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भारत सरकार | सरकार
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत म-पठेता द्वारा

प्रश्न
संख्या

PART-A

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Vedāngas are vedic literature. They are written to study & understand vedas.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There are 6 vedāngas namely Chiksha, Vyākaraṇa, Nirukta, Chhanda, Jyotiṣh, Kalpa.</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>In Mahayan Buddha's <u>heavenliness</u> & <u>divinity</u> is preached. Mahayan believes in <u>idol-worship</u> of Buddha. They use <u>sanskrit</u> language. Mahayan is most followed in <u>South Asian countries</u> including India.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Mention Buddhas of Mahayans.</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>Ziauddin Barni was a <u>Islamic chronicler</u>. He served during the reign of <u>Tughlaq</u> dynasty. He wrote <u>Firoz-e-shahi</u>. It is an account on <u>Firoz Shah Tughlaq's</u> administration during 14th century AD.</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>Abdur Razzaq was an <u>Arab</u> traveller. He visited <u>Vijaynagar</u> empire during the reign of <u>Devaray II</u> of <u>Sangma</u> dynasty.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Tebhaga movement was a peasant movement during 1946. It happened in Bengal. The sharecroppers revolted against the jotedar regarding share of crop produce. They demanded it should be 1/3rd of the crop produce. <i>personality as</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8	Deoband school was orthodox sect of muslim. This deoband movement started in Uttarpradesh in late 1800s. It was aimed at revivalism of Islam & raising Jihad against the foreign British rulers.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9	Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded by Vaighavacharya & Sebasmanayam Ayyer in Madras Presidency. It was a predecessor of Indian National Congress. It was founded in 1884, one year before the formation of the Congress.

Flyed Commission

founder?

प्रश्न
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सर्वज्ञान का परमेश्वर

1 10

Rudrapuratap Bundela was a Bundela king. He founded the city of Orchha. He became the 1st king of Orchha. He also built the Orchha fort.

year?
avoid repetition

1 11

Moti Mosque is located in Bhopal. It was built by Begam Sikandar Jahan. She was the daughter of Qudsia Begum & Ruler of Bhopal state.

year?

1 13

Panna Princely state was a princely state under British rule. It was in the present day Panna district. It was ruled by Chandela kings.

repetition

1 14

Ramnagar Sanskrit inscription is related to Gond kingdom of Garha mandala. It was ruled by Gond Queen Rani Aवंती Bai.

1/2

1 15

Daulat Rao Scindia was a Maratha king of Gwalior state. He was the son of Mahadaji Scindia.

1/2

11/12
features?
engaged by?

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

21

formation of Bihar & other provinces

Restructuring
 ↳ year
 ↳ region
 ↳ leaders
 ↳ background
 ↳ consequences

2	1	→ Delhi Durbar was organised in 1911 in Delhi by the British government.
2		→ It was organised under the supervision of then viceroy Lord Hardinge.
		→ It was held to commemorate the coronation of British king George V & Queen Mary.
		→ It was attended by the kings & princes of princely states of India.
		→ It was highly criticised by the nationalists & moderates of Indian National Congress.
2	2	
		Gandhiji conducted Ahmedabad mill strike in 1918 right after his Champaran satyagrah in 1917. The Ahmedabad mill strike was based on the nonpayment of bonus to its workers by the mill owner. The workers approached Gandhiji & Gandhiji joined the movement. Gandhiji took his first fast unto death in this movement. It went on till 2 days. After that the mill owner accepted the demand & raised the bonus by 35%.

22

inappropriate
answers
wrote
reasons
for failure

1/2

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arabs under the leadership of <u>Mohammad Kasim</u> invaded India in 712 712 AD.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He invaded Sindh & Multan first.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He defeated the Sindh King <u>Dahir</u> & captured it. He established here himself & started his administration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But later he was called back by the Khaliph. The other Islamic invaders such as Mahmud of Ghazni ^{invaded} came India 17 times but only to plunder not to rule.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reasons for the decline of the slave dynasty can be described as follows:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Friction between the members of the dynasty for kingship. eg. Razia Sultan had to fight with his brothers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② weak & inefficient rules after Razia Sultan. ... such as Bahram Shah.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ short lived rule of the successors after Razia Sultan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Excessive centralization & use of Iron blood & iren policy of <u>Balban</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Regressive practices such as <u>Sejda</u> & <u>paore</u> which was forced upon the public.

