: principles (236), electromagnetic spectrum (237), components (238), types of satellite (240), Application of remote sensing (241).</li> <li>• GIS(Global Information System) : Components of GIS, and its applications (242).</li> <li>• GPS (Global Positioning System): Basic concepts of GPS and its applications (245).</li> </ul>	





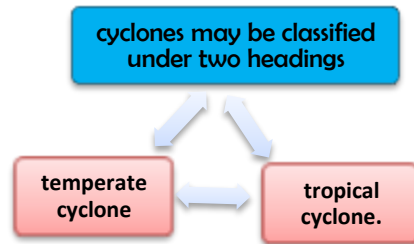
### Positive Effects of Volcanism

- Volcanism creates new fertile landforms like islands, plateaus, volcanic mountains etc. E.g. Deccan traps.
- The volcanic ash and dust are **very fertile** for farms and orchards.
- Volcanic rocks yield very fertile soil upon weathering and decomposition.

# Cyclones

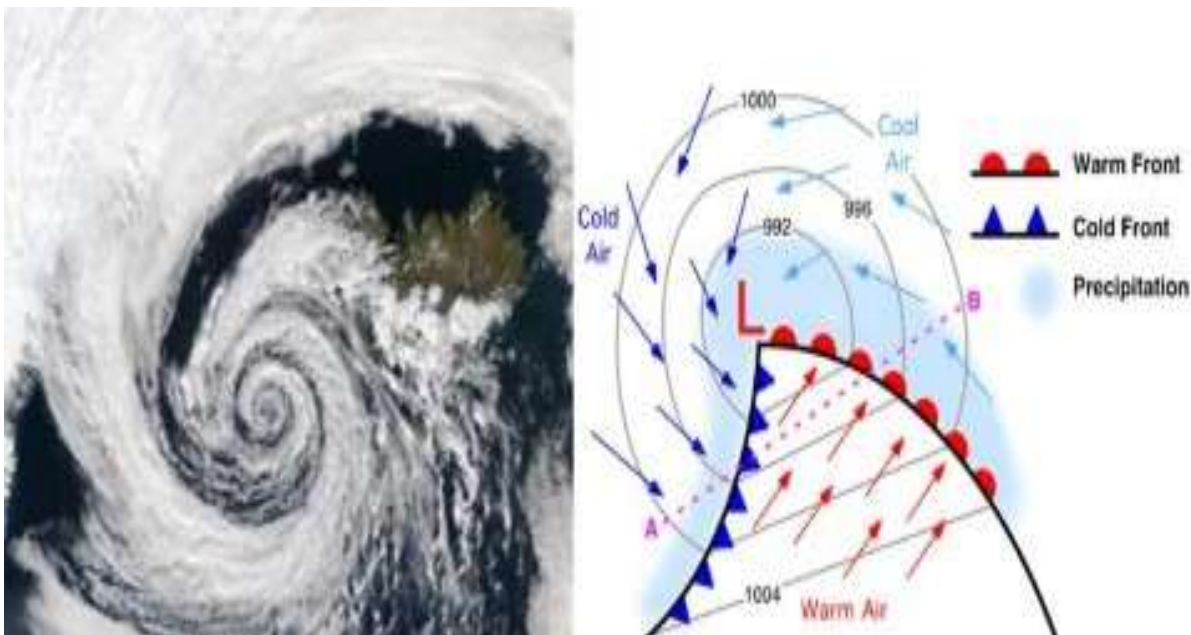
## Introduction

Any rotating low pressure system is known as a cyclone. In other words, a thermally or dynamically caused low pressure area of converging and ascending air flows is known as a cyclone. The cyclones may be classified under two headings:



