

Student Name - Shashi Mishra
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प्रश्न संख्या

PART - A

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	<u>Kumaramatyee</u> was <u>the administrator</u> or the <u>representative of the King</u> who was <u>appointed as such</u> in the <u>provinces during the Gupta age.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	B	It is also called as <u>Proto-shiva seal</u> . It was <u>excavated from Mohenjodaro</u> which is a <u>Indus valley or Harappan civilization site.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	C	<u>Udayin</u> was the <u>3rd ruler</u> of <u>from the Haryanka dynasty</u> of <u>Magadha empire.</u> He was the <u>successor of Ajatshatru.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	D	It was a <u>decree issued by Akbar</u> . Under this he <u>took religious powers</u> from the <u>Ulemas</u> <u>Throne's judgement</u> above every <u>legal and religious authority</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	E	<u>Yahya Bin Ahmad Sistani</u> was a <u>chronicle or author</u> from <u>medieval period</u> . He <u>wrote about Mughal empire.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	F	<u>Rana Sanga</u> of <u>Mewar</u> , a <u>Rajput king</u> was also <u>known as Sangram Singh.</u>

2 1/2

material?
2 1/2

capital?
2

year?
2

book?
1 1/2

1 1/2

popular battles?

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	4	<p>It was a treaty between <u>the Dutch</u> & <u>Britishers</u> <u>1644</u> year?</p>	1/2
1	4	<p>16th August, 1946 is called as <u>Direct Action Day</u>. It was the day when <u>Muslim League</u> leader <u>Muhammad Ali Jinnah</u> called the <u>for protest</u> for their <u>demands of separate Muslim countries</u>. It was resulted in <u>large scale riots</u>.</p>	write in points 2 1/2
1	I	<p><u>Wardha scheme of education</u> was proposed by <u>Mahatma Gandhi</u> during <u>Wardha conference</u> in <u>1937</u>. It was focused on <u>elementary education</u> & <u>use of mother-tongue</u>. <u>force of compulsory eduⁿ upto 7 yrs.</u></p>	write in points 2
1	J	<p><u>Ranch fall</u> is a waterfall located over <u>River Kora</u> in <u>Khajuraho district</u>. <u>Chhattarpur</u></p>	1 1/2
1	K	<p><u>Tamra</u> is <u>tourist place</u> in <u>Chhindwara district</u> of <u>MP</u>. <u>forest destination</u></p>	1 1/2

1	L	<u>Thakur Daulatsingh</u> was a <u>freedom fighter</u> during <u>Revolt of 1857</u> from <u>Dewas</u> .
		hanged in Guna
1	M	<u>Raja Ramchandra</u> of <u>Baghel</u> dynasty was given the title of <u>Rajendra</u> shromani by <u>Akbar</u> .
		also include his achievement
1	N	<u>Kirti</u> <u>Simha</u> was a <u>Rajput</u> ruler from <u>Gwalior</u> <u>Tomar</u> dynasty of <u>Gwalior</u> .
		4 years?
1	O	<u>Harisena</u> <u>Holkar</u> was a <u>Maratha</u> ruler from the <u>Holkar</u> dynasty of <u>Indore</u> .
		achievement? Hence?
2	A	<u>The first Buddhist council</u> was held in <u>482 B.C.E.</u> It was held in <u>Rajgir</u> under <u>king Ajatshatru</u> of <u>Magadha</u> . It was <u>presided by</u> <u>Buddhist monk Mahakashyapa</u> .
		<u>The objective</u> of the <u>conducting</u> of the <u>Buddhist council</u> was to <u>preserve</u> , <u>consolidate</u> & <u>spread</u> <u>Buddhist</u> <u>teachings</u> given by <u>Buddha</u> .
		<u>In order</u> to do so, two <u>Buddhist</u> <u>texts</u> were <u>compiled</u> , namely <u>Suttapitaka</u> (teachings of <u>Buddha</u> & <u>Vinayapitaka</u> (Monastic code), by <u>Buddhist</u> monks <u>Ananda</u> & <u>Mahakashyapa</u> respectively.