Reasons
Political
Social
eco.

mention some effects

प्रश्न संख्या

2 5

The geographical extent of Rigvedic period can be determined by the Rigvedic texts. It talks about mountain rimvant (Himalaya) & magdvent (Hindukush). It gives us information about Aryans, settled in sapta siddhav region. which is the Punjab & Haryana region of Indus & its tributaries. They mention about Ganga, Yamuna & Saraswati. This concludes that their ~~own~~ geographical area was around the Indo-gangetic plains.

write in point format

2 6

- Haryanka dynasty was founded by Bimbisara in 491 century BC.
- He made Rajgir his capital.
- He was contemporary to Buddha.
- He was succeeded by his son Ajatsatru. He conducted the 1st Buddhist council in Rajgir in 483 BC.
- His son Udayin succeeded him.
- He founded the city of Pataliputra & made it his capital.
- The later kings were not that powerful & efficient.
- The last king Nagdashak was killed by his minister Shishunag & Haryanka dynasty came to an end.

6

2	7

Princely state of Ujjain was spread across the present day Panna district.

- It was ruled by Chandel Kings Bundela
- The Ujjain fort was built by King Ajaypal of Ajaygarh.
- It was made a confederacy under British rule.
- It formed part of Bundelkhand agency as a princely state.

merged in India in 1950

2	8

Citadel, Temple, Pond, Wells

The Gondwana Kingdom was spread across the south-western part of MP. It was ruled by the Chand Kings such as Sangram Shah, Dalpat Shah & later Queen Rani Durgavati. It is known for its beautiful architecture. The palaces & temples built by the Gond rulers are incredibly designed.

The main features of it are big gates, with incredibly inscribed motifs etc. The temples are built at various places such as Amarkantak, Jabalpur, Mandala. which are also a great example of Gondwana architecture.

प्रश्न संख्या

2 9

The art & craft of MP:

① Chanderi silk sarees - It belongs to Dshaknagar. It MP has also got GI tag for it.

Chauhan map

② Maheshwar saree - It belongs to Maheshwar, Khargone.

③ Leather works - Hoshangabad, Sadolai, Jabalpur are famous for its leather products.

④ Bamboo & wooden product

⑤ Toy making of Indore

2 10

The dances of MP:

① Nimar Region - The famous dance form of this region are Kathi, Mandalya, Gogaur, danda-dance etc.

② Bundelkhand - Rai, Badhai, Kanar etc are famous dance form

③ Baghelkhand - Dadra dance, Jawara or Khappar dance during Navratri, Sajan Sajoni dance etc

④ Malwa region - Mataki, Lavani, Swang etc are main dances of Malwa.

⑤ Tribal dances - Keerma, Saida, Pardouni, Ghud-Ghud doteeli etc are famous dance form of tribes of MP.

All mentioned districts under the regions

3	1	<p>Buddhism has originated in India in 3rd cent 5-6th Century BC. It then spread to other countries. It has significantly impacted the India's culture over the years.</p>
		<p>The cultural contribution of Buddhism can be described in following points :</p>
		<p>① <u>Contribution to language & literature</u> - Buddha used <u>Prakrit</u> language initially. then he switched to the language of masses that was <u>Pali</u>. Later Buddhist texts were compiled in <u>Pali & Sanskrit</u> also.</p>
		<p>② <u>Opposition to caste system</u> - The regressive varna system was condemn by Buddha & he treated everybody equally.</p>
		<p>③ <u>Simple religion</u> - Buddhism was based on <u>simplicity</u>. It avoided any kind of rituals & yajna etc. It was easy to be followed by the people.</p>

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Gender equality - Women were allowed to join the sangha. Hence Buddhism promoted gender equality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Character building - Buddhism was focused on virtues & principles that of non-violence, non-killing, truthfulness etc. Hence it helped people more on their own character building rather than <u>worshipping god.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Growth of art & architecture - Kings such as Ashoka who was influenced by Buddhism built stupas, chaityas, viharas etc. to propagate & promote Buddhism. <i>Aganti, Alora, Bagli caves</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Establishment of peace - Buddhism was based on peace & brotherhood. It was further propagated by Ashoka in other countries also. <i>Shanung</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism contributed in Indian culture significantly. The values & principles of Buddhism are followed by the people even today.

