



MPPSC PRE SOLVED PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES & APTITUDE TEST

2026-2012

आपकी सफलता का सहयोगी . . .
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खजूरी बाजार-इन्दौर

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- इस यह पुस्तक हिन्दी पुस्तक पुणेकर एम.पी.पी.एस. सी. प्री. सॉल्वड पेपर्स का अनुवाद है। संभव है कि अनुवाद में कहीं कोई त्रुटि रह गई हो अतः पाठको से निवेदन है कि किसी भी संशय की स्थिति में हिन्दी माध्यम की पुस्तक को देखे या म.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग की वेबसाइट पर दिये गये अंतिम उत्तर को सही माने। सभी प्रश्न म.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग से साभार लिये गये हैं, कॉपीराइट प्रश्नों का म.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग का है।
- किसी भी विवाद के लिए न्यायक्षेत्र **इन्दौर** होगा।

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MPPSC PRE EXAM.- 2026

GENERAL STUDIES : FIRST PAPER

Madhya Pradesh

1. What is the population of Kamar Tribe in Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census?

- (a) 266 (b) 466
(c) 666 (d) 866

Ans. (c) 666

"According to the 2011 Census, the total population of the Kamar tribe in Madhya Pradesh was recorded at just 666. This is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). Although their primary population is found in Chhattisgarh (especially in the Gariaband district), they are also present in some border regions of Madhya Pradesh."

2. In which year was TRIFED established?

- (a) 1986 (b) 1987
(c) 1988 (d) 1989

Ans. (b) 1987

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)

- **Establishment:** It was established in August 1987 under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984.
- **Headquarters:** Its headquarters is located in New Delhi, with several regional offices across the country.
- **Ministry:** It functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

Main Objectives:

1. To provide a market for products (handicrafts, art, and Minor Forest Produce) created by tribal people.
 2. To reduce exploitation by middlemen and ensure fair prices for the tribal communities for their products.
 3. To market products through 'Tribes India' outlets and e-commerce platforms.
- **Important Initiatives:** TRIFED runs programs like the 'Van Dhan Vikas Kendra' and 'Aadi Mahotsav', which help in tribal empowerment and the preservation of their cultural heritage.

3. What was the income limit set for Scheduled Tribe students to pursue education abroad, in the year 2024-25?

- (A) 6 lakh (B) 8 lakh
(C) 10 lakh (D) 15 lakh

Ans. (c) Rs. 10 Lakh

Overseas Study Scholarship Scheme:

- **Nodal Department:** Department of Tribal Affairs (Madhya Pradesh)

- **Family Income Limit:** Must not exceed Rs. 10 Lakh per annum
- **Beneficiaries:** The scheme provides scholarships annually to 50 male and female youths belonging to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category of Madhya Pradesh to pursue higher education abroad.

4. According to the 2011 Census, how many tribes are there in Madhya Pradesh (except particularly vulnerable tribal groups)?

- (a) 46 (b) 45
(c) 44 (d) 43

Ans. (d) 43

According to the 2011 Census, a total of 43 notified tribes reside in Madhya Pradesh (excluding the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)—Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya).

5. The word 'Netam' is related to:

- (A) Taboo (B) Totem
(C) Marriage custom (D) Tribe name

Ans. (b) Totem

- The word 'Netam' is deeply connected to tribal social structure and their religious beliefs.
- In the Gond tribe and its related sub-tribes, 'Netam' refers to a family symbol. In the Gondi language, 'Netam' often means 'dog,' which members of a particular clan consider their sacred ancestor or guardian symbol.
- **Totem** - In tribal society, a totem is considered an animal, bird, tree, or natural object. Members of that clan worship their totem, refrain from harming it, and consider it their hereditary symbol.
- **Social significance-** Marriages within tribes are determined based on the totem. Generally, members of the same totem (such as the Netam clan) do not marry each other because they consider themselves descendants of the same ancestor and siblings.

6. The traditional folk musical instrument 'Gudum Baja' of the tribals of Madhya Pradesh is related to which district from the following?

