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Aanshika Gupta

aanshikagupta10@gmail.com

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9/1/2021

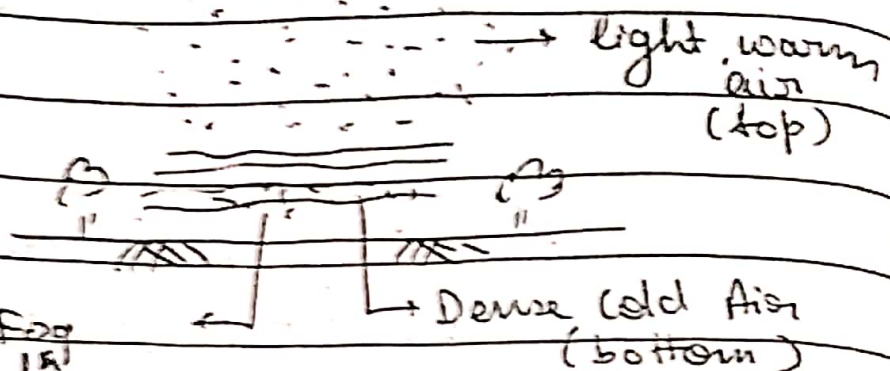
Paper 1, Part-2

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

Q.1

(A) Temperature Inversion -



• as height increases temperature also rises

• Happens in hilly regions and on during cold nights.

(B) Mixed farming -

• Combination of Agriculture and Animal husbandry with interdependence

• Ideal in low-land and drought prone areas

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

- Provides for organic fertilizer, value addition, extra farm income.

c) Relief & Rehabilitation -

- Last step of Disaster Management includes post disaster measures

- Lif like - Rescue operations, Food and Medicine distribution, setting up of camps and alternate communication

- Finally giving new home employment to the ones affected

1 1/2

d) Relative Humidity -

- It is

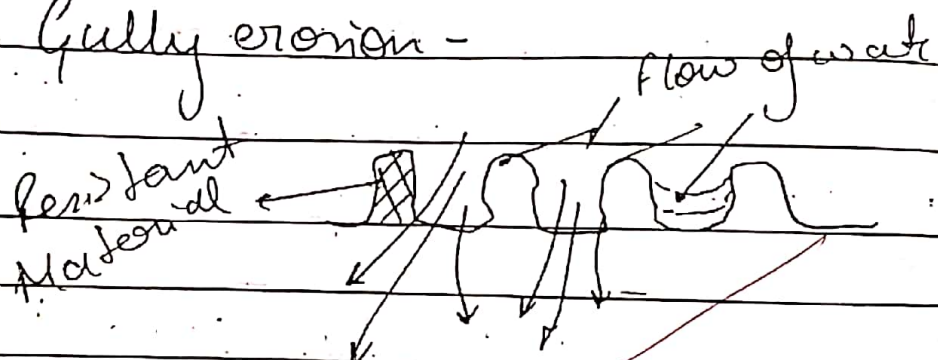
$$\frac{\text{moisture content} \times 100}{\text{saturation limit}}$$

1 1/2

use proper margin of word line
Remembers word limit
write ~~at~~ at end of word

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(E) Jet Stream -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Channel of <u>wind flow</u> in upper <u>troposphere</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Southern Jet stream</u> , <u>Tibetan Jet stream</u> and <u>Temperate Jet streams</u> are some
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Influence <u>Indian Monsoon</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(F) Gully erosion -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Washing away of <u>top layer of soil</u> along with <u>water</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Rampant in <u>Chambal region</u> M.P.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Lawine formation</u>

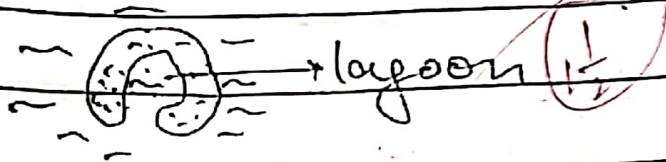
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

(6)

Atoll →

- Corals island formation



- Circular with lagoons in between

(4)

Albedo -

- Is reflection of incoming sun rays back from the atmosphere

- Some Albedo agents are

- Clouds

- Glacier Caps

- Water bodies etc

(5)

Gandhi Sagar Dam -

- Made on Chambal River

- One of the first projects in M.P.

- Supplies water & and irrigation to Mandsaur, Neemuch, Kota (Kaj) district.