2

1 1/2

1 1/2

1 1/2

write in structure
 ↓
 - objective
 - year
 - result
 - names, monks associated

3 1/2

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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2	B	<p><u>Pulakeshin II was the ruler of</u> of <u>from Chalukya</u> ^{4 year} <u>dynasty of Vatapi or Badami (Karnataka).</u> <u>He is known for his territorial expansion</u> <u>& valour. Under his reign the areas</u> <u>from Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra</u> <u>Pradesh came under Chalukyan kingdom.</u> <u>He defeated several kings from South India.</u> <u>He defeated Harshavardhan, the ruler of</u> <u>Kannauj. His this victory is mentioned</u> <u>in his Aihole Copper inscription. Later</u> <u>he was killed by Pallava King Narasinghvarman.</u></p>
2	C	<p><u>Malik Kafur was the</u> ^{slave} <u>general of</u> <u>Allauddin Khilji's army. He won several</u> <u>battles against under his leadership.</u> <u>This includes battle against Hoysala kings,</u> ^{Rakathiyas} <u>of Devagiri, Pandya kings etc. After</u> <u>the death of Allauddin Khilji he</u> <u>tried to usurp the power and he</u> <u>made Allauddin Khilji's younger son</u> <u>Shihabuddin king & captured the elder</u> <u>son Mubarak Khan. Later Kafur was</u> <u>killed by Allauddin Khilji's loyalists &</u> <u>Mubarak Khan was made king.</u></p>

add more achievements and years of battle

3

defeated many of leaders

3

2 D

Akbar had a friendly relations with the Rajput kings. It can be seen through his

Rajput policy :

① Matrimonial alliance - He made matrimonial alliances with Rajput kings & married their daughters. mention example.

② High positions in his court - Rajput king such as Raja Todarmal & Raja Birbal were given high positions in his court.

③ High ranks in military - Rajput king Raja Bhagwan Das & his son Raja Mansingh were high ranked officials & mansabdar in his forces.

④ Internal autonomy - ~~the~~ Under Akbar's sovereignty Rajput kings enjoyed autonomy in their internal administration.

⑤ Religious tolerance towards Rajput wives - Akbar showed great religious tolerance & allowed his Rajput wives to have a temple inside the palace & worship their Hindu gods.

write under word limit

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2 E

Nehru's foreign policy was inspired by the socialism. The main elements of his foreign policy areas can be described as follows:

can use flow chart

3 1/2

① Multilateralism - Nehru believed in multilateralism & believed that each country is equally important.

② Non-alignment - During the cold war era Nehru resorted to non-alignment under Non-Alignment Movement.

③ Panchsheel Policy - Nehru adopted & promoted the Panchsheel policy which promotes mutual-cooperation, non-aggression etc.

mention all five

④ National Interest - National interest was put at top priority in Nehru's foreign policy.

⑤ World order - Nehru believed in maintaining the world peace & tranquility in the world.

avoid spelling mistakes

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शासन का नं. 1 संरक्षण
वैदिक एकेडमी
अफलाता का प्रवेश द्वार.

2

F

Women's organization played a vital role in promoting women education, eradicating socially regressive practices & to generate awareness among women, during the British era.

Some of the women organization's are

① Ladies Society in Calcutta - It was formed by Suwarnakumari dent. She was sister of Rabindranath Tagore. The main objective of it was to make women economically self-sufficient & independent.

② Bhanat stree Mandal - It was formed by Sarla Devi Chaudhroni in 1910 to work for the education of women.

③ All India Women's India Association - It was founded by Annie Besant & Margaret Cousins in 1917. It worked for the voting rights of women.

year!

3 1/2

HQ?

HQ!

