

• work little bit on representation & substantiation of facts

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Date - 01/02/2022

9.7

प्रश्न संख्या

Excellent

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

श्रीलक्ष्मी एकेडमी
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत एकेडमी

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	MONEY stands for <u>Monsoon Experiment</u> . It was a joint effort of <u>World Meteorological Organisation</u> & many research organisations to carry out research & search & collection of data to understand <u>monsoon</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Agricultural density is the ratio of total population and total <u>cultivable</u> available lands. <i>Figure of land? no. of total area</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Transhumance is a form of <u>pastoralism</u> or <u>nomadism</u> in which the <u>pastoralist</u> or <u>nomadic</u> tribes move <u>seasonally</u> from one place to another for <u>livestock</u> farming. e.g. <u>Bhotiyas</u> , <u>Gondals</u> , <u>Bakarwal</u> tribes of <u>Shivalik</u> . <i>Spoken</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	<u>Andamans</u> is world's largest <u>livestock</u> island. It is made by river <u> Brahmaputra</u> in the state of <u>Assam</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u> state <u>Mineral Development Corporation</u> is situated in <u>Bhopal</u> . It is responsible for the <u>supervision</u> of <u>mineral</u> exploitation in the state. <i>est y?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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 (Mains Answer Sheet)

Try to make 3 points. If possible

1	F	Rock phosphate in MP is mainly found in <u>Vindhyan Range</u> . as the districts where it is majorly found are <u>Sagar, Chattarpur, Jabalpur</u> etc.
1	G	Closepet series rocks are part of <u>Dharwar</u> system of rocks. It is known for its metal content. In mp its distribution is around <u>Balaghat</u> district, & is famous for its <u>Copper Ore</u> . <i>malaychand mur</i>
1	H	Mann Project is built on <u>Narmada's</u> tributary since <u>Mann</u> . The dam is located in <u>Dhar</u> district of mp.
1	I	<u>Arsenic</u> is a <u>toxic</u> <u>chemical</u> compound. It can enter into <u>human body</u> through <u>poisoned food</u> or <u>contaminated water</u> . It is a major <u>ground water</u> polluter. Its long term exposure can also cause <u>cancer</u> & <u>diabetes</u> .
1	J	<u>NDRF</u> stand for <u>National Disaster Relief Force</u> . It is constituted under <u>National Disaster ^{management} Act, 2005</u> for <u>quick response</u> during any kind of disaster whether <u>natural</u> or <u>anthropogenic</u> .

Response

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 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	L	Micro-irrigation is a scientific method form of irrigation. In this water is used more efficiently through drop drip, spray or sprinkle irrigation & thus conserves a lot of water from wastage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	M	Indian Institute of Remote sensing is located in Hydrabad Dehradun. It is the top educational & training institute of India in Remote sensing. It comes under Indian space Research organization (ISRO)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	N	LIDAR is abbreviated form of 'Light Detecting and Ranging'. It is a remote sensing technology which uses light to measure distance on the surface of the earth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	O	HEO
<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
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

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2	A	Indian Diaspora can be described as the people from India who have migrated to other countries. These people include the Non-Resident Indians (NRI), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) & Overseas Indians (Citizens of India (OCI)). PIOs & OCI have been merged. Indian diaspora plays a significant role in following ways:
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Help in boosting bilateral ties</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Economic contribution</p> </div> </div>
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Political influence</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Remittances</p> </div> </div>
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diplomacy</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Act as cultural ambassadors</p> </div> </div>
		Indian Diaspora resides in almost all across the world, eg. Gulf countries, USA, UK, Australia etc. They play a crucial role in maintaining the international relations.
		UK PZ "Ron's Johnson" quoted them as living bridge between India & UK.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	Distribution of gold ore in India:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Karnataka - Karnataka is the <u>largest</u> producer of gold in India. <u>Kolar Gold fields</u> & <u>Muttu gold fields</u> are major gold ore in Karnataka.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Uttar Pradesh - It is the <u>second largest</u> producer of gold. <u>Amrohtpur district</u> of <u>Uttar Pradesh</u> is known for its <u>gold ore</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) <u>Thar desert</u> - <u>Subarnrekha</u> river is known for its <u>gold placer deposits</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) <u>Kerala</u> - <u>Chambiyar</u> <u>Puzha</u> river & <u>Anna Puzha</u> river in Kerala are source of gold in the <u>silt</u> & <u>placer deposits</u> forms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) <u>Bihar</u> - Bihar is also <u>famous</u> for its <u>gold ore</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This apart <u>son river</u> of MP is known for its <u>gold deposits</u> , and <u>Rajasthan</u> & <u>West Bengal</u> are other states where <u>gold ore</u> are found.