- (A) Shahdol (B) Chhindwara
(C) Mandla (D) Jabua

Ans. (a) and (c)- Gudumbaja is an important traditional musical instrument and folk dance of Dhuliya, a sub-caste of Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

7. According to the Census of 2011, what percentage of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country is in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) 31.84 (b) 29.25
(c) 28.16 (d) 14.69

Ans. (d) 14.69

According to the 2011 census

- **Share in the country's total ST population:** Approximately 14.69% of India's total Scheduled Tribe population resides in Madhya Pradesh. In this respect, Madhya Pradesh ranks first in the country in terms of tribal population.
- **Percentage in the state's total population:** Scheduled Tribes constitute 21.1% of Madhya Pradesh's total population. Approximately 15.3 million people in Madhya Pradesh fall under the Scheduled Tribe category.

8. Among the Gond Tribe, the word 'Baree' is related to:

- (a) Sports (b) Agriculture
(c) Marriage (d) Religious ritual

Ans. (b) Agriculture

- In the Gond tribe, 'bari' refers to agriculture and the specific arrangement of their living quarters. Gond people maintain a small garden or orchard in the backyard of their homes, called a 'bari'.
- They use this space primarily for growing vegetables and planting fruit trees. This is an important source of their household economy and nutrition.
- In the Gond tribe, this area adjacent to the main farm, in addition to the main farm, is also known as 'bari'.

9. Indal puja is related to which tribe of Madhya Pradesh?

- (A) Barela (B) Gond
(C) Baiga (D) Sahariya

Ans. (a) Barela

- **Indal Puja** - The most important religious festival of the Bhil tribe and its sub-tribe, the Barela, of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Main Deity** - This puja is primarily dedicated to 'Indra Dev' (locally called Indal Dev).
- **Purpose** - This festival is celebrated for good farming, family prosperity, and the protection of livestock.
- **Characteristics** - This is a very expensive and grand event, often held after the fulfillment of a wish. Religious rituals are performed by a 'Pujara' (priest).
- **Cultural Significance** - During Indal Puja, there is a tradition of 'Gayana' (hymn singing), in which stories of the tribe's ancestors and gods are narrated. This festival lasts for several days and also includes a community feast.

10. e-ANUGYA is an e-Governance system to provide No Objection Certificate for:

- (a) Crop movement outside Madhya Pradesh.
(b) Vehicle movement outside Madhya Pradesh.
(c) Mineral movement outside Madhya Pradesh.
(d) Liquor movement outside Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. (a) Crop movement outside Madhya Pradesh.

- **E-Anugya**-To simplify payments for farmers' produce in Madhya Pradesh, the E-Anugya (E-Permit) system has been implemented across the state. By linking farmers to this system, every payment entry is recorded on the E-Anugya portal. Traders use this system to generate gate passes for transporting the agricultural produce they purchase.
- **E-Mandi Scheme**- The E-Mandi scheme is an extension of the E-Anugya system. With the implementation of this scheme in mandis (agricultural markets), manually maintained records are gradually being eliminated. The E-Mandi scheme is a process that electronically captures everything from a farmer's entry into the market yard to the auction, weighing, and payment stages. This scheme was awarded the SKOCH Order of Merit in the year 2023.

11. MARG is an e-Governance solution for:

- (A) Maintenance of rural roads.
(B) Maintenance of State highways.
(C) Maintenance of national highways.
(D) None of the above

Ans. (a) Maintenance of rural roads.

- **eMARG**: eMARG is a modern e-governance solution designed for the maintenance of rural roads.
- **Developer**: It has been developed by NIC (National Informatics Centre) Madhya Pradesh.
- **Objective**: To monitor the maintenance and quality of rural roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme).
- **Working Mechanism**: It is an enterprise solution that makes the process of road inspection, billing, and payment transparent and digital.

12. Who is credited with transforming the Maach folk theatre style of Malwa into the present day performing art?

- (a) Siddheshwar Sen (b) Kaushal Singh
(c) Kesari Singh (d) Rewaram Kuliwala

Ans. (a) Siddheshwar Sen

- Maach is the prominent folk theater form of the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. While Guru Gopal Ji of Ujjain is considered the founder of Maach, the credit for taking it to modern heights and establishing its prestige on the folk stage goes to Siddheshwar Sen.
- The word Maach is derived from the Sanskrit word Manch (meaning stage). It is performed on an open-air stage to the beats of the dholak (drum) and sarangi (stringed instrument). In this art form, historical, mythological, and social stories are presented through songs. Its language is Malvi, while its flavor and style are Hindustani.

