Part A

M-2020 I (Paper)

27.2.2020

Date / /

Page No.

Shivalal

a) Present in exosphere, these are loose clouds of he & h. When they loose or become less dense they look like Shooting stars

b) Perigee — Peemean Near, distance of earth nearest to sun. (142 mnKm) Appr.

Apogiee - Distance of earth is farthest from Sun (152 mnK) Appro.

c) Glaciers landforms — Morians
- glacial titll
- Stalgamite, Stalgacite.
- Circques.
- hanging valley.

d) Dharwad shale groups are basalts rocks from igneous type.
- ~~large~~ less crystelline basalt rocks
Eg- Karnataka, maharastra area.

e) Chilka location in Bay of Bengal Sea lagoon. Salt water lake, formed by erosional landforms of ocean waves. (odissha state).

Date / /
Page No.

h) Lipulekh located in greater himalayas ~~is a fresh water lake~~. It is pass between tibet and India.
Natural pass by landmass Provide transportation

k)
FSSAI- Food safety standard authority of india
- Regulate food safety by monitoring their quality & hygienic level.
- Promote International trade. & Exprote.

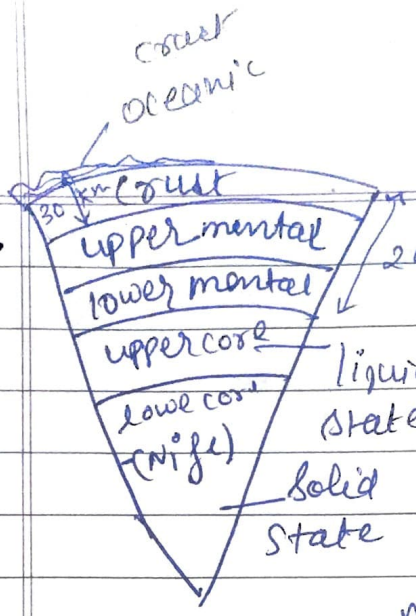
m) Consolidation, India after independence consolidate all land (agriculture) according to equality bases & distribute DIW farmer.

o) Nation disaster management Act 2005, enriage to estblishe institue will mitigate, the effect of disasters and rule regulation for rehabilitation.

I) Barak river - Brahmaputra tributary
- flow in north easter region
- left bank Join Brahmputra

IV) Express way - It connect more than 2 large cities by 1 road system. Delhi express way is example of it

2. (A)

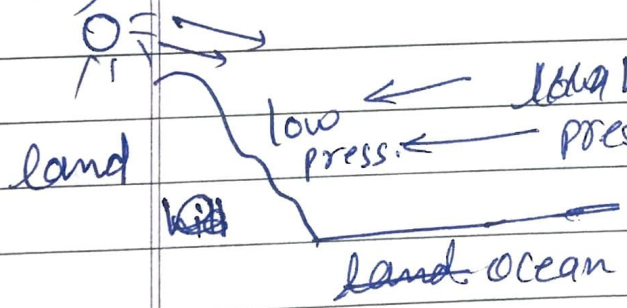


crust → (lithospher. + mental.) =
oceanic crust + land. crust.
upper mental (mantal magma
aesthenosphere)

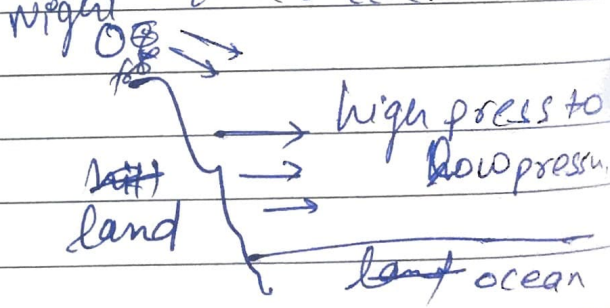
← Mental → liquid. state
Nife (Temperature 4000-5000°C)

Ni, fe ← Core → Temperature (4000-7000°C)
Nickel. ferrous metal ↓ ~~Metal~~ Solidified (temp. press high)

2 (B)



day time land heat faster and created low pressure. ocean breeze attract low pressure & flow wind to land



Night time ocean has low pressue it flow from land to ocean land breeze.