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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2 9

Rajbhawan of madhya pradesh is located in Bhopal. It is the official residence of Governor of mp. It was built by Begum shahjahan of Bhopal state. It was built to accommodate the british officials back then. It was called as Lal kothi as it looks red in colour because of the construction material used 'red clay'.

years?

architecture on European lines

3

2 4

Thakur Ranmat Singh was from He fought against the Britishers during the revolt of 1857. He was later captured by the Britishers & was hanged.

helped by Kunwar Singh

from Jatina

1

2	7	Dost Mohammad Khan was an Afghan commander in Mughal Army. He helped Gond Queen Kamalapati to restore her kingdom & Queen granted him some reward money & Mauza village as reward. After the death of the last Gond queen he seized the power & captured the Gond kingdom. He made Jagdishpur his capital & renamed it as Islamnagar. His later successors took the title of Nawab & declared independence from the Mughals.
2	J	The Tomar dynasty ruled in the Gwalior state. They had friendly relations with the Delhi sultans. Bahlol Lodi ascended the throne in 1451, that time King Kirtisimha from Tomar dynasty was in power. Bahlol Lodi maintain cordile relations with Tomars of Gwalior as Gwalior was acting as a buffer state between Delhi & Malwa. But later this friendship turned into enmity when Kirtisimha helped the Jaunpur ruler. Later Bahlol Lodi attacked the Tomars.

write achievements in points with years mentioned

3

stence?

3/2

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3

A

Harappan Civilization or Indus valley
Civilization is one of the oldest civilization

of the world. It is dated back to
2500 BC - 1750 BCE. It was spread

across western part of South Asia
including Pakistan, Baluchistan, Punjab,

Haryana, Western UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat
etc. This site was unearthed in

1920s during the excavation.

There are various theories regarding
the origin story of the Harappan civilization.

Some of them are as follows:

① The Central Asian Invasion theory -

According to this theory Harappan
people were earlier pastoral
tribes from Central Asia & Iran.

They were from the steppe pastoral
lands of Central Asia & came to

Harappan region & settled here.

② Mass migration - There is another
theory regarding the origin of Harappan
civilization. It is said that there

was large scale migration from
other parts of South Asia & these

mention
excavator

write
pts of
cons of
each
theory

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	migrants come & settled in Harappan area & started a new civilization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Indigenous inhabitants</u> - The DNA sample of a skeletal excavated from the <u>Rakhigarhi site</u> from <u>Haryana</u> , proves that the <u>Harappan people</u> had the <u>same genetics</u> as of the <u>indigenous inhabitants</u> of the <u>Indian subcontinent</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is the <u>most accepted theory</u> regarding the <u>origin of Harappan civilization</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considering all the theories of origin of <u>Harappan civilization</u> , the theory regarding <u>indigenous genetic traits</u> is <u>most widely accepted theory</u> of their <u>origin</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"/>	

6/2

Represent sites on map

add theory of Aryan origin

photo projection origin

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3 B

Allauddin Khilji was the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty. After killing his uncle & father-in-law Jalaluddin Khilji he ascended the throne in 1296.

He made several administrative reforms during his reign. His market-reforms are one such.

Market reforms of Allauddin Khilji :-

① Creation of separate markets :-

Allauddin under his market reforms created separate markets such as:

(i) Mandi — It was a separate market for grains & grocery.

(ii) Market for animals & slaves —

It was a market for exclusive trade in animals such as horses, cattle & slaves.

(iii) Market for expensive goods — There was this exclusive market for expensive goods such as cloths, ghee, etc.

(iv) Sar-i-adab — It was a market for expensive & imported goods.

manufactured

Mention
source
of
information

price
fixing

Registration
of
merchants

② Appointment of dedicated officers -

To control & regulate the markets

Alauddin appointed specific officials
such as:

(i) Sahna-i-mandi - To regulate &
supervise grain market, mandi.

(ii) Intelligence Officers - To gather &
look after the intelligence regarding
these markets.

(iii) Spies - He deployed spies to
monitor the system more precisely.

(iv) Mustkharaj - To collect the revenue.

This apart, Alauddin also provided
the facilities such as Public granaries,
which was used during drought. He

didn't used to raise the prices during
droughts to maintain the continuous supply
of food these granaries were used.

Alauddin managed his market well
through proper monitoring &
supervision.

Diwan-
i-nyarat
&
price fixing

Add
impact
market
reforms

6

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2

□ □

Government of India Act, 1935 was also called as Act of good governance. It was brought after the failure of Simon Commission.

mention governor general

□ □

□ □

The main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are:

□ □

□ □

① All India Federation - It proposed the creation of an all india federation, including British provinces, Governor-general's provinces & princely states. But it never came to reality.