*write points
Ashoka*

1/2

write examples with each point

3

3

It was 1927-28 when Simon Commission was sent by the British parliament to India. It was vehemently boycotted by the Indians, as it didn't had any Indian member in it.

Later the then secretary general of India, Lord Birkenhead challenged that Indians are not capable of making a constitution of their own. This challenged was taken seriously by the Indian National Congress. Later to make a draft constitution a committee was formed.

This committee was headed by Motilal Nehru, hence was called Nehru committee. It submitted its report, known as Nehru Report in 1928's Lakhnau session.

The main points of this reports were:

- ① Demand ~~was~~ of dominion status. (which was not liked by Jawaharlal Nehru & SC Bose)

प्रश्न संख्या

Bill of Rights
Parliamentary form of govt.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) Voting rights for men & women above the age of 21. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) Equal rights for men & women as citizens. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) Removal of communal electorate system. Instead of it reservation of seats for minorities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) Federal system of government with residuary powers with Centre. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (6) Bicameralism. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (7) Formation of a Supreme Court etc. |

This was modified later when muslim leaders met Nehru to show their issues. Later Jinnah also proposed his 14 points against the Nehru Report.

Not all the demands mentioned in the draft-constitution or Nehru Report were ~~not~~ entertained by the British govt. But some of them made part of the Government of India Act, 1935. which was later became the foundation or main source of Indian Constitution after Independence.

3 4

Madhya Pradesh has various beautiful places as tourist destination.

These places are - Pachmarhi hill station, Mandu, Forts & Palaces such as Gwalior fort, Rajbada palace, historical places such as Bhimbetka caves, Adamgarh, Bagh caves etc.

The tourism sector in MP has a huge potential. It can be described as:

① Natural tourism - places such as Pachmarhi & Mandu, various water falls, national parks etc. These places are at the lap of nature & gives the sense of peace.

② Historical study - Historical studies can be done by visiting places like Adamgarh, Bhimbetka caves which have prehistoric wall paintings. Bagh caves, which are rock-cut caves & famous for its mural painting.

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) <u>Architectural wonders</u> - Architecture & sculpture of Khajuraho, Temples of Umarkantak, Palaces of Mandu such as Ashafi mahal, Jahaj mahal etc. are example of unique architecture of MP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) <u>Spiritual tourism</u> - Places such as Matakaleshwar, Ankaleshwar, Mosque near of Bhopal such as Mahi Masjid, Taj-ul-masjid etc. have great site for spiritual tourism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MP has great potential in tourism sector. But there are few <u>challenges</u> to be addressed are such as:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Connectivity issue</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>better lodging & hotels</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Professional & trained govtour guides etc</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	By addressing these challenges MP can become the <u>tourist hub of India</u> . It will attract domestic as well as foreign tourist. which will ultimately have <u>snow-ball effect</u> on other sectors & hence the <u>state GDP will be multiplied</u> .

Suggest reforms
Mention recent initiatives by govt to the tourism

<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<p>Rani Jhilyabai was the Maratha Queen of Holkar dynasty of Indore. She was daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao Holkar who was the founder of the Holkar dynasty. She was married to Khanderao Holkar. He died in an early age & Jhilyadevi decided to commit <u>sati</u> with her husband's pyre. But she was stopped by Malhar Rao Holkar.</p> <p>Then she acted as the regent of her son Malharao Holkar who ascended the throne. But soon after that he died too. Then in 1766-67, after the death of her son she took charge of the kingdom as Queen.</p> <p>She was known for her wisdom & compassion. She managed the administration very profoundly. She did numerous welfare work such as construction of <u>water tanks</u> for irrigation, <u>wells</u> etc.</p>
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
संख्या

she was popular among
the public as lokmatā.

she shifted her capital
to Maheshwar. Later it was shifted
back to Indore. year?

