

66 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

प्रश्न संख्या

Geography

Havish kumar

Date - 01/10/20

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण

कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | |
| | | |
| 1 | B | Areas of coal bed Methane |
| B | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Singrauli → Shaktol → Sidhi |
| | | |
| 1 | C | |
| | | |
| 1 | D | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | E | <p>By M.P Govt</p> <p>Jawali Scheme</p> <p>→ Launched in 1992</p> <p>Aim: → To provide alternative occupation to prostitutes.</p> <p>→ to connect them to mainstream.</p> |
| 2 | 2 | |

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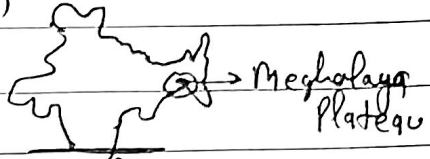
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का ज. | संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | f | Average temperature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Aggregate temperature of a place over a long period of time (20 to 30 yrs) in a particular month. per year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | G | Algae blooms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | H | La-Lina |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Spanish word for 'girl child' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Anti-thesis of EL-NINO. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ It is happening of normal events after El-Nino effect. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ It is seen in the form of ^{upwelling of} warm water than surroundings in the east Pacific Ocean of West Coast of South America. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | I | Meghalaya Plateau |  |
| | | ↳ Part of Peninsular Plateau, separated by a fault. | |
| | | ↳ It includes <u>Khasi, Jaintia & Garo hills</u> . | |
| | | ↳ <u>Cherapunji & Mawsynram</u> are part of Meghalaya Plateau. | |
| | | | |
| 1 | J | Cloudburst | |
| | | ↳ Associated with heavy rainfall in short period of time. (i.e. 10cm within 1 hr) | |
| | | ↳ Mostly happens in mountains due to excessive condensation because of mountains. | |
| | | ex. <u>Uttarakhand Cloudburst (2013)</u> | |
| 1 | L | Sargasso Sea | |
| | | ↳ Sargasso Sea is the central region of Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by ocean currents, forming an gyre. | |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

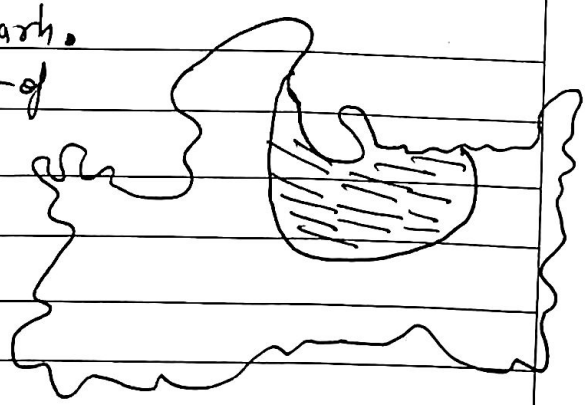
| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ leads to upwelling of nutrients . ↳ Ground for fishing . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | M | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | N | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1 | O | |
| <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"/> | |

प्रश्न संख्या

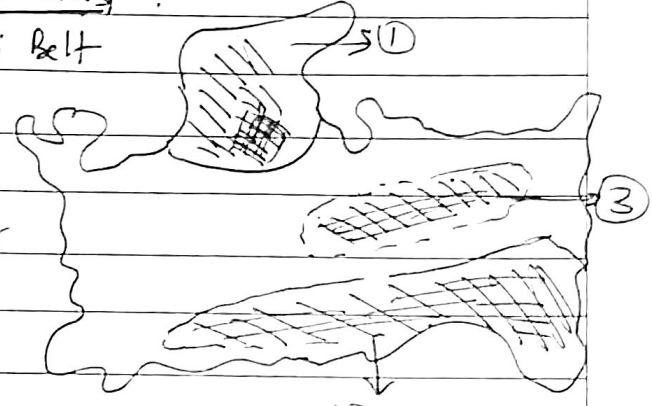
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 | A | Bundelkhand Plateau lies east of Central India Plateau & bounded by Rewa-Panna Plateau from North-East. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | ↳ <u>Area wise</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | ↳ 7.7% of Madhya Pradesh (23,000 sq. km approx) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | <u>Rivers</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | ↳ Key Betwa, etc. are two important rivers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | <u>Climate</u> → Extremely hot in summers & moderately cold in winters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | Highest peak is Sidhi Baba |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | ↳ Agriculture is main occupation of Bundelkhand people, along with allied activities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | Districts include -; Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, part of Jhansi etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |



| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Madhya Pradesh is rich in forest reserve. It has maximum area under forest in India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Divided into 3 belts:- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1) Morena-Shivpuri Belt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) South of Narmada Belt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) Vindhya-Kaimur Belt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Madhya Pradesh has forest's area rich in Teak (17%), Sal (16%) & other deciduous variety trees. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | These forests supports many tribal groups for their livelihood. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Recently, it has been seen, that there forest has been deforested for agriculture, industrial purpose. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urbanisation process too has affected these forests. |



3 -

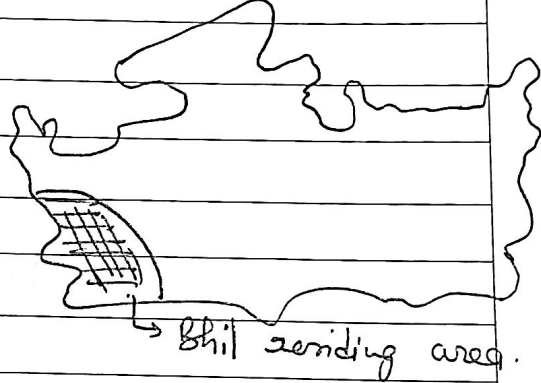
govt. schemes for forest

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bhil in Sanskrit means 'Bow'. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It Bhil belongs to Dravid Proto-Australoid group. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ It is the largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Area of Concentration</u> → |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Bhil mainly concentrated in Alirajpur, Jabua, Dhar, Ratlam, & Narmad region. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Main Festival</u> → Bhagoria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | is their main festival celebrated in the month of Kartik (8 days before Diwali) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ They worship Thakor Dev, Buddha Dev. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Falya</u> is their place of residence. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Tadwi</u> → Bhils who converted to Islam. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ They prohibit endogamy system of marriage. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ They drink Tadi (wine) in summers. |



Problems

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | E | Organic agriculture is one which is practised without using chemical fertilisers & pesticides. It involves use of only organic manure prepared in villages with the help of waste material from home, cow animal dung, leaves, grain etc. |
| | | All these ^{waste} materials decomposed & acts as a fertiliser which not only enhance the soil fertility but also does it permanently for many years unlike chemical fertilisers, which destroy the soil & needed every year. |
| 3 | - | Organic fertilisers can be useful in Madhya Pradesh in the same way :- |
| 2 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Madhya Pradesh is agricultural state with lots of animals. ↳ Farmers are mainly small & marginal. ↳ M.P. has wasteland, which can be rejuvenated through organic fertilisers. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 2 | 9 | Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the biggest industrial disaster, the world has ever witnessed. It happened on the night of 2-3rd Dec., 1984. |
| | | |
| | | <u>Reason Cause</u> → Leakage of Methyl Isocyanate from Union Carbide India Limited. |
| | | |
| | | <u>Impact</u> |
| | | ↳ Almost 2 to 5 thousand people died & thousands got affected. |
| | | ↳ Till date, people are suffering with various diseases. |
| | | |
| | | <u>Reasons of later disaster</u> |
| 3 | | ↳ No alarm was set there & or it didn't work. |
| | | ↳ No training given to workers to handle such situation |
| | | ↳ People residing nearby were not informed on time or else the disaster could have been prevented. |
| | | ↳ No repairing, checking was done of pipes, joints etc. |