5 marks

address coal to world

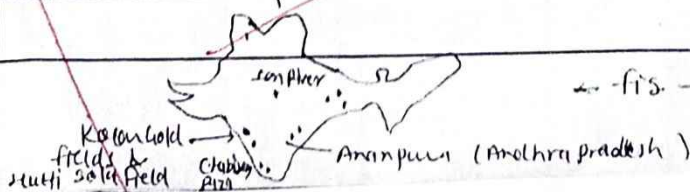


fig - Gold ore distribution in India

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>Monsoon is referred as seasonal reversal of winds. This occurs due to shifting of pressure belts due to apparent movement of the sun. <u>Tibet plateau</u> which lies north to Indian subcontinent is a <u>great highland</u>. It plays a key role in Indian monsoon. During summers the <u>Inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ)</u> lies above the <u>Tropic of Cancer</u> which passes through central India. Due to presence of ITCZ over Northern India, <u>Tibet plateau</u> being a gets heated & creates low pressures in the area. The warm air ascends & creates high pressures in the upper troposphere. <u>Anti-cyclonic conditions</u> are created & these anti winds move towards Indian Ocean & descend over <u>Mascarene high</u>, near <u>Madagascar</u>, where high pressure is created. These winds as surface winds move toward India & bring rain fall which is called <u>South-west monsoon</u> in summers. This is how <u>Tibet plateau</u> plays a vital role in bringing <u>south-west monsoon</u> in India.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
2

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

2	D	<p>Particularly vulnerable. Tribal groups or PVTGs are ^{more} socially & economically backward. Tribal groups within the Tribal population. On the recommendation of Debbar Committee, primitive tribal groups were identified. It was later renamed as PVTG.</p>
		<p>Criteria for identifying PVTGs:</p>
		<p>① Pre-agricultural level ^{technology level}.</p>
		<p>② Socio-economic backwardness.</p>
		<p>③ Low level of <u>literacy</u>.</p>
		<p>④ Live in <u>isolation</u>.</p>
		<p>⑤ Declining or stagnant population.</p>
		<p>⑥ Subsistence level of <u>agriculture & economy</u>.</p>
2	E	<p>Causes of low industrialization in MP can be described in following points:</p>
		<p>① <u>Lack of Capital formation</u> - Being an agrarian economy, capital generation ^{rate} is very low in MP as compared to other states.</p>
		<p>② <u>Lack of skilled labour force</u> - Due to lack of skill to ^{development & training} agencies, there is a deficiency of skilled labour in MP.</p>
		<p>data?</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>Lack of high premier education institutions</u> — Due to lack of world class education system students go to other states for studies & settles down there only.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ <u>Lack of infrastructure & connectivity</u> — Lack of <u>transportation facility & logistic support</u> MP lags behind.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ <u>Lack of state's Political will</u> — It is one of the <u>major reason of lack of industrialization</u> in MP.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	F	<p><u>Man-made or anthropogenic disasters</u> are those which are created by the human activities. e.g. <u>Unsustainable construction, unplanned city infrastructure, landslides due to construction activities in landslide prone area, Bhopal gas disaster etc</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>These disasters can be avoided in following ways:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>By creating disaster resilient construction infrastructure.</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Avoiding construction activities in ecological sensitive areas such as & landslide & earthquake prone areas. es. Uttarakhand. (Tehri dam)</u></p>

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② By improving early warning systems.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ By strengthening the District Centre-state co-operation in such situation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ By generating awareness among people regarding these disasters.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ City planning should be more scientific.
2	9	Problems related to current water management system in India:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Irresponsible exploitation of ground water resource. — India is among the top countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in ground water depletion at very high rate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Un-sustainable & unscientific irrigation —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	States such as Punjab & Haryana use water in unsustainable way for agricultural purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ faulty crop pattern — Despite rice being a water intensive crop, states with low ground water level also cultivate rice
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Lack of check dams — India has a huge number of big dams but very less number of small silt dams which could save conserve a lot of water during monsoons.

cc add Lim

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 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of mechanism of rain water harvesting due to lack of such mechanism most
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of the rain water goes wasted every year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Lack of awareness among people - due
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to this people use water in very unscientific way & at household as well industrial level a lot of water is wasted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	4	Application of Remote sensing in agriculture -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① To detect & identify arable land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② To check the quality & moisture in the soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ To detect pests & insects in crops.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ To study the lands for suitability of cropping pattern.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ To make map the agricultural area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ To monitor the irrigation system in the farmland.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

word limit

mention govt scheme existing

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का न. 1 पर्यटन
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	I	Main purpose of Global Information system:
		1) Analysis of geographical ^{and} spatial analyst to generate information.
		2) Update the gathered data quickly.
		3) Maximize the efficiency of decision making & planning.
		4) Provide efficient & reliable means for data gathering & dissemination.
		5) Elimination of redundant data & reduce duplication.
		6) Integration of information from different sources.
2	J	GPS or global positioning system was developed by USA for its military purposes. Now it is used for all other purposes to gather information.
		GPS is a constellation of satellites placed above at the height of about 2000 km from the earth. GPS is used to capture information of objects over the earth surface. To capture the 3-D image of an object from satellite should be in line to take the signal.