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □

~~② Executive at Federal level~~

□ □

□ □

② Dyarchy was abolished & provincial autonomy was given to provinces.

□ □

□ □

③ Council of States & Federal Council of people were created.

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □

The election to the council of states were direct & council of people were indirect.

□ □

□ □

④ Communal Representation was further extended to Sikhs & Anglo-Indians.

□ □

□ □

establishment of RBT & FPSC

⑤ Voting rights were announced for the women on the same basis ^{as} of men.

⑥ Still 80% of Budget at Central level & 40% of Budget at provincial level was not votable.

⑦ At central level three lists of legislation were created.

⑧ There were two types of subjects to be made laws or - Transferred & Reserved. The Reserved subjects included Foreign affair, Defence, Tribes etc which were under governor-general & its executive council. & Transferred subjects were all the rests of it, & were to be dealt by governor general & selected ^{his} ministers.

Government of India Act, 1935 was widely condemned & rejected by the people of India. The Indian national congress unanimously rejected it. however Hindu mahasabha was in favour of this Act.

Categorical features in legislative, executive and administrative categories

Dualism at center

6

→ became basis of formation of Indian constitution

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3 D

Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Just the Dandi march of salt satyagrah was the beginning event of it.

Parallelly, with the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) several other movements were taking place in Madhya Pradesh also, such as:

① Salt Satyagrah in MP - On the lines of Dandi march & salt satyagrah led by Gandhiji, in MP it was also started by Seth Govind Das & Pt. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra in Jabalpur.

② Jungle Satyagrah - Jungle satyagrah was based on the demands of Forest rights by the tribal people. The main centres of this event were - Sloni, Turia, Godha-Dongari (Betul). The Korku brothers led the satyagrah in Godha-Dongari, in Betul district.

Sloni
&
Duyadas
Mehta
&
Salt
Satyagrah

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Charan Paduka massacre</u> — In 1931, few protesters were peacefully protesting at <u>Charan-paduka, Chatarpur district.</u> British Lt. Fisher ordered to fire on the peaceful protesters & 6 freedom fighters were dead. This is regarded as <u>Jalianwala massacre</u> of <u>MP.</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"/>	Civil disobedience movement influenced <u>freedom</u> <u>movements</u> in <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> significantly & played a major role to <u>bring</u> <u>wake</u> the <u>conscience</u> of <u>people</u> during <u>Indian</u> <u>freedom</u> <u>struggle</u> in <u>Madhya Pradesh</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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

X

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3 E

Shah Jahan Begum was the daughter of Sikandar Jahan Begum. She came to power as 'Nawab' after the death of her mother. She did a lot of welfare works & was an able ruler. She ~~was~~ had a keen interest in architecture. Her passion towards architecture led to constructions of several architectural wonders in the Bhopal state.

Some of them are:

- ① She built the mini-vast city of Shahjahanabad, which is named after her only.
- ② She built Tajmahal in Bhopal.
- ③ She also constructed the Lal-Kothi, which is now serving as Governor house. It is renamed as Raj-Bhavan.
- ④ She built several other monuments such as Ali Manzil, Benzir mahal, Barah mahal, Noor mahal, Amin Ganj, Mushafpura, Nawab Manzil etc.
- ⑤ She built her own palace named as Sadar manzil, which today serves

→ stem

serves as Bhopal Municipal Corporation.

⑥ This apart she built three lakes namely Mati Talab, Moor Mahal Lake & Munshi Hussain Sahab Lake.

⑦ She also constructed Lady Landsdown Hospital in Bhopal.

⑧ She initiated the construction of India's longest Mosque Tajul-masjid.

⑨ She also built other things such as water tanks for irrigation & other purposes.

⑩ She played an instrumental role in establishment of Aligarh Muslim University. & also built the hostels there.

Shah Jahan Begam was a lady of passion for architecture. Several reins of her architecture still remained & increase the glory of Bhopal city.