Answered by
Anshu K. Singh

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | H | Blue revolution mean rearing of fishes on large amount for in order to fulfill the demands of country. |
| | | |
| | | Blue revolution in India started in early 1980s. |
| | | Fisheries industry has great potential & is growing at the rate of 9% per annum |
| | | |
| | | Lack of modernization among fisherman. still do fishing with old methods. |
| | | Problems of fisheries |
| | | Sector in India |
| | | Minimum focus on inland fisheries sector. It has huge potential. |
| | | |
| | | Lack of government initiatives ex- Loan. |
| | | Lack of literacy among farmers about fishery & its production. They follow traditional agriculture & allied activities. |
| | | Lack of knowledge about feeding, fodder etc. |

Potential

Schemes of Indian govt

2 J **Tides** → Tides are described as the rise of oceanic water onshore.

Origin

Tides are of ~~two~~ ^{two} types -!

- Neap Tide**
 - When sun & moon are at right angles to earth
 - Diagram: Sun → Earth ← Moon (90° angle)
 - ↳ These are low tides
- Spring Tide**
 - When sun & moon are at same line (180°) with earth
 - Diagram: Sun → Earth ← Moon (180° line)
 - ↳ These are high tides.

Advantages

- High tide → Helps in generating electricity
- Creates fishing group ground.
- Recreational Activities.
- Important for coastal navigation.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | India is ^{one of} the largest producer of milk, vegetables, fruits etc., still imports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | large amount of packaged food is from abroad. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Countries like China, USA process on 80-90% of their food & India |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | process only 2% of food. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Food processing industry is considered to be the sunrise industry having |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | great scope in India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Possibility</div> → Largest producer of milk, vegetables, fruits etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Enough agricultural labourers to work on. (Employment generation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | → Near the food demanding countries ex. Middle east, Africa - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → around 40% the perishable items <u>waste</u> in India due to lack of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | food processing industries. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → will reduce imports & augment exports. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफ़लता का प्रवेश द्वार

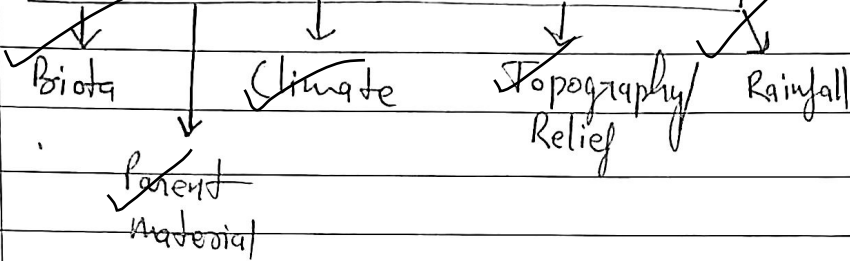
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | L | Soil erosion |
| | | Due to lack of vegetation or use of too much fertilisers, irrigation, soil loses its capacity to hold moisture & nutrients. |
| | | It leads to drying of soil, further erosion when rain hits it. |
| | | Causes |
| | | Deforestation |
| | | Use of Chemical fertilisers. |
| | | Water logging |
| | | Faulty irrigation methods. |
| | | Practising agriculture on slopes without counter bands. |
| | | Solutions |
| | | Agroforestry |
| | | Counterbands |
| | | Organic farming |
| | | Land levelling |
| | | Soil erosion is the common phenomenon in Chambal region, creating a huge wasteland. |

3
in one of the lines

3 C

Soil formation is the process of thousands of years & it is known as Pedogenesis.

Factors of soil formation :-



Parent Material

↳ Soil texture, color is described by its parent material. For. ex. Black soil (Basalt rock)

Climate

↳ Determines how much it will take a for soil formation.

More explanation required.