3

3 - for stationary
4 - for moving object

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 (Mains Answer Sheet)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to send it to the receiver at the earth surface.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fig :- GPS working system
3	A	<p><u>El-Nino</u> is an occasional event occurs in <u>South-Pacific</u> ocean during the <u>summer</u> of <u>southern hemisphere</u>. It impacts the <u>Indian monsoon</u> substantially, which has been seen in recent past.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>El-Nino</u> - During normal conditions <u>South-American</u> coast (<u>Peru-Chile</u> coast) of <u>Pacific</u> ocean is marked by <u>high pressure zone</u>, due to <u>offshore</u> <u>trade winds</u>. These winds <u>blow</u> <u>from</u> <u>south</u> - <u>American</u> coast towards <u>Australian</u> coast & <u>displace</u> a <u>lot</u> of <u>surface</u> <u>water</u>. This causes <u>upwelling</u> in the <u>Peru-Chile</u> coast & <u>high</u> <u>pressure</u> conditions are formed over there & <u>low</u> <u>pressure</u> conditions are formed over <u>eastern</u> - <u>Australian</u> coast.</p>

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This causes high level of rainfall on east Australian coast.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	During El-Nino year, trade winds are weak. Hence, they do not displace water from Peru-Chile coast & no upwelling occurs & pressure conditions are reversed. Now Peru-Chile coast experiences low pressure & East-Australian coast has high pressure conditions. Due to this Peru-Chile ^{coast} experience large scale rainfall.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fig:- Normal condition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fig- El- Nino year
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fig - El-Nino year

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>It's Impact over Indian Monsoon -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As the pressure conditions are reversed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The winds which used to come towards Indian Ocean from the East-Australian coast now diverted towards Peru-Chile coast. This results in <u>weakening</u> of Indian Monsoon, as ^{now} less moisture laden winds are coming to India as south-west monsoon winds. Hence India experience <u>scarce rainfall</u> & which leads to <u>drought like conditions</u> in the Indian sub-continent. It has been seen in recent past years that most of the El-Nino year, India experience drought like conditions. Hence, El-Nino play impacts Indian monsoon negatively, & it needs to be minimized by taking preventive climate-change measures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

fig. El-Nino year - Indian Monsoon

Word limit exceeded

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नया 1 एकांक
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
उत्कलता का प्रवेश द्वार

5	8	<p>Malwa plateau is located in western part of Madhya Pradesh. It is surrounded by <u>Madhya Bharat plateau</u> in the North, <u>Vindhya range</u> in North-East, <u>Narmada valley</u> in the south & <u>Gujarat plains</u> in the west. Malwa plateau is geologically part of <u>Deccan lava plateau</u> & <u>basaltic</u> in origin. Malwa plateau region plays an important role in Madhya Pradesh's economy.</p>
<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"/>	<p><u>Economic importance of Malwa plateau:-</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>Agricultural</u> :- agriculturally <u>Malwa plateau</u> contributes immensely in MP's economy. It is prominent producer of <u>cotton, rice, wheat, soybean</u> crops. Due to its high wheat production it is also known as '<u>Basket of wheat</u>.'</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Industrial Centre</u> :- Malwa plateau is known <u>mostly</u> for industrialization. Industrial hubs such as <u>Pithampur, Dhar, Indore, Bhopal</u> etc are located within Malwa plateau which contribute significantly into the <u>state GDP</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Opium cultivation</u> - <u>Mandsau district</u> of Malwa plateau is known for its <u>opium cultivation</u> which is procured by the government for the purposes of <u>medicinal use</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Tourism</u> - Malwa plateau also contributes to the economy of the states through its <u>tourism industry</u> . Places such as <u>Bhimbetka caves</u> , <u>Mandu</u> , <u>Pachmarhi</u> , <u>Mahakaleshwar</u> , <u>Omkareshwar</u> etc are major <u>tourist destinations</u> of MP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Textile products</u> - <u>Chanderi sarees</u> of <u>Chanderi Achoknagar</u> , & <u>Bash Print sarees</u> of <u>Dhar</u> are famous across the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Major Power Projects</u> - Mega power projects such as <u>Indira Sagar dam</u> play a very <u>critical</u> role in the <u>state economy</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malwa plateau comprises the <u>major districts</u> of MP & hence play <u>significant</u> role in the <u>economy</u> of MP.