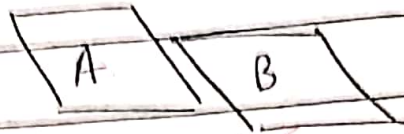
प्रश्न संख्या

Solar Constant

Block Mountain -

• Made through Rifting of

Earth's crust



• Vindhyas, Satpura are ~~are~~

example of

Mostly West flowing rivers in India form estuary like

- Narmada & Tapi

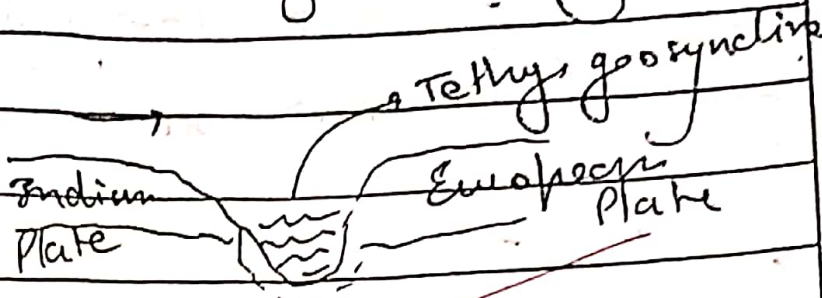
Tethys Geosyncline -

• existed between European and Indian plate

• Started closing around 40

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

million years ago with
formation of Himalayas

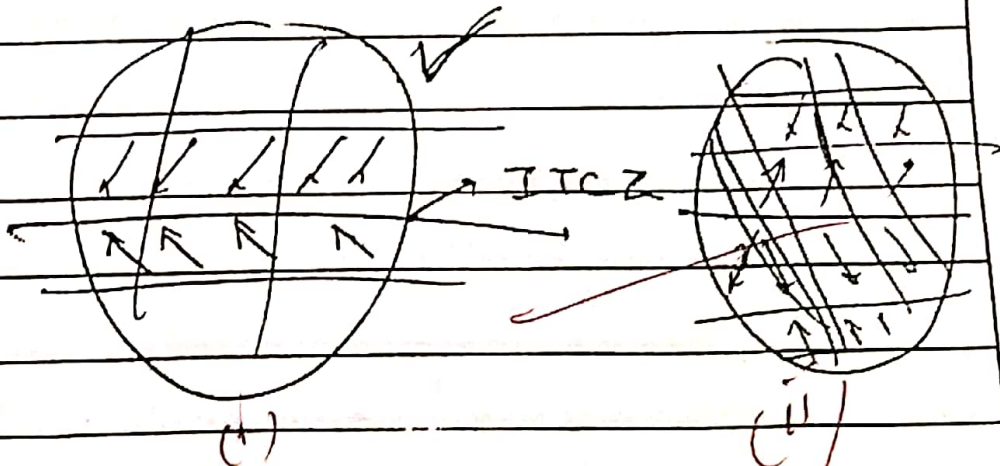


(N) ITCZ -

• Is zone of direct
sun rays falling.

• Has convergence of
trade winds.

• May shift with shift
of Sun, but lies
near equator usually



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> (10)	Cropping Intensity
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- $\frac{\text{Gross Cropped area} \times 100}{\text{Net sown area}}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- Increases with <u>irrigation</u> , <u>technology</u> and use of <u>fertilizers</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Water</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

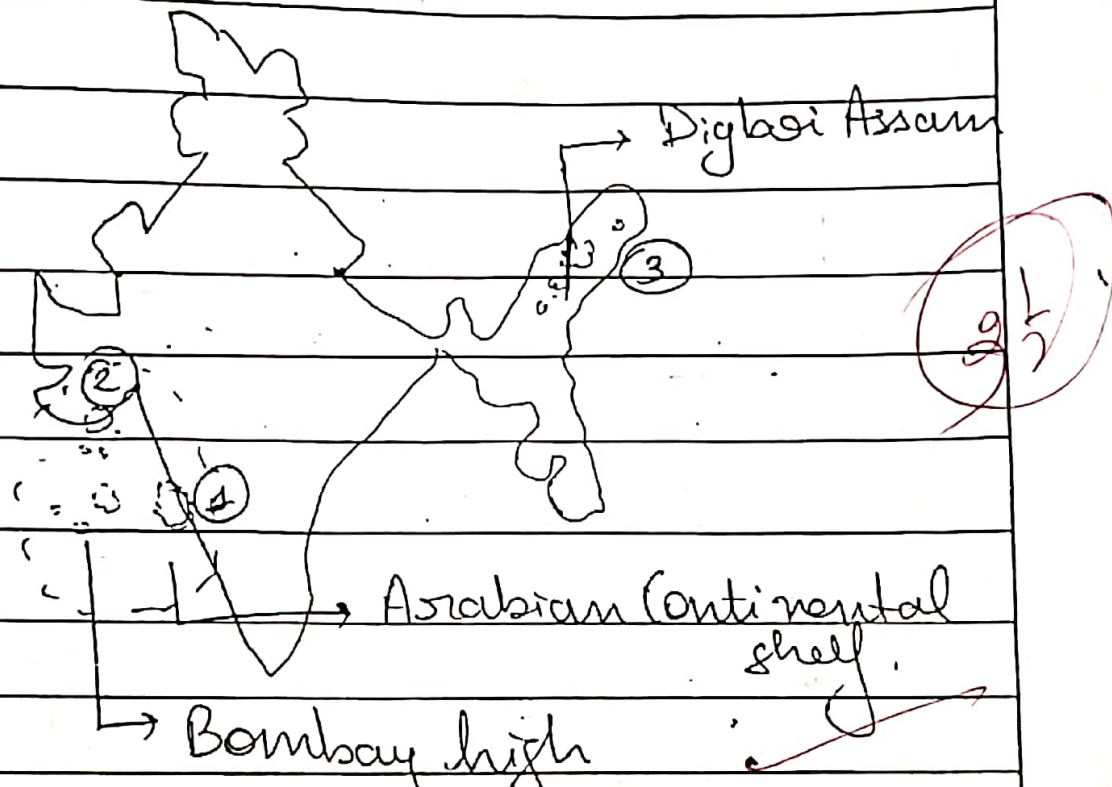
प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	mines like Jhansugoda, Dhanbad, Koira etc
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Orissa has coal reserves with mines like Koira - Barbil etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
(B)	Most of India's petroleum
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	reserves lie
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Minor coal producing areas in Assam and <u>Taruil</u> <u>Nachu</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

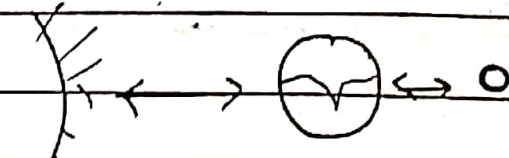
Q.1) Most of India's petroleum reserves lie in Sedimentary Rock Basin on shore and are scarcely distributed, that is why India is not importer of Petroleum.