6

Categorical architecture in

adm. building
religious building
etc

All of material, style of architecture etc

PART-B

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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1	A	Gateway to hell is a crater located in <u>Karakum desert of Turkmenistan</u> . It has been burning since long because of the presence of <u>natural gas</u> .
1	B	Black carbon is an air pollutant. It is released in the atmosphere due to <u>incomplete combustion of fossil fuels</u> in <u>vehicles & power plants</u> .
1	C	Caldera is widened open vent of a volcano, which has been created due to <u>violent eruption of magma</u> . It looks like a <u>depression or crater</u> on the <u>tip of a volcano</u> .
1	D	<u>Fracking</u> is a <u>technique to extract natural gas or oil using pressurised water from the shale</u> .
1	E	The 3 major copper producing states in India are - <u>Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Jharkhand</u> .

2b

9

impact on climate

multiple eruptions

2

give example

1 1/2

impact? the 4 re

2

can draw on map or imp sites in states

or production %

1 F	<p>It is a <u>natural dam</u> located in <u>Kutch district of Gujarat</u> which emerged due to an <u>earthquake</u> in the part in</p>
	<p><u>Agar village</u> is known for <u>India's first cow sanctuary</u> to be made here.</p>
1 H	<p><u>Apparel park</u> in <u>MP</u> are located in <u>Pithampur, Indore, Rattam etc.</u></p>
1 I	<p><u>Beiga Tribes</u> are one of the prominent tribe of <u>MP</u>. They are concentrated in <u>southern districts of MP</u> such as <u>Balashat, Seoni, Chindwar</u>. They are also listed as <u>particularly vulnerable tribal groups of MP</u> (PVTGs).</p>
1 J	<p>An <u>aquifer</u> is a <u>underground water reservoir</u>, where <u>water is trapped & stored</u> between the <u>permeable rocks</u>.</p>

2

1819
Dam of God

location on map history!

1 1/2

define apparel park. show on map

2

festivals, occupations etc

1 1/2

example, features

प्रश्न संख्या

1	K	Task force on <u>micro irrigation</u> was formed by <u>govt of India</u> to promote the <u>use of micro irrigation</u> .
1	L	<u>Water pollutants</u> - <u>Pharmaceutical waste</u> , <u>Human faecal waste</u> , <u>Pathogens</u> such as <u>bacteria & viruses</u> .
1	M	<u>GLONASS</u> stands for <u>Global Navigation Satellite System</u> . It was developed by <u>Russia</u> .
1	N	<u>GUI</u> stands for <u>Graphical User Interface</u> . It provides user interface to interact with <u>electronic devices</u> such as <u>operating systems</u> of <u>computers & mobile phones</u> .
1	O	<u>Geo tagging</u> is a method to add <u>places</u> on <u>digital map</u> .

1 1/2
 vague answer

1 1/2
 give examples

1 1/2
 utility?
 location?

1 1/2
 mentions examples of GOI applications

1
 application

↓
 geospatial identification with mobile

2 A

Factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents can be enumerated as follows:

① Coriolis force - Due to Coriolis force the winds move in diff. clockwise in Northern hemisphere & anticlockwise in Southern hemisphere, so is the surface ocean currents with the surface winds.

② Atmospheric pressure & planetary circulation - Due to different pressure belts, different planetary winds exist which are responsible for the origin ocean currents. Such as counter equatorial current in the direction of Trade winds.

③ Inolation - Inolation thins up the surface water, is responsible for vertical movement of ocean currents.

④ Salinity - Saline water sinks and flows as subsurface currents.

⑤ Density - Denser water is heavier & sinks & is responsible for the thermohaline circulation.

Categorise into primary forces & secondary causes

write crisply and add more factors
↓
thermal diff. earth gravity etc

3 1/2

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2	B	Shale is a <u>fine grained sedimentary rock</u> . It Due to its structure it traps <u>petroleum & natural gas</u> , which is also known as <u>shale gas</u> .
		shale gas is widely found across the entire USA. But is majorly concentrated along the <u>East-coast of USA</u> . It includes - <u>New York state, Philadelphia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas etc.</u>
2	C	<u>Eastern ghats are discontinuous mountain range along the east coast of India</u> . From this are important both <u>ecologically & economically</u> .
		<u>Ecological importance</u> - It is home to large number of <u>flora & fauna</u> . Hence, it serves as a <u>biodiversity hotspot</u> . Several <u>rivers</u> flow through it, such as <u>Mahanadi, Pennaru, Cauvery</u> , which are major sources of irrigation.
		<u>Economical importance</u> - It attracts a large number of <u>tourist every year</u> and has <u>large mineral deposits</u> .

importance formation impact on env?