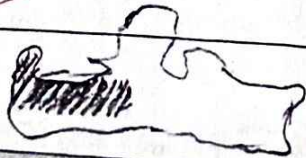


Fig - Malwa plateau

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3	C.	<p>The geographical location of India is such that India is prone to many natural disaster. On the other hand, large population size & distribution of population plays a key role in anthropogenic disaster.</p> <p>In recent past India has experienced both natural & man-made disaster e.g. Bhopal Gas leak (1984), Uttarakhand land slide (2013), Kerala Flood (2014), Several cyclones, forest fires etc.</p> <p>In all these years India has taken several steps to mitigate & prevent these disaster to happens. Steps such as:-</p> <p>① Environment Protection Act, 1986</p> <p>② Disaster Management Act, 2005</p> <p>③ Signing up of Sendai Framework, 2006 etc.</p> <p>However, despite making efforts throughout these many years India has still not reach to that stage where all kinds of disasters can be taken care of. The reasons for this can be point out in following manner:</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Lack of <u>proper implementation of the existing provision.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Lack of <u>upgradation of the existing provisions with the changing needs.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Lack of <u>promptness of response teams.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Lack of <u>co-ordination between Centre & state during such disaster.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of <u>awareness among people regarding preparedness & prevention.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To tackle the above situation following steps can be adopted :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Improve <u>early warning system.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Better <u>co-ordination among various departments.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Community based planning.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>strengthening of National Disaster Response force.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ By making <u>disaster resilient infrastructure.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Centre-state co-ordination.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ Better <u>implementation of laws regarding this.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These disasters can be <u>handled more efficiently & effectively by following the above points.</u> For better implementation of the above suggestions <u>interdepartmental co-ordination & community participation</u> is needed.

- Factors of cycle
 - ITC
 - Right
 - Intervention
 - M.D.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

3	D	<p>Global Information System or GIS is an organised collection of computer system, software, geographic data & personnel designed to efficiently gather and analyse all forms of geographically referenced information.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A working GIS integrates some basic components of it. These components are :-</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<pre>graph TD; GIS[GIS Components] --> Hardware[Hardware]; GIS --> Data[Data]; GIS --> Software[Software]; GIS --> People[People]; GIS --> Methods[Methods]</pre>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>Hardware</u> → hardware is the computer on which the GIS operates</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Software</u> — software provides the functions & tools to store, analyse & display geographic information.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It consists of:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(i) a database management system (DBMS)</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(ii) Tools for support geographic queries, analysis & visualization</p>

(iii) a geographic interface to access the tools

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>People</u> - GIS technology's the major or one of the most significant component is the people who manage the systems & to develop the plans for <u>applying</u> it.</p> <p>GIS users range from technical <u>specialists</u> & those who use it to help them do their <u>everyday</u> work.</p>
<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"/>	<p>④ <u>Methods</u> - A successful GIS operates according to a well designed plan & process.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ <u>Data</u> - The most important component of GIS is data. The whole system is based on <u>data analysis</u>, <u>collection</u>, <u>collation</u>, <u>statistical</u> & <u>distribution</u>.</p> <p>GIS plays a critical <u>role</u> in today's world in ⁱⁿ maximizing decision making & planning as well as efficient <u>distribution</u> & use of data & <u>information</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

write in how to use GIS applications like in agriculture, health, etc.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पवित्र द्वाार

3	E	GPS or <u>Global Positioning system</u> is a navigation satellite system. It was developed by <u>United States</u> for <u>military purposes</u> . But <u>later</u> it was made available to public use.
		GPS is based on <u>32 satellites</u> . These satellites broadcast different signals which can be tracked by the <u>GPS receiver</u> on the earth & by <u>analyzing</u> them the exact location of an object can be traced.
		GPS technology has been proven to a revolutionary technology. It has numerous <u>applications</u> in various fields. Some of them can be listed down as follows :-
		① In <u>Surveying</u> - GPS is used for <u>mapping</u> & <u>measuring</u> various parts of <u>earth surface</u> . It is also used in <u>sea floor mapping</u> & <u>determining land boundaries</u> .

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संख्या

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>In aviation sector</u> - Modern day air industry uses GPS to provide <u>realtime position</u> of aircrafts. It is used by the pilots & the passengers as well.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Marine navigation & security</u> - GPS is highly accurate when it comes to navigate through waters & security purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Agriculture</u> - GPS is widely used in <u>farming</u> activities such as for more precise farming. To analyse the land, irrigation etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Oil & mineral exploration</u> - To detect the potential sites of oil & mineral exploration GPS is widely used.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Security on borders</u> - GPS has proven to be a <u>game changer</u> in securing the borders in the modern age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Telecommunication</u> - The advent of GPS technology has made the <u>communication</u> quick & seamless.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>In Travelling</u> - It has made travelling more simple & easy, especially for the <u>solo travellers</u> .

GPS technology has increased the performance & efficiency of all the fields in which it is used & has proven to be a game changer.