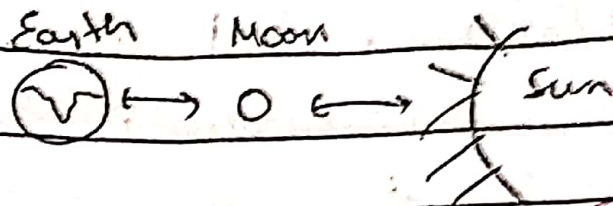
(i) Bombay High and other adjacent oil pits are major petroleum reserves off shore to INPT.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

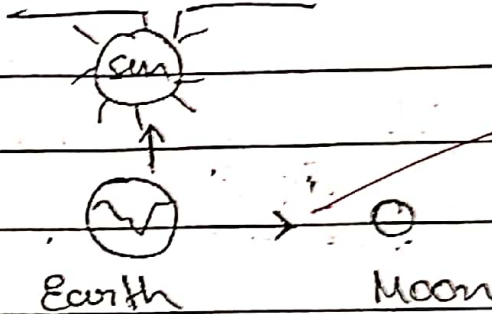
प्रश्न संख्या

□ □	<p>(2) Aliabet, Kalia hot etc are Major reserve of Gujarat Coast with refineries in Dahy.</p>
□ □	
□ □	
□ □	<p>(3) Digboi in Assam was explored <u>first</u> from <u>British</u> times</p>
□ □	
□ □	<p>(c) Tides are <u>periodic</u> <u>rise</u> and <u>fall</u> in sea level caused due to combined <u>gravitational</u> force of <u>sun</u> and <u>moon</u>.</p>
□ □	
□ □	<p>• <u>Spring tide</u> occurs when sun, Moon and earth are in a straight line and combined gravities create <u>very</u> <u>high tide</u>.</p>
□ □	
□ □	

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)



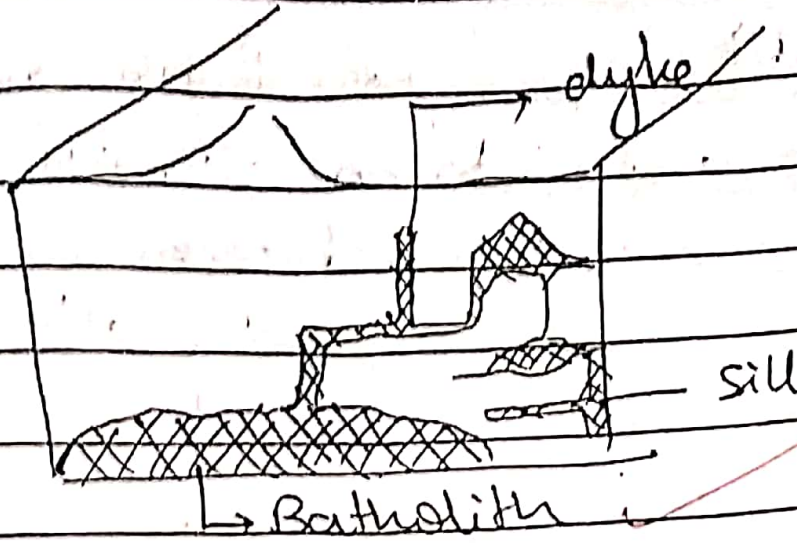
• Neap tide is when Earth, moon and sun are at right angles and gravitational force distributes causing a low tide.




Both the tides happen approximately twice in one month.

37

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)



• Batholith - huge Rocks of solidified magma spanning kilometers

• Lacolith →  - cone shaped formation.

• Lopolith →  saucer shaped

• Phacolith →  lens shaped

• Sill - horizontal slab

• Dyke - vertical slab

4

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

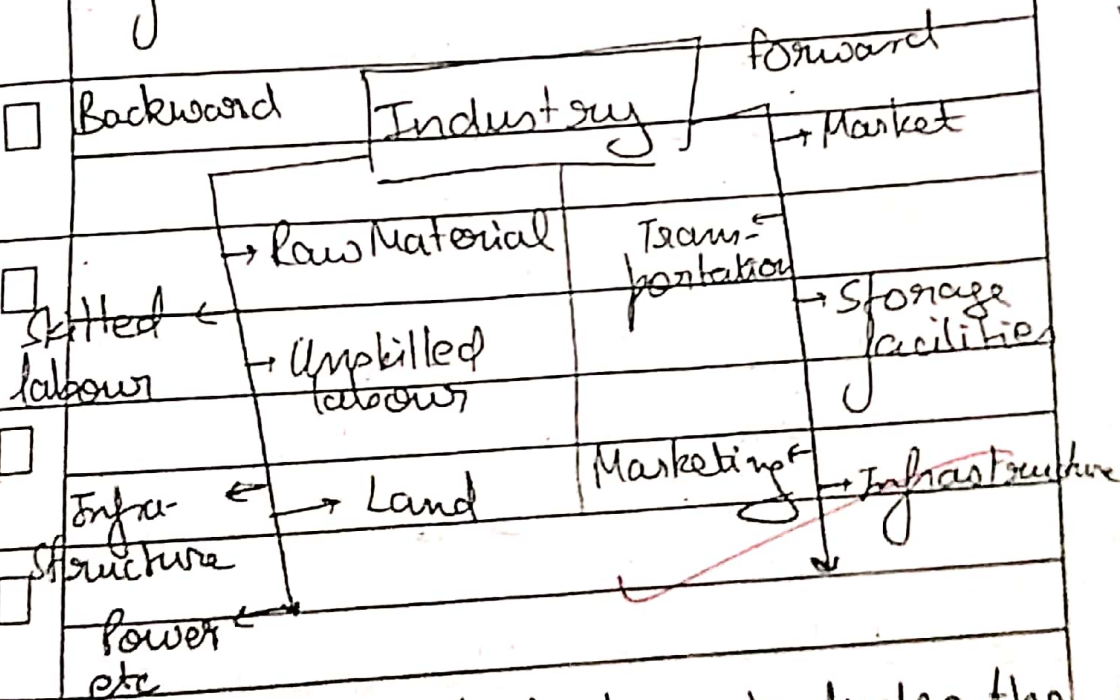
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(E)	Soil, quantity and quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		taken into or consideration is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		most essential Resource for food
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		security in India steps taken
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		to conserve it -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Scheme
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• Soil Health Card - Prevent overuse
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	of fertilizers rendering soil infertile
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• National Watershed Management
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		programme - Aids Soil Conservation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		and prevention of soil erosion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		through overall integrated approach
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana - Soil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		sinchai component, prevents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		soil erosion through faulty
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		techniques.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• Green India Mission - Afforestation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		to prevent soil erosion