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

2(c) Malwa (Nimar region) called white gold for cotton production.
Deccan trap Basalt rock creats black soil best for cotton production State.
Maharastra area upper portion has black soil for cotton production.
Gujrat has large textile sector production of cottons.

2(d) Wind Erosion -

- In Arid region, wind carry larg amount of sand particle and for landforms in mostly dessert area of rajasthan.

→ Sand dune - large chunck of sand taken away with wind & break of wind loose soil there

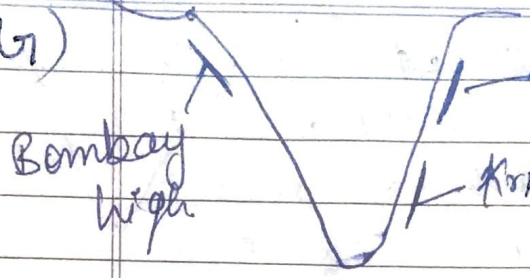
→ Burchans - area wise large creasent shape. structure formed by wind

→ hill sand -

→ eg. pointed burchans

→ mushroom Rock - lower part of less dense rock eroded by winds. left upper portion with shape of mushroom top.

(G) Mandla Rajasthan.



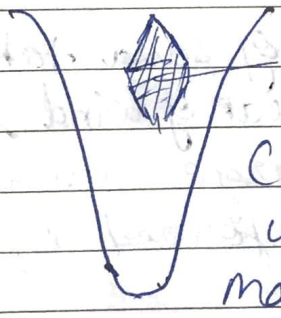
Petroleum = rock oil (Petrol + oileum)

Mumbai - bambay high region offshore site produce maximum ~~site~~ production product.

Krishna - godavri - Eastern ghat for petro are famous. In delta region of Bay of Bengal

Krishna Cavery - Reliance Industries exploration

ONGC (Oil producing companies) Oil and gas exploration
IOL (Indian oil limited) co-operation.

(H)  dandkaranya region.

Chattisgarh Souther part + odisha western part + telanga & andhropradesh maharastra (8 easter) districts together form this region.

- highly forest covered area, Tribal population in forest.
- many mineral resource found here.

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

(I) A Nuclear disaster happened in Russian Country.

Faulty design of Nuclear reactor can not worked in emergency situation.

Reactor temperature gone superhigh when plant switch off for maintaince purpose.

It's high temperature could be controlled and explosion of reactor 1 by 1 and complety distroyed plant and high radiation of its radiated in all over air. Number of death. notice at point of time

(J) Cyclone. - A combination of pressure (high + low) wind create cyclone with warm temperature its main contituent.

highly damaging man & its properties :—
Can be manged by —

- Proper monitoring by metrorogical depart
- Awarness of such disastares to pulebic by large public places.
- Shore areas should prohibite to public & fishermens.
- All near by places should be vaccant to avoid man damage
- electricity cutoff
- Rehabilitation & Relif team should be prepared

(K) Efficient Irrigation –

- Less water usage and find type of crops need of water.
- Water Water intensive crop should avoided in Water deficient area.
- Drip irrigation
- Using sprinklers
- Lawn & gardening can be water by time to time according to thier need.
- Rain water harvesting during raing season. collect water for irrigation.

2(L) food industry now in mordem time is very booming. New technologies evolving create food items with value addition. So that thier shelf life increases and more quality giving food produceded.

M.P has vast population and land area, we can use large food industries on such land where higher food crops production benefit these industries and connecting via express ways we can transport to other states. Indore, Bhopal, has large food industries.

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

3(A) Salinity = 1000gm of water contain how much gram of salt.

Sea Salinity is higher in all oceans. due to this Salinity this water can be harnessed for any purpose of man.

Salinity can't be reduced at so much level so that we can use it for proper use.

only intake of salt can be fulfilled by this salinity

Salinity of ocean support large variety of Organisms of marine ecosystem.

Salinity of sea in Bay of Bengal is less as compared to Arabian Sea in indian Oceans.

Factors that can affect Sea salinity are

- Precipitation
- Evaporation
- Ocean wind
- glacier of poles.
- Ocean wave current.