13. Which of the following statements about the main features of the 'Jagadambi Temple' in Khajuraho is false?

- (a) This temple has both a half mandapa and a verandah arranged within a single chamber.
- (b) This temple lacks a circumambulation path.
- (c) There is a colossal statue of Laxmi in the sanctorum.
- (d) A statue of Vishnu is installed at the main entrance of the sanctorum.

Ans. (c) There is a colossal statue of Lakshmi in the sanctum sanctorum.

- In reality, a colossal statue of Goddess Parvati (Jagdambi) is installed in the sanctum sanctorum (garbhagriha) of the Jagdambi Temple in Khajuraho.

14. Match the following tribes of Madhya Pradesh with their respective sub-tribes:

Tribe	Sub-Tribe
(a) Baiga	(i) Rohia
(b) Bharia	(ii) Narotia
(c) Kol	(iii) Dandami
(d) Sahariya	(iv) Bhumiya (Bhumika)

Select the correct answer:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (B) (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| (C) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (D) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

Ans. (b) (a)-ii, (b)-iv, (c)-i, (d)-iii

- (a) **Baiga** — (ii) Narotiya (Narotiya and Bharotiya are the major sub-tribes of the Baiga)
- (b) **Bharia** — (iv) Bhumiya (The Bharia are also known as Bhumiya or Bhuihar)
- (c) **Kol** — (i) Rohiya (Rohiya and Rotele are sub-tribes of the Kol tribe)
- (d) **Sahariya** — (iii) Dandami

15. Which of the following facts about the Adamgarh archaeological site in Narmadapuram district of Madhya Pradesh is false?

- (A) This archaeological site is located on the bank of the Narmada River.
- (B) The oldest evidences of animal husbandry have been found here.
- (C) Archaeological excavations were carried out at this site by V. S. Wakankar.
- (D) A large number of palaeolithic tools and bone remains have been found here.

Ans. (c) Archaeological excavations were carried out at this site by V. S. Wakankar

- In reality, the excavation of Adamgarh (Narmadapuram) was conducted during 1960–61 under the guidance of R.V. Joshi and M.D. Khare. V.S. Wakankar is primarily famous for the discovery and excavation of Bhimbetka.

Other Important Facts About Adamgarh:

- **Location:** This archaeological site is located on the southern bank of the Narmada River in the Narmadapuram (formerly Hoshangabad) district of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Evidence of Animal Husbandry:** Adamgarh and Bagor (in Rajasthan) are the two major sites that provide the earliest evidence of animal husbandry in India during the Mesolithic period.
- **Rock Paintings and Tools:** A large number of Stone Age tools (such as microliths) and rock paintings have been found in the caves and rock shelters here. Remains of a dog buried with its master have also been discovered at this site.

16. Which of the following sites in Madhya Pradesh is recognized as a World Heritage Site?

- (a) The historical group of Orchha
- (b) The Sanchi Stupa
- (c) The Satpura Tiger Reserve
- (d) The Bhojeshwar Temple Complex

Ans. (b) The Sanchi Stupa

Madhya Pradesh Sites Included in the UNESCO World Heritage List:

- **Khajuraho Group of Monuments (Chhatarpur):** These temples were declared a World Heritage Site in 1986. They are world-renowned for their spectacular Chandela-era architecture and intricate stone carvings.
- **Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (Raisen):** This site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1989. Originally commissioned by Emperor Ashoka, Sanchi stands as a magnificent and historic center of Buddhism.
- **Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (Raisen):** These caves were designated as a World Heritage Site in 2003. The site features fascinating prehistoric cave paintings created by early humans.