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

• Desalinisation of Soil in Green Revⁿ Belt.

Other steps include traditional methods like creating Wind Breaks through plantation, Contour farming, Contour bunding, Organic farming etc.

(F) An Industry runs on a system of Networks which includes linkages.



Backward linkages includes the requisite to set up an industry like land, capital, raw material and requisite for its proper

Requisite Minsg

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	functioning like labour, power etc
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Forman linkage include requisites for <u>Product</u> to reach market
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	which includes, transportation, Roads, storage systems etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(G) food processing is <u>sunrise sector</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	which provides much needed <u>linkage</u> between <u>primary</u> and <u>secondary</u> sectors. Relevance in Modern times is ever increasing as
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• With growing <u>Nuclearisation</u> of families demand for processed food is <u>ever increasing</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• food preparation <u>chose</u> usually falls on <u>women</u> and the sector will bring in much needed <u>relief</u> .

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

कक्षा संख्या

Will boost Women labour force participation Rate due to their

~~the~~ traditional know how.

• Will tackle the problem of agriculture spoilage and provide market.

• Will be helpful in absorbing excess rural labour force.

It has major potential in countries like India with varied agro climatic regions and labour force

Food security factor:

Market

② Relevance:

Rural fuel
Rural Economy
Survey

25

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

पृष्ठ संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nearly 60% of Indian pop ⁿ is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	dependent on agriculture yet its
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	growth rate averages to 3% due to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	some foundational <u>problems</u> like
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Small landholdings - due to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	failure in tenancy reform, cause
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>marginalisation</u> and application
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>technology</u> difficult
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Monsoon dependence - With only
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40% of Net Sown area under irrigation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It makes agriculture <u>weather susceptible</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Lack of <u>commercialisation</u> and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	excess <u>produce</u> makes agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	practice <u>sedentary</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Monoculture</u> and <u>Food Crop dominance</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(54% cultivated area (cereal grown))
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	makes agriculture <u>less remunerative</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Lack of technology application</u> like
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Low seed replacement rate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Only 2% penetration of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Micro irrigation</u> etc

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

संख्या संख्या

• Fallout of Green Revolution,
fatigue in soil, overuse of
fertilizers, soil salinisation etc

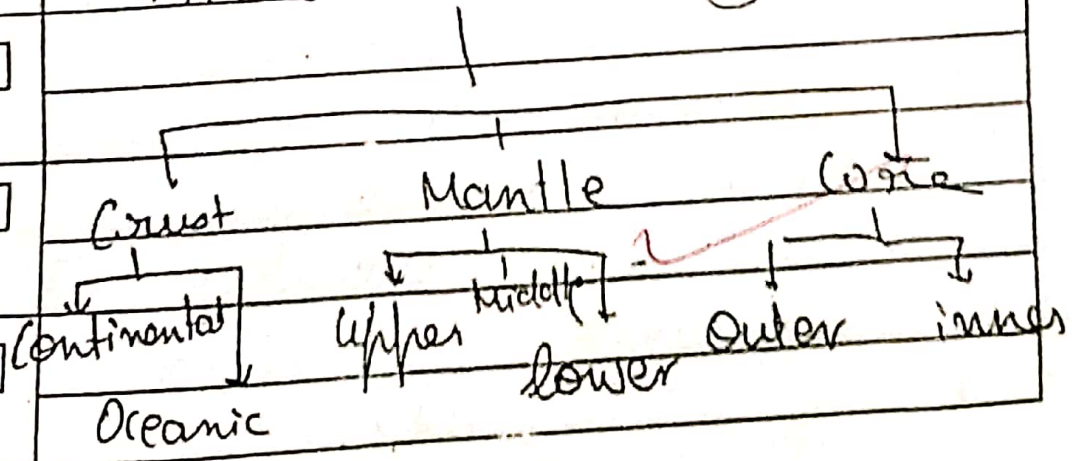
4

Solution lies in an integrated
approach with ground level
participation specially of marginal
farmers. New avenues like

Organic & Natural farming must
be explored

(3)

Various direct and indirect
sources ~~from~~ like Earthquake
waves and volcanic eruption
led to a fracture of Earth's
interior as



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

- Prevents excess water runoff, and water depletion.
- Prevents soil erosion



• Sprinkler -

- Even distribution of water
- Not much technical know how needed
- Prevents water loss through evaporation



31

Micro irrigation techniques are 95% efficient compared to conventional with 60-70% efficiency.