Topography

↳ Describes thickness of soil. Mountains have thin soil, while plains have thick soil. Example

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का ज. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफ़ील का प्रदेश इलाहाबाद

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Rainfall</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Helps in developing cracks & makes minerals soluble. It ease the process of soil formation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Classification of Indian soils</u> → Mixed Soil. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Black soil Red soil Laterite Soil Alluvial Soil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Black soil</u> → also called 'Regur' or 'Black cotton soil' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Rich in lime, iron, alumina & magnesia & lacks phosphorus, nitrogen & organic matter. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Found in the Deccan plateau, part of Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Satpura - Maikal range & son - Narmada valley) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Red & Yellow soil</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Red due to oxidation of iron & yellow because of presence of ferric oxides. |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

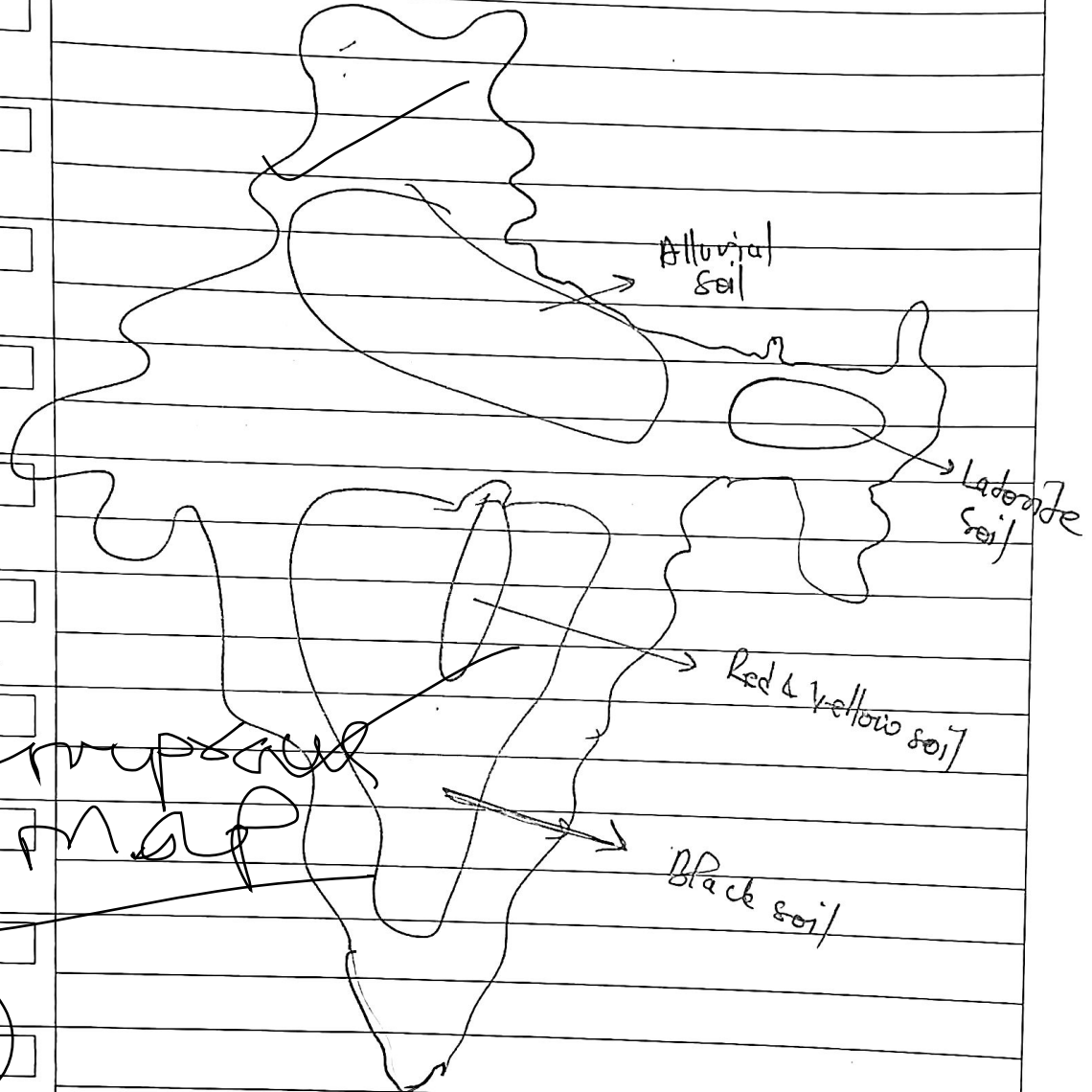
| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In M.P., - found in Baghelkhand region |
| | | In India - NE region & eastern India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Crops |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Alluvial Soil → Rich in potassium |
| | | → found deposited by rivers |
| | | ↳ Two types - khadar & Bhangar. |
| | | ↳ Most fertile of all. |
| | | ↳ Supports variety of crops ex. Sugar |
| | | - cane, rice, wheat, mustard. |
| | | ↳ Area → Central plateau & in near |
| | | river valleys in M.P. |
| | | ↳ Ganga plains in India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Laterite soil → Later - mean ('Porridge') |
| | | ↳ Not so soluble fertile. Lacks |
| | | Nitrogen, Phosphorus & organic compound. |
| | | ↳ Found in hilly region |
| | | ↳ Supports plantation crops. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mixed soil |
| | | ↳ mixture of Alluvial, Black, Red & Yellow soil. |
| | | ↳ Infertile, needs lots of fertilizers to grow something. |
| | | ↳ Supports jwar - bajra . etc - |