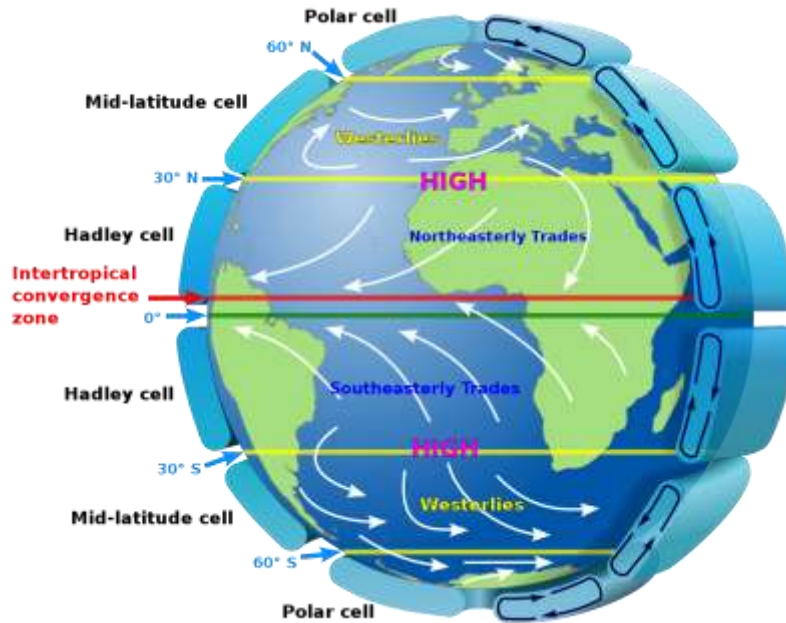
## Temperate Cyclone

The temperate cyclones occur in the mid-latitudes of both the hemisphere. These cyclones are born along the polar front, particularly in the region of Icelandic and Aleutian sub-polar low-pressure areas in the Northern Hemisphere.



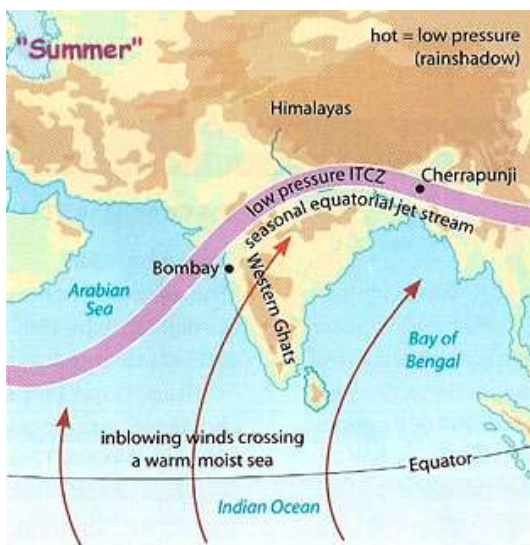
## Characteristics of Temperate Cyclones

- (i) The mid-latitude, the temperate cyclone moves in a counter clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (ii) The temperate cyclone may be 1600 km wide, thus a single cyclone may cover the whole of Europe.
- (iii) The isobars are elliptical in shape.
- (iv) The cold air-mass moves faster than the warm air mass.
- (v) These cyclones move at a gentle pace of 5 to 25 km per hour.
- (vi) They give light showers which are highly beneficial for the crops and human health and efficiency.
- (vii) In the ending part of the cyclone, there is thunder and lightning.
- (viii) Each cyclone is followed by clear weather (anticyclone).



The front where the south-west monsoons meet the north-east trade winds is known as the **Monsoon Front (ITCZ)**. **Rainfall occurs along this front.**

- In July, the ITCZ shifts to 20°- 25° N latitude and is located in the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the south-west monsoons blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- The ITCZ in this position is often called the **Monsoon Trough (maximum rainfall)**.
- The seasonal shift of the ITCZ has given the concept of Northern Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (NITCZ) in summer (July - rainy season) and Southern Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (SITCZ) in winter (Jan - dry season).
- **NITCZ is the zone of clouds and heavy rainfall** that affect India.





**म.प्र. गृहमंत्री**

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अवार्ड से सम्मानित किया गया।



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