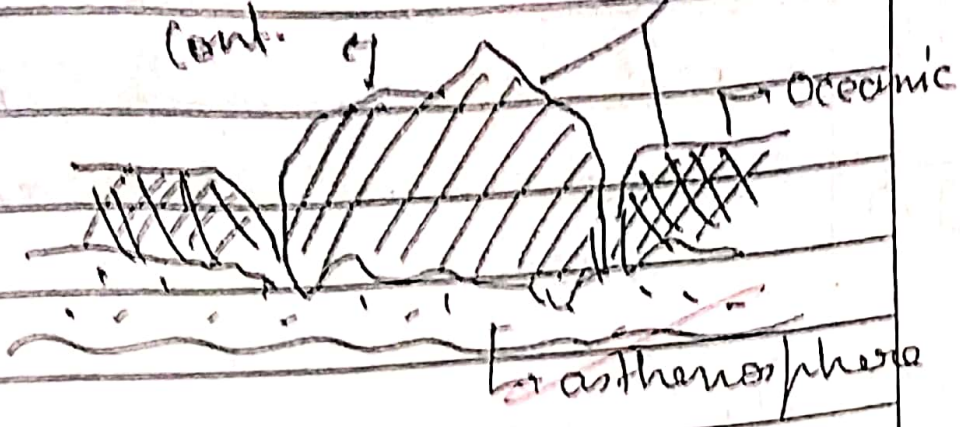
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Shoot)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Quartz
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(B) Plate tectonics was developed in 1960s and 1970s by <u>Mackenzie</u> , <u>Parker</u> and <u>Morgan</u> giving diff. hypothesis.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Postulates</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Earth's Crust or lithosphere is <u>not uniform</u> but <u>separated</u> into various <u>entities</u> known as <u>Plates</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• They <u>float</u> over <u>semiliquid asthenosphere</u> (Part of upper Mantle)
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• They interact with each other causing various <u>landforms</u> , <u>Mountains</u> & <u>Rifts</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Plates can be <u>Oceanic</u> (or <u>continental</u>) depending upon which <u>part is</u> <u>major</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

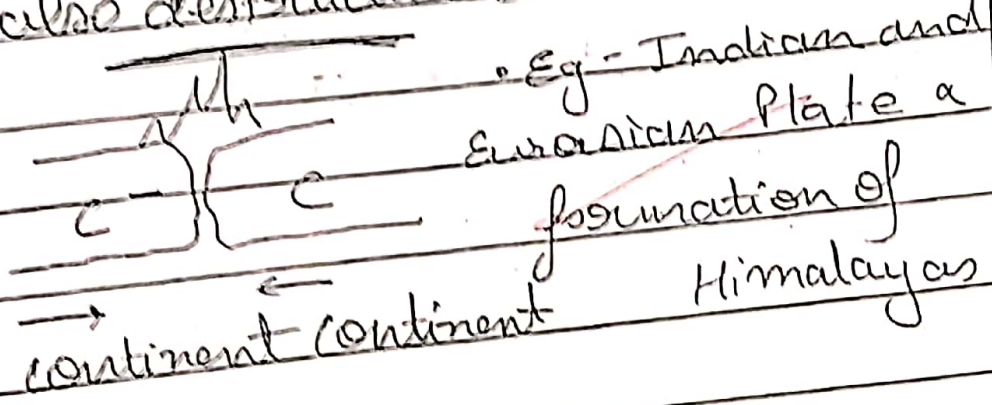
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

Plates



Different types of Plate Boundaries

① Convergent Plate Boundaries
also destructive Boundaries



• Eg - Indian and Eurasian Plate a formation of Himalayas

Convergence



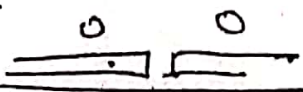
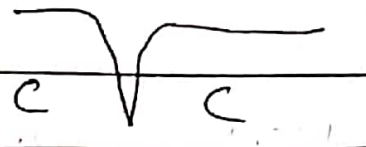
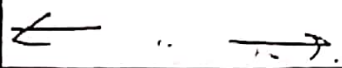
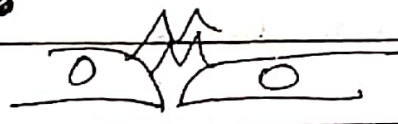

• Eg. Mediterranean plate subducting under Eurasian

Oceanic continent convergence

~~diagram of plates~~

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

□ □	 <p>Ocean Ocean</p>	<p>Eg. Pacific and Philippines plate</p>
□ □	<p>Convergence</p>	
□ □	<p>② Diverging Boundaries -</p>	
□ □	 <p>c v c</p>	<p>Eg. African Rift Valley</p>
□ □	 <p>← →</p>	
□ □	<p>Continent - Continent</p>	
□ □	 <p>ocean - Ocean</p>	<p>Eg - Mid Oceanic Ridge in Pacific Atlantic</p>
□ □	<p>③ Transform - When plate slide past each other</p>	
□ □	 <p>↑</p>	<p>Eg. San Francisco</p>
□ □	<p>San-andreas fault USA</p>	
□ □		

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

As per demographic transition theory India is still in its transition stage where BR is high DR is low and overall population is growing.

As per UN India will plateau on its population by 2050.

Parameters of popⁿ stabilisation are —

Education amongst Women - It is seen that while TFR of educated mother is 1.5 TFR of illiterate mother is 3.2.