2 1/2

draw a map.

mention imp flora & fauna

2 1/2

give example

2 D

Shola forest are high altitude tropical montane forest. They are found at the altitude of 1500 m or above. They are concentrated in western ghats across the states of Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu. They are found at Nilgiri hills of western ghats. They are characterised by stunted trees & shrubs.

2 1/2
important
flora fauna!

2 E

Soil erosion is referred as wearing away of top layer of soil due to various natural forces such as wind, water etc.

Soil erosion is a major problem in MP. It is mainly concentrated in Northern districts such as Bhind, Mairana etc. Due to the River Chambal, the problem of gully erosion exist in this region.

This has degraded a large tract of land & turned them into ravines. This place doesn't support agriculture significantly.

impact on vegetation?
corrective measure?

3

प्रश्न संख्या

2 F

Madhyapradesh has large area under forest. Due to this forest based industries such as plywood industries are located in India. This industry is concentrated mainly in the districts of Betul, Chhindwara etc.

establishment of plywood factories located in such factories

2 4

Resource mapping is a method to identify & utilize the resources available with the community. This is used during situations such as disasters & any unprecedented events.

mention importance

Skilled youth can be part of such resources, the terrain or physiography can be another example.

2

2

H

In the given situation when there is no flood warning, as the collector of the flood prone district following measures can be taken:

- ① Creation of strong water management system such as small & big dams.
- ② Flood zoning can be done along the flood plain of rivers.
- ③ Proper drainage system to be maintained.
- ④ Desilting of rivers so that they don't overflow.
- ⑤ Construction of embankments in the flood plain.
- ⑥ Ensuring that no construction activity is done in flood plain.
- ⑦ Proper urban planning.

3 1/2

good knowledge about topic

2

J

Passive sensors are those sensors of a remote sensing system which use only natural light as the source of energy. Such as sunlight or sun as source of energy.

provide examples sun.

1 1/2

पृष्ठ
संख्या

3

A

Mediterranean type of climate is also known as Warm-Temperate-Western-margins. Such climate is found to be between 35° to 40° in North & South hemisphere. It is confined around Mediterranean sea, Central Chile, South Africa, California, southern part of Australia etc.

Mediterranean type of climate can be characterized by :

① Dry in summers & wet winters - Due to Northward shifting of Intertropical Convergence zone (ITCZ) in summers, this region falls under the influence of offshore easterly winds hence no rain occurs during summer. But in winters it comes under the onshore westerlies winds which brings heavy rainfall in these areas.

② Orchard farming - Because of this type of climate Southern Europe is known as Orchard farm of the world. It is famous for its citrus

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Fruits cultivation</u> such as <u>oranges, lemons, etc.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>③ Viticulture</u> - <u>Rainless summers</u> promotes <u>viticulture</u> in this region. <u>Wine yards of grapes</u> in <u>Europe</u> are famous <u>world wide</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>④ Habitability</u> - The <u>pleasant climate</u> of these areas make it more <u>habitable & attractive</u> <u>tourist destinations</u> for the people from <u>across the world</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Fig: -</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Mediterranean type of climate</u>

local winds
Lsirocco
Lmishral
vegetation

7

प्रश्न संख्या

3 B

According to APEEDA, India's food processing industry is only 32% of the total food industry of India.

Despite being a large food grain producer of the world India has been not performed well in food processing industries.

There are several reasons to it, which can be discussed as follows:

① Lack of infrastructure - India lacks in large scale infrastructure for the food processing industry. Only few of the big business houses are in this industry.

② Transport & connectivity issue - Lack of transport & logistic support is another big issue in this regard. Due to this perishable items get wasted.

③ Lack of cold storage facility - Unlike other countries, India lacks in cold chain supply mechanism, which also plays a role as major barrier for this industry to grow.

share in global market

category into farm level problems, distributor's problems, consumer discontent, processing industry problems etc.