1) precipitation - High amount of precipitation can decrease the Salinity of Sea

Equatorial regions generally have large amount of insolation. It creates low pressure with high temperature high amount of evaporation create large cloud over these oceanic surface and heavy precipitation cause low salinity.

2) Evaporation - high the amount high the precipitation.

- large water vapours over Ocean created large no. of precipitation. Will ultimately decrease it salinity

3) Glaciers at poles - Large chunck of thick solid glacier continuously melts around the year when warm insolation affects it. Mixing of these glaciers's fresh water affect sea salinity.

4) Warm ocean current - warm ocean current took away warmer ocean surface water to another place where it lost it moisture by precipitation. This warm

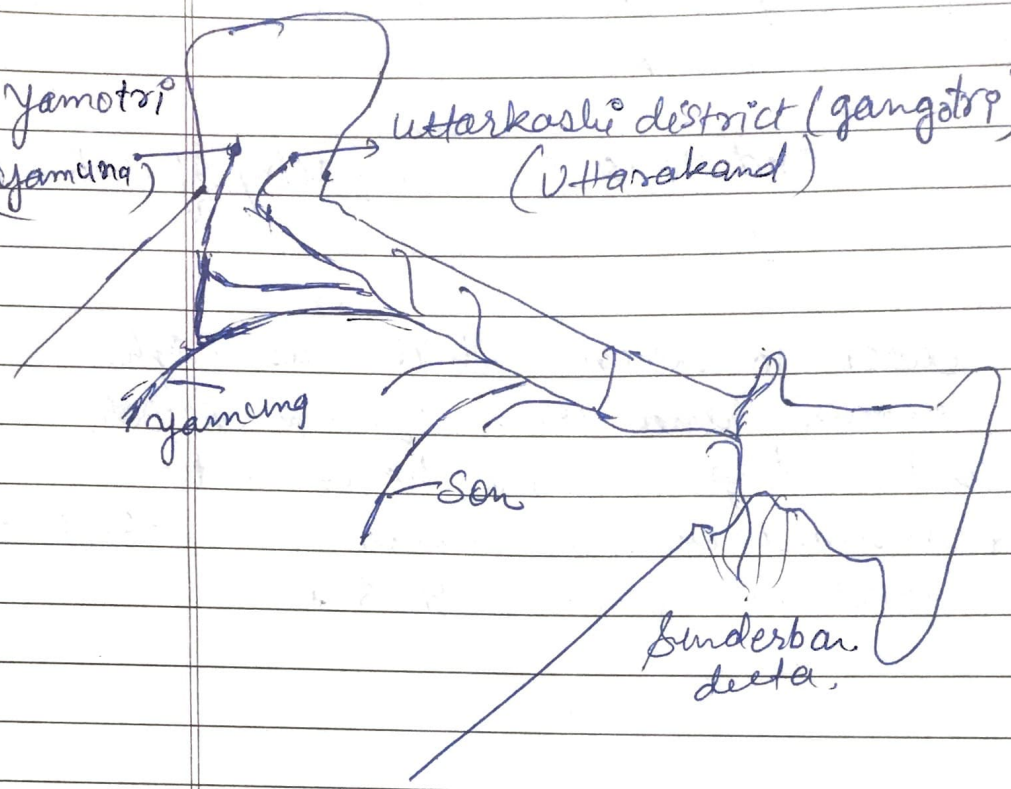
Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

water displace by cold water by convection current from lower ocean floor.

regularly warm and cold displacing of water decrease salinity.

5) Denser water go down which has high saline contain and from deep lower denser water displace with heavy water. It's remained cycle of denser and lessdense water maintain salinity of sea.

3(B) Gang river System –



Ganga river is hinalayan pernial rives runs throughout year original from gangotri glacier. It almost all flowes in india and drained into Bay of Bengal.

It almost cover all the norther plains states of India. hence it becomes Important for this plain area.

Covers (Uttarakand, Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Westbangal) noumber of cities - it flows.