Hence education along with providing women with Birth choices is essential.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Improve Couple protection Ratio</u> which is as low as <u>22%</u> in some parts of India and absent in <u>Rural areas</u>.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Change of Patriarchal mindset</u> - As preference to have a <u>male child</u> is biggest reason for more children.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Improve in Infant Mortality rate</u> - as it is seen areas with more infant mortality rate to me have more TFR.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Govt Policies -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Universal immunisation prog.</u> to Reduce IMR and EMR.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Aanganwadi, ASHA</u> helpers to

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

educate woman with choices
and options they have

- Male sterilisation campaigns

- Green Card Scheme

- Saas-Bahu - Sammelan.

- Some states have put a cap
on no. of children govt.

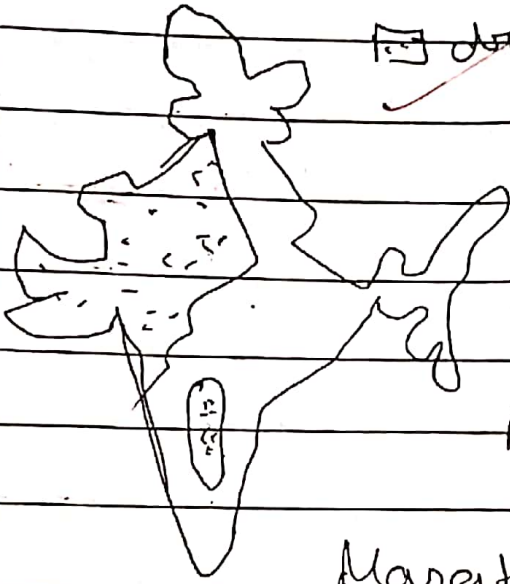
employees should bear etc.

Given this it is necessary
that popⁿ control comes as
social change.

7

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
(E)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Around <u>40%</u> of India
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	lies in dryland farming
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	zone with rainfall b/w
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(60-100 cm)
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	dryland zone
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Bundelkhand Plateau
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Interiors of Maharashtra and
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Telangana plateau is
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	rains shadow of W. Ghats
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Problems faced by this sector-
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Extreme monsoon dependence and variability leads farming
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	risky.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Poverty and lack of remunerative agriculture leads to farm distress
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Suicide of farmers in Maharashtra.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Prone-ness to <u>drought</u> , <u>pest infestation</u> is high.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Lesser <u>technology penetration</u> , no. impact of Green Revolution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Wrong choice of crop</u> further exacerbates the issue.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Solutions-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Agro climatic regionalisation</u> and provision of <u>right</u> variety of crop. like
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Millets
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Oil seeds
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Pulses
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Provision of hybrid, <u>drought</u> resistant variety of Mustard
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Part - B
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

Q. No.

(A) Cultivated land - consist of land under cultivation or land fallow for not more than one year

11

(B) Loo - Hot weather local wind in Northern parts of India causes severe health issues in India

12

(C) Caldera - Volcanic landform, when top of a composite volcano explodes it leaves saucer shaped caldera



↳ sometimes lakes form

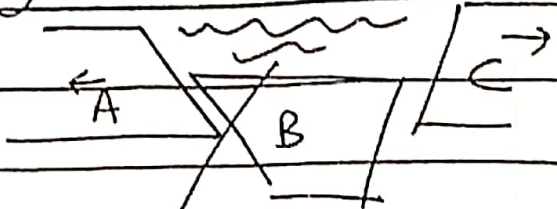
13

(D) Coral Bleaching - coral polyps live in symbiotic relation with Zooxanthellae (algae), due to reasons like (pollution, drying etc) algae leaves polyps rendering it

14

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

□ □	<u>colourless</u> , known as coral bleaching
□ (E) □	Rift Valley - formed due to faulting
□ □	
□ □	often occupied by rivers, Jy Narmada, Rhine etc
□ □	(f) Pacific Ring of fire -
□ □	Area of Plate movement causing <u>widespread</u> earthquakes, volcanoes etc.
□ □	Includes Japan, Philippines, Nepal and West Coast of Americas and East Coast of Asia
□ □	
□ □	
□ □	
□ □	

Area of plate movement

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

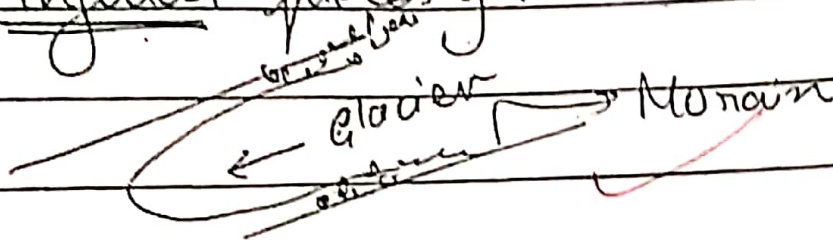
पृष्ठ नं. ०२१

(G)

Moraines -

Glacier land form, are collected due to plucking and abrasion by glaciers

Deposited when in lower senile stage of glacier as small Angular pieces of Rocks

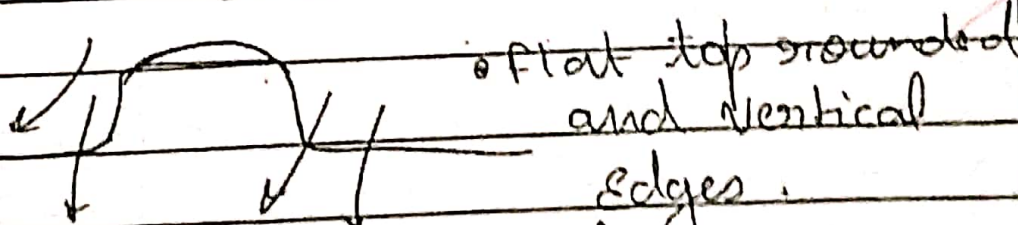


(H)

Inselberg -

An Aeolian (made by wind) land form.