④ Lack of skilled labour — Unskilled labour force is also responsible for low performance of this industry.

Steps to be taken

① Sincere efforts needs to be made on the political side.

② Mega food parks needs to opened.

③ Strengthening of transport infrastructure is needed.

④ Large scale cold storage are needed to constructed.

⑤ Schemes like Sampada Yojna needs to implemented with more vigour.

India being a growing economy needs to focus more in its food processing sector in order to increase its exports of processed item. By adopting the above methods it can be achieved.

mention draft food processing policy

add significance of FP

5/2

प्रश्न संख्या

42	C	Natural Vegetation of Madhya Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Tropical monsoon deciduous forest — These forest are grown under the rainfall availability of 75-100 cm. These include trees such as <u>Sagun (Oak)</u> , <u>Beria</u> , <u>Harra</u> , etc. These are found in the districts of <u>Bab Sagar</u> , <u>Itanagarh</u> , <u>Chattarpur</u> , <u>Satna</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Semi-deciduous Forest — These forest require rainfall between 120-150 cm & are found in the districts of <u>Balaghat</u> , <u>Seoni</u> , <u>Chhindwara</u> , <u>Jabalpur</u> etc. These include <u>Sal</u> , <u>Sagun</u> , <u>Babool</u> , <u>Cheetam</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Thorny Thorny vegetation or shrubs — These require rainfall below 75 cm. These are concentrated across Northern districts of <u>Mauera</u> , <u>Bhind</u> , <u>Shirpur</u> etc. These include <u>Babool</u> , <u>Cactus</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

also indicate % of area under these forests

5

Mention major plants crops forest produce

Thorny vegetation

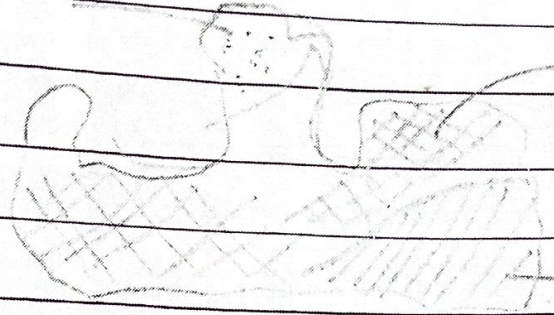
Tropical Deciduous
ForestSemi Deciduous
Forest

Fig - Distribution of natural vegetation in MP

3 E

GPS is the Global Positioning System is a navigation satellite system. It was developed by USA.

Today GPS technology is used ~~is~~ very widely. Its application in different fields can be discussed as follows:

① In mapping & surveying → It is used for mapping various places & parts of the earth, such as sea food mapping, determination of borders etc.

② Agriculture - It is used in agriculture activities such as irrigation patterns, seeds & ~~low~~ pest affected areas' identification

प्रश्न
 संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Aviation</u> - <u>aviation</u> <u>sectors</u> has <u>wide</u> <u>use</u> <u>of</u> <u>GPS</u> . <u>It</u> <u>is</u> <u>used</u> <u>by</u> <u>pilots</u> <u>during</u> <u>the</u> <u>flights</u> , <u>as</u> <u>well</u> <u>as</u> <u>used</u> <u>by</u> <u>the</u> <u>passengers</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Navigation & security</u> - <u>in</u> <u>marine</u> <u>navigation</u> <u>&</u> <u>security</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Oil & mineral reserves</u> <u>identification</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Border security</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Telecommunication</u> <u>purposes</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>Intravelling</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑨ <u>Land use</u> <u>pattern</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑩ <u>Identifying & monitoring</u> <u>natural</u> <u>disasters</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>In</u> <u>today's</u> <u>world</u> <u>GPS</u> <u>has</u> <u>become</u> <u>a</u> <u>major</u> <u>part</u> <u>of</u> <u>our</u> <u>day</u> <u>to</u> <u>day</u> <u>life</u> <u>has</u> <u>signif</u> <u>improved</u> <u>our</u> <u>lives</u> <u>significantly</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"/>	

Issues related to GPS.

6/12