17. Match the following folk songs with their characteristics:

Folk Song	Characteristic
(a) Railo Geet	(i) Nirguni philosophical song
(b) Singaji and Daluji	(ii) Heroic song
(c) Bambuliya	(iii) Songs for young men and women
(d) Alha-Udal	(iv) Religious song

Select the correct answer-

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (D) (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |

Ans. (c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

- (a) Railo Geet (iii) Songs for young men and women
- (b) Singaji and Daluji (i) Nirguni philosophical song
- (c) Bambuliya (iv) Religious song
- (d) Alha-Udal (ii) Heroic song

18. Match the following dialects with their corresponding tribal regions:

Dialects	District
(a) Nimadi	(i) Mandla, Dindori
(b) Korku	(ii) Ratlam, Alirajpur
(c) Bhili	(iii) Barwani, Khandwa
(d) Gond	(iv) Betul, Narmadapuram

Select the correct answer-

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(C) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

Ans. (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

(a) Nimadi	(iii) Barwani, Khandwa
(b) Korku	(iv) Betul, Narmadapuram
(c) Bhili	(ii) Ratlam, Alirajpur
(d) Gond	(i) Mandla, Dindori

19. Match the following writers from Madhya Pradesh with their respective works:

Writer	Works
(a) Keshav Das	(i) Gangalahari
(b) Bhawani Prasad Mishra	(ii) Gulabi Urdu
(c) Padmakar	(iii) Gandhi Panchsati
(d) Mulla Ramuji	(iv) Kavipriya

Select the correct answer-

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(B) (ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(C) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

Ans. (A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(a) Keshav Das	(iv) Kavipriya
(b) Bhawani Prasad Mishra	(iii) Gandhi Panchsati
(c) Padmakar	(i) Gangalahari
(d) Mulla Ramuji	(ii) Gulabi Urdu

20. Nagar Panchayat is constituted for which of the following areas in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Transitional urban area	(B) Small-scale area
(C) Industrial area	(D) Large urban area

Ans. (A) Transitional urban area

According to the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 of the Indian Constitution and the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, urban local bodies are constituted at three tiers based on the population and nature of the area.

Classification of Urban Local Bodies in Madhya Pradesh

Type of Body	Type of Area	Characteristics
Nagar Panchayat	Transitional Area	An area that is transitioning from rural to urban.
Nagar Palika	Smaller Urban Area	Medium-sized towns/cities.

Nagar Nigam	Larger Urban Area	Large metropolitan cities (e.g., Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior).c
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21. Which of the following is not an essential function of Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?

- (A) To protect the assets of Gram Panchayat
- (B) To promote cooperatives
- (C) To catch unowned animals and mad dogs
- (D) To operate police stations

Ans. (D) To operate police stations

Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj and Gram Swaraj Act, 1993, Gram Panchayats have been assigned several powers and duties for local self-governance. These functions are divided into two categories—mandatory and voluntary/optional.

Analysis of Options

(A) Preservation of Gram Panchayat Property: This is a mandatory function of the Gram Panchayat. Protecting public land, buildings, and other assets of the panchayat is their primary responsibility.

(B) Promotion of Cooperation: This is an important function related to rural development. Promoting cooperation in agriculture and small-scale industries is included in the list of panchayat functions.

(C) Catching Unclaimed Animals and Mad Dogs: From the perspective of public health and safety, this is considered a mandatory function of the Gram Panchayat to maintain cleanliness and safety in the village.

(D) Operating a Police Station: This is not a function of the Gram Panchayat. Law and order and police administration come entirely under the jurisdiction of the State Government. A Gram Panchayat can only cooperate through village security committees (Gram Suraksha Samitis), but operating a police station or handling policing activities does not fall within its jurisdiction.

22. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the sessions of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?

- (A) There must be minimum two sittings of the Legislative Assembly in a calendar year.
- (B) There must not be a gap of more than six months between two sittings.
- (C) The Governor summons the sitting of the Legislative Assembly.
- (D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly prorogues its sitting.

Ans. (D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly prorogues its sitting.

According to parliamentary procedures and the provisions of the Indian Constitution, the rules regarding the sessions of the State Legislature are explicit:

The authority to terminate a session (Prorogation) of the Legislative Assembly lies with the Governor, not the Assembly Speaker.

- **Prorogation:** This is done by the Governor, which brings an ongoing session to an end.