She was known as a
fountain of justice. & she treated
everyone as if her own children.

Later she died in 1796.
Then Tukerji Rao became the king.
She is remembered as a great
queen. Several places are named
after her to commemorate her.

11/2

1 1

Chhota Nagpur plateau is geologically part of Deccan Peninsular plateau. It has part of Gondwana rock system. It has large mineral reserves of coal, bauxite, iron etc. slates?

1 1/2

1 2

Telangana plateau is geologically part of Deccan lava plateau. It is basaltic in origin. It has Cuddapah & Starua rock system. It contains mineral reserves like copper, iron ore etc.

2

1 3

Loktak lake is located in Manipur. It is known for its 'phumdis' or floating vegetation & masses. Keibul Lamjao national park is located in its phumdi. It is also listed as Ramsar site of wetlands.

2

1 4

Doppler effect or displacement is the phenomena when a ~~part~~ the frequency of a sound wave increases or decreases with the movement of the source. eg. Siren of Ambulance intensified when it goes closer.

2/2

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

Write in points

प्रश्न संख्या	उत्तर
1	<p>Jovian planets are <u>Jupiter</u> like planets. These are the <u>outer</u> planets of the solar system. It consists of <u>Jupiter</u>, <u>Saturn</u>, <u>Uranus</u> & <u>Neptune</u>. These planets are <u>gaseous</u> planets & have very short <u>rotation</u> period.</p>
2	<p>Kiel canal is located in <u>Germany</u>. It connects <u>North sea</u> to <u>Baltic sea</u>. It is <u>one</u> of the <u>busiest</u> waterways of the world. It carries <u>huge</u> amount of <u>cargos</u> everyday. It is ranked after <u>Suez</u> & <u>Panama</u> canal on the basis of its <u>business</u>.</p>
1	<p><u>Virekananda</u> group insurance scheme is a <u>medical</u> <u>accident</u> <u>medical</u> insurance scheme. It was launched by <u>MP</u> government. It serves the people who met <u>accident</u> to ^{to} need bear their <u>medical</u> expenses.</p>

18-65425
BPL

1 8

Panch pramethwan scheme is a PIP grant scheme. Under this the welfare work done by the panchayat & the amount of the grants used by them can be accessed by public online. It is a 1st step to bring more transparency & better e-governance.

1 9

Good will peak is the highest peak of Vindhyachal mountains. It is located in Sonbhadra district. *height?*

1 10

Limestone is found in Gondwana rocks & other sedimentary rocks. In MP it is found in Kaimur range. The districts are Katni, Satna, Jabalpur etc. *Katni & chuna city*

1 11

National disaster management authority is formed under the National Disaster management Act, 2005. *chairman?*
It is a statutory body. Its objective is to assist during the disaster & take preventive measures when there is no disaster.

प्रश्न
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1 12

Karman Line is the imaginary line which sets the boundary between the atmosphere of earth & outer space. It is at the height of around 100 km. It is between mesosphere & exosphere.

1 13

Satellite navigation system of India is a set of 7 satellites placed in geosynchronous orbit. It is called Indian Regional Navigation ^{satellite} system (IRNSS) or NavIC (Navigation with Indian constellation). It helps in better positioning information.

1 14

Kalpana satellite was India's first meteorological satellite. It is also used in predicting the weather, cyclones, temperature, moisture etc. It was earlier named as MET ~~SAT~~ METSAT. ^{July} ¹⁹⁸⁰ ^{year?} ^{launched by PSLV}

1 5

Bhuvan is app developed by ISRO. It helps in land use mapping of earth. ^{accuracy?}