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

Map of India soils



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water is a scarce resource & India is heading towards a serious crisis of water scarcity. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ ^{During} before Independence around 1950s, per capita water available for Indian was $600\text{ m}^3/\text{person}$. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Currently it is $1700\text{ m}^3/\text{person}$ & if we enter $1000\text{ m}^3/\text{person}$, it will be the extreme situation of extreme 'water stress'. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reasons/causes of water scarcity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Faulty irrigation practices. (uses 80% of groundwater) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Groundwater table is going down ex. PJ, HR, T.N. using it at faster rate than the replenishment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Monsoon character of rainfall (J to sept) & it is wasted with no proper slow storage capacity developed. |

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संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ Rivers, being contaminated with chemicals, sewage wastage, Industrial wastage. ex. Yamuna (in Delhi stretch) & Ganga (Kanpur) stretch is are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ highly polluted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ South India has rocky terrain & hardly ^{the} rain water seeps down, but the ^{available} ground water is used at unprecedented rates with no proper laws for it. the Last year Chennai crisis of water was an eye opener for many cities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steps necessary to conserve water, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⊙ <u>Watered Management</u> - essential for our country at ^{right now} . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⊙ <u>Rainwater harvesting</u> - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ last ^{very} successful examples are Ralegaon Siddhi (MH), Pauri Panchayat (RJ), |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ could be utilised for whole year. |

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संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ① <u>Implementation of proper laws</u> - for use of groundwater. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ② Government initiatives with cooperation from people in order to make any policy effective. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ③ Collection & distribution of proper data about water. resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ④ Use of new modern irrigation methods in order to conserve water. ex. Drip irrigation, sprinkler etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | According to World Bank report, half of the city in India will not have water to drink by 2030. So it is high time that we work on to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | conserve water now or else we face the consequences what Chennai is facing right now. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Interlinking of rivers can also be a solution.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत का प्रदेश शाला

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | E | In India, Green Revolution began in 1960s. It means the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers & pesticides, and modern machinery etc. |
| | | In India, M.S. Swaminathan is considered as the father of Green Revolution. |
| | | → It made our country self-sufficient in terms of production of food grain. |
| | | → It helped us being exporters of food grain from importer. (1950 - 50 millions tonnes 2015 - 250 million tonnes production) |
| 2 | | Positive Effects |
| | | → We saw huge growth in production of wheat & rice. Punjab, H.R. outperformed every state & as a result of C.R. |
| | | → It helped in feeding 125 crore population. |