Erosional in Nature



Eg. Eyres Rock Australia

15

(K)

Chernobyl Atomic Tragedy -

- In Ukraine
- When nuclear Reactor melted leading to severe leakage and contamination.

(L)

Efficient irrigation System -

- With great water use efficiency and prevents soil erosion

eg - Drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation etc

(M)

Death Valley ?

(N)

Oceanic Deposits -

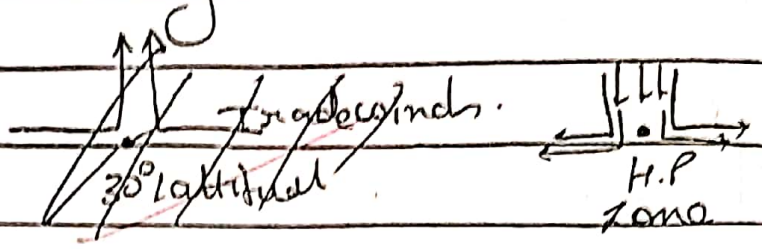
- Valuable resources and over the seabed

- May consist heavy metals, oil etc

- Formed due to sedimentation and precipitation.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(Q)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Horse latitude - Usually 30°N and 30°S latitude.</p> <p>- H.P zone where movement of air is scarce.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>30° latitude</p> <p>H.P zone</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(P)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Sir Creek - Is disputed international border b/w <u>India</u> and <u>Pakistan</u></p> <p>lies near <u>Ram of Kutch</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(Q)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Fire Ring of Pacific Ocean -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Active Plate Boundary</u> with volcanoes, Earth Quakes • Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, W. Coast of Americas etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

आ

1 (A) Different types of Volcanic cones
2

1 ① Shield Volcanoes → Dome shape,
with Basaltic lava, less explosive



fluid lava
eg- Hawaii Volcanoes
Mouna Loa, Mouna Kia

2/3

1 ② Cinder Cone Volcanoes → Regular
cone shaped, with mild explosivity



Mafic, visous lava ✓

1 ③ Composite Volcanoes - with alternate
layers of lava and pyroclastic
Most explosive.



eg. Karakatao, Mt.
stromboli etc ✓

7 out of 10
100 words ✓

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

Soil is deposit and debris of rock along with organic material.

Formation of soil depends on -

(1) Parent Rock Material - As it is

essentially made up of weathered Rock
Rock constitutes basis of soil eg -

Black soil made from Basaltic Rocks

(2) Climate - Imp. factor in soil for

eg. Rain's cause excessive leaching
of silica and leave behind

aluminium and iron oxides and
form laterite soil.

(3) Vegetation - Sometimes in tejra forest

and other excess parts leaves from
part in acidification of soil

eg - Peaty soil

(4) Relief - eg Depositional Alluvial
soil or Mountain soil etc.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Shoot)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> (1)	Ecosystem is balance of <u>Environment</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Biodiversity</u> and <u>anthropogenic</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	activities iff if present Changes caused by human
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	factors on Ecosystem
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Disturbance Destruction of Biodiversity
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	which is most essential for for sustaining
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	ecosystem. Eg - <u>Wildlife extinction</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- <u>Monoculture in agriculture</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Pollution</u> - Disturbing the Balance through
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>unaccounted</u> and <u>often</u> harmful waste
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	material
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Introduction of foreign species</u> ^(Invasive species) which
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	might takeover entire ecosystem.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg - Hydrangea and Starfish.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg -
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Exploitation of ecosystem services</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	more than the <u>replenishable</u> limit.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg - extraction of <u>timber</u> etc.

During partition major growing Jute areas went to Bangladesh (East Pakistan) which was a setback to Jute industry.

It is concentrated in Eastern parts of India along major Jute growing Belt.

It is both labour and water intensive industry providing employment to many.

It is facing tough competition with plastic packing material.

To reboot this govt has made it mandatory for certain packaging to be done of jute only.

Supports Indian handicraft sector and is ecofriendly alternative -

define major job in jute give some examples

3

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

6

Supply chain ~~is~~ constitutes essential Backward and forward linkages to run an industry properly.

Supply chain Management is to ensure these linkage are not.

Input ⇒ Industry ⇒ Output

- Raw Material
- Land
- Labour
- Power

- Transport
- Storage
- Marketing

Raw Material

Markets

Supply chain Management

As per Economic survey, India is
on the move' and around 20mn
Indians are classified as Migrants.
economic migrants.

~~Rural~~ Where Rural to Urban
migration is a major stream due
to -

Push factors - Poor quality of life
- Absence of Basic amenities
like food, water and health
- Unemployment
- Social conditions etc

Pull factors of city - Better standard
of living
- Better wages and
employment
- Health and education
etc.

3

उत्तर लिखिए

(1)

Monsoon wind reaches Kerala by May and retreats from India by September.

Origin of Monsoon

(2) ITCZ converges over North India creating a low pressure zone.