2	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic importance of peninsular plateau:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Mineral exploration - copper, iron ore, bauxite etc from Chotanagpur plateau, Aravali plateau, Deccan plateau etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Industries - such as textile , software, automobile industries etc as raw material availability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Textile - cotton cultivation due to basaltic rocks & black soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Export - Iron ore, steel etc explored from this plateau is exported.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Agriculture - Mineral rich region support various crops such as paddy, cotton, wheat etc.
2	2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Satpuda mountain range lies in the southern part of MP. It has 7 ranges. It starts from Rajpipala to Maital range. It is known for its high bio-diversity & natural landscapes. It comprises Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve & some parts of Amarkantak. Achanakmar Biosphere reserves. It is home to various tribes such as Baiga, Gond, Bhaiga, Korvu etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

211

mention their % contribution to GDP

Show on map

22

प्रश्न
संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Tsunami is a natural disaster. It happens due to tectonic movement of plates. When the tectonic movement happens below the ocean, or the ocean-ocean plates when nudged, it results into earth quake. Since it is under water the earthquake wave move upward & ocean waves's height increases. These waves when hit the coast they bring huge catastrophe. It is known as Tsunami. eg. 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<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>The seismic waves are generated during the earthquake. There are 3 types of seismic waves:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>P-waves</u> - These are called primary waves. They are first to be experienced during an earthquake. <i>direction of propagation?</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Secondary waves</u> or <u>S waves</u> - These waves are felt after the primary waves. These are more intense than the P-waves. <i>travel through?</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>Surface waves</u> - These waves can be experienced at surface. These are the most catastrophic ones.</p>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	5	Economic importance of forest for MP -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			① MP has the largest forest cover in the country. ↳ 1. ? area?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			② Paper industry is dependent on forest such as Napanagar paper mill.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			③ Katchu & Lac industries's raw material comes from forest.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			④ Mineral forest produce such as Terdu leaves are sourced from the forest.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			⑤ Tourist places such as national park etc are part of forest.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	6	Main provisions of Mineral Policy, 2010 of MP are :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			① Inter-departmental co-ordination to check illegal mining.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			② Exploration of unexploited areas for mining.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			③ Permit E-permit & e-licensing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			④ Co-operatives based exploration activities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			⑤ Concession in exploration activities done by SC & ST people's firm.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			⑥ Employment generation & training of tribals to be employed for exploration activities.

सिविल
पार्लियामेंट
फंड
एम्प्लॉयमेंट
प्रोग्राम
पर सपोर्ट

1/2

प्रश्न संख्या

2	7	<p>Atal Bhujal Yajna is a central sector scheme of ^{year?} Ministry?</p>
		<p>→ It is focused on conservation of ground water resources.</p>
		<p>→ It is aimed to revive the ^{ground} water resources of water stressed states.</p>
		<p>→ these states are Madhyapradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra etc.</p>
		<p>→ World bank is assisting the Govt of India.</p>
2	8	<p>The main means of water management in India are:</p>
		<p>① <u>Rain water harvesting</u> - by storing rain water in tanks & reservoirs.</p>
		<p>② <u>Small checkdams</u> - To check the overflow of water during monsoon.</p>
		<p>③ <u>Irrigation practices</u> based on sustainable agriculture such as</p>
		<p>drip irrigation, sprinkle irrigation etc.</p>
		<p>④ <u>Construction of Ponds & tank</u> to conserve rain water.</p>
		<p>⑤ <u>Recycling of waste water</u> through treatment plants.</p>

2/11
अभिमान
अभिमान

2 10

Weather satellite or meteorological satellites are those satellites which are responsible for meteorological information gathering. These satellites are used for weather forecasting, genesis of cyclones, temperature & moisture content in the atmosphere, etc. prediction of rainfall etc. Indian meteorological satellites are INSAT or Kalpana-1, Cartosat, Megha Tropiques etc. The data from these satellites is used by ISRO, IMD and other forecasters.

2 9

Geographic Information system also known popularly as GIS. It is a tool to collect data for making spatial references. The geo GIS takes the images of place & describes all the information related to it. It is useful in better decision making, policy making, & better delivery of services.

Database
Topic
marks

प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	1	<p>If volcanoes are result of tectonic activities. There are different kinds of landforms which are formed due to volcanoes. These can be divided into intrusive & extrusive landforms.</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><u>Intrusive land forms</u> are those which are formed below the surface of earth. These are:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>① Batholith ② Locolith ③ Lapolith ④ & Dyke ⑤ sill etc.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p><u>Extrusive landforms</u> are those which are formed over the surface of the earth. Such as:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>① Volcanic mountains - Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mauna Loa of Hawaii.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>② Crater lakes - When the tip of the volcanoes is get filled with water.</p>

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत में न. 1 परीक्षा
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अखिल भारतीय परीक्षा बोर्ड

Also mention active dormant volcanoes

Show map of world showing volcanic regions

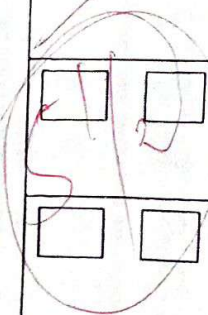
③ Island arcs as festoons - Indonesian archipelago, Alutian archipelago are example of it.

④ Lava plateaus - Deccan lava plateau formed due to Reunion hotspot eruption.

⑤ Mid oceanic ridges - These are formed due to fracture or silent eruption of lava underwater. Mid Atlantic Ridge is example of it.

⑥ Sea-mounts - Under water mountains are formed when the eruption is not violent or intense.

The volcanoes results in different landforms & ~~the~~ shapes the different islands & others ~~landforms~~. Physiographic ~~the~~ deviations of the earth.



पृष्ठ
 संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sardar Sarovar Project is a multi purpose project. It is constructed in Kevadiya village, of Narmada district, Gujarat. It is built on the river Narmada.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It was the brainchild of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It was initiated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It was a very ambitious project. Initially assisted by the World Bank but later World Bank withdrew from it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is a multipurpose project. The irrigation facility of it is shared between Rajasthan & Gujarat. While the hydroelectric power generated by it is shared between among Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Under this project multiple dams are built over the

Wrote under sub heading
 ↳ Intro
 ↳ objective
 ↳ +ve effect
 ↳ -ve effect
 ↳ suggestion
 ↳ conclusion

the river Narmada.

The project also posed some environmental concerns such as :-

- ① The large scale dams built on river Narmada
- ② Relocation of people's ~~some~~ village, which came under its vicinity,
- ③ Loss of employment & livelihood of these people.
- ④ Loss of biodiversity
- ⑤ Loss of agricultural land.

It gave rise to the years long 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' led by Medha Patkar.

On the other hand, this project also generated employment & brought economic growth.

पृष्ठ
 संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MP has large number of Tribal population.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MP's around 21% of population is tribal population.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are various problems faced by these tribal communities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These are:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Lack of education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Lack of employment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Lack of representation in private.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ as well public sector.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of representation in politics
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Social & economic backwardness
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ All practices such as alcohol consumption & gambling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ Social isolation and seclusion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are various efforts made by the govt for upliftment of these tribes. Such as:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Gurukulam schools for educating tribal children
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Eklavya schools for education & hostel facilities.

Malnutrition
 displacement
 globalisation

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Tribal schemes to bring tribal women out of profession of prostitution in certain areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Samveda schemes for their social inclusion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Tatyia Bhit skill development scheme for skill development so that they can be employed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Priority sector Norms by RBI for better credit availability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ startup India scheme for promoting entrepreneurial activities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ India Tribes India Brand to sell their tribal product
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ Tribal hat to exhibit their tribal product & sell it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5/2
Social

प्रश्न
संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community based disaster management strategy (CBDM) is that in which the participation of people at community level is ensured.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It make the people part of the disaster management process for better management.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Main features of community based disaster management strategy are:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① People are made aware about the disasters that can be taken place in that area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It involves training of the people to act promptly during disaster.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ It not focuses on the need and ^{and} the nature of the place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ It prepares the people for the pre & post disaster measurement

Advantage of community based disaster management strategy :-

- ① It promotes the sense of responsibility in the people.
- ② It is a tailor-made model for specific places, hence work best for the place.
- ③ It makes the people to part of decision making.
- ④ It reduces their dependence on govt & NGO during disaster as they can themselves take ~~at~~ prompt action instead waiting for the authorities to come rescue them.
- ⑤ It increases the social capital as it demands co-ordination.
- ⑥ It also increases the public trust as govt involving people into decision making.