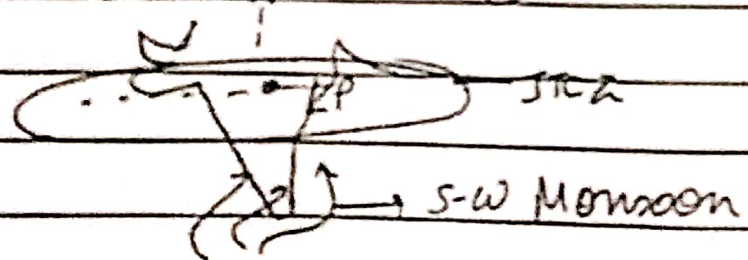
(3) This low pressure displaces Jet-Stream set over Northern India

(3) which then lets in South - East trade winds to enter India

(4) On the way they turn Right due to Coriolis force

✓

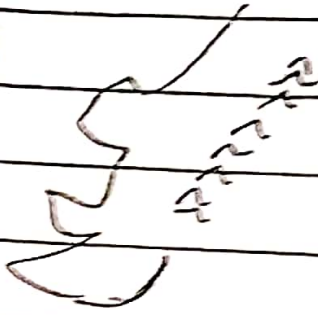
(5) and take form of South-West Monsoon
जलसिखन



SE - Trade winds

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<p>Aravali is also known as ancient <u>mountain</u> due to absence of any <u>recent tectonic</u> activity in the region. They are <u>fold mountains</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• They is range from South West to North East is mostly in Rajasthan</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Garuwhithan is highest peak</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Due to their parallel orientation $\frac{1}{2}$ with the <u>monsoon</u> winds, they fail to catch <u>trap</u> any rain in <u>region</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• They are also called <u>Relic Mt.</u> or <u>Museum of minerals</u>. Due to presence of various <u>minerals</u> but in small</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>quantity</u> of - <u>Copper, Mica etc</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

(B) India is primarily an agricultural country, with industrial sector contributing around 17% to GDP and with 20% work-force involved.

But the process of industrialisation has been slow and inadequate due to -

• Colonial Ha Hangover - ~~For~~ Imperialism impoverished India, destroyed domestic industries and also did not ~~left~~ leave sufficient capital for industrialisation.

• Regulatory era of Pre 1990s - Due to high restrictions, Red-tape and paper work Industries could not develop at adequate pace.

• Direct leap to service sector in post liberalisation era ~~again~~ again compromised industrial sector.

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Inadequate Research and Development led to technological stagnation of Indian Industry.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Solution</u> -</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Reforming <u>labour laws</u> and reducing <u>regulation</u> will help industries <u>employ</u> and <u>grow</u> freely.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• <u>Technology Transfer</u> from established <u>Multinationals</u> like in <u>Defence</u> and <u>Automobile</u> sector.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• <u>Make in India</u> as a <u>revolution</u> and <u>consumer consciousness</u> to buy <u>Indian</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• <u>Development of Special Economic Zones</u> and <u>Economies of Scale</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• <u>Identification of sunrise sector</u> like <u>Food Processing</u>, <u>Telecommunication</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाथिए में न लिखें

• Laboratory to Market approach of institutions like IITs and IISc.

• Increase no. of IPRs and Patents application.

• Boost handicraft and small scale industries.

As India reaches its Demographic Dividend peak Industrial Sector is necessary to reap it

define ^{Government's} Means Privatization?

7

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

संख्या
में न
लिखें

प्रश्न
संख्या

~~India is endowed with varied topography and vibrant climate.~~

As international efforts to reduce carbon emission become

more & take in. India

which still predominantly depends on coal based

thermal power (around 45% of its total power capacity) needs to diversify.

Some of the Non-Conventional energy options available are-

(i) Solar Energy - India being a tropical-subtropical country

has quality sunshine period for over 200 days in a year in

most part of country.

The avenues are explored in region specially with lesser accessibility

like Ladakh, deserts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

प्रश्न संख्या	मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग	समय मं. म. मि.मि.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Roof top Solar component is essential in urban areas, public places for efficient energy management.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Asia's largest solar plant is being set up in Madhya Pradesh.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Wind Energy - With around 14,000 kms of coastline and varied Plateau and hill top areas wind energy is a feasible option.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Malwa Plateau in M.P. is an example.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Geothermal Energy - the the Himalayan regions and Chhatisgarh are endowed with springs and hotspots of Geo-thermal energy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Manikaran in H.P.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Tida Energy - The coast line of India is also underutilized.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

undulating with several bays and creeks, whose tidal energy

can be exploited

Tides (Potential Energy)



Turbines (Kinetic Energy)



Electricity

Other options like energy from Biogas - Jatropha, algae, and Energy from Biomass are also suitable to

India due to presence of vast land and cattle

~~Write with depth~~
~~Some Research~~

(6/7)

(1E)

Earthquake is sudden shaking of Earth and release of energy.

Reasons for Earthquake -

- Tectonic activity and plate movement is major cause. For eg - Pacific Ring of fire, Earth Quakes in Himalayan region, Nepal etc are due to movement of Indian plate into Eurasian Plate.

- Volcanoes - Sometimes volcanic eruptions are so explosive that they render ground shaking eg. Katakatas explosion, Stromboli.

- Mining activities may also cause Earthquake although minor but might be dangerous.

- Reservoirs, For eg - Latur & is said to be caused by Koyana Reservoirs water seeping into Fault zone.

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

दिनांक
पृष्ठ संख्या

प्रश्न संख्या

One such major Earthquake

was Kutch of 2001

• Magnitude 7.9 on Richter Scale

• Caused due to far presence of existing fault line in the Region

• Approximately 20,000 lives were lost and 2,00,000 people were impacted.

• Epicentre was Bhuj city in Gujarat

• Earthquake Rehabilitation fund was made and for provision of

Shelter and new employment opportunities were provided to thousands of people.

• Ever since new construction were mandated on the EQ resistance guidelines as

• The city of Bhuj was RePlanned considering emergency situation