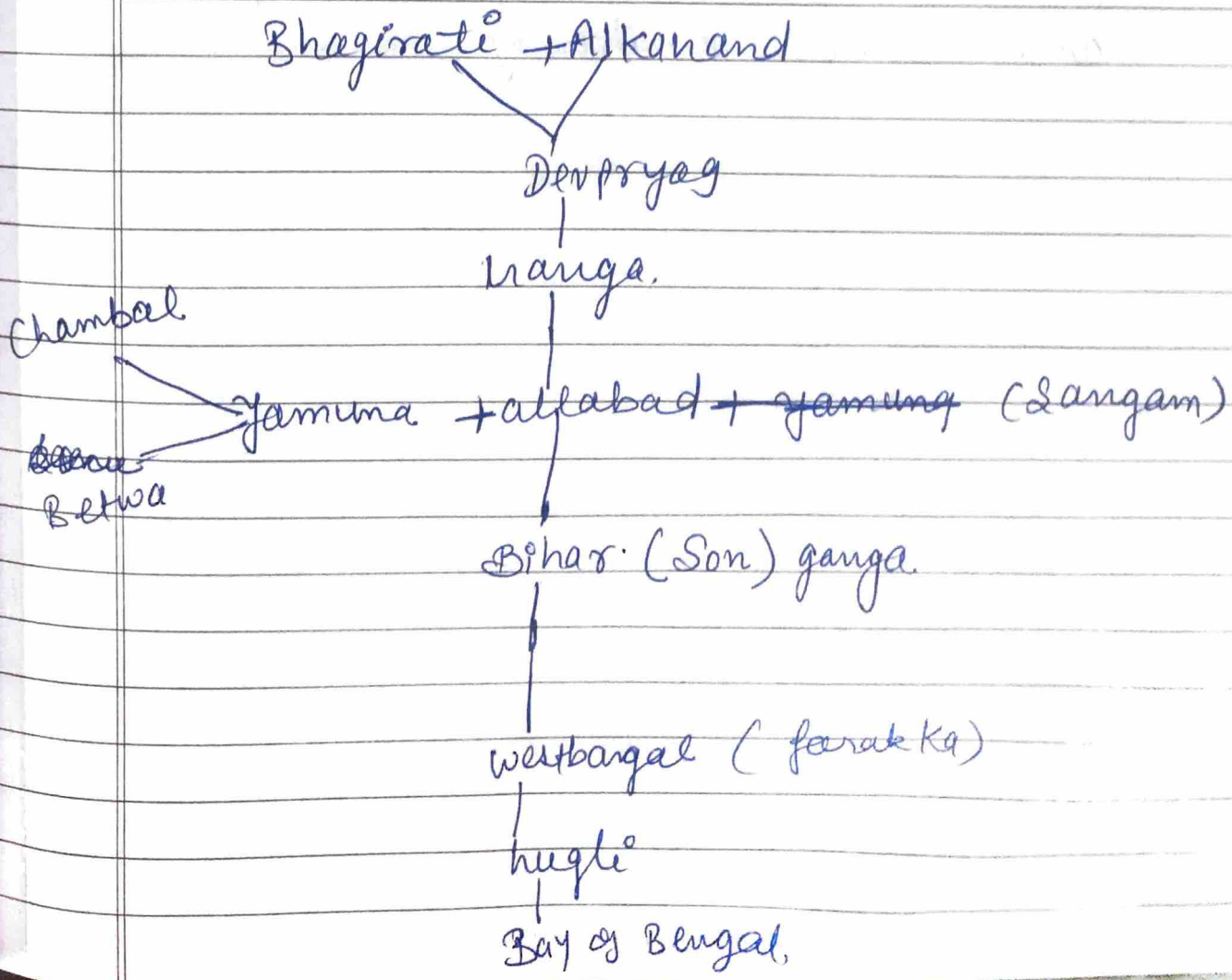
It brings allvial soil from hinalayas and all around the areas gather along this ganga's plain.

Alluvial soil is high fertile for agriculture. Ganga river establiesh largest population around it due to it provide a good transporation system to them. Nation coater highway consist ganga river.

Large dams provide electricity for all these areas.

Economic prosperity due to electricity production, large agricultural production along west bangal areas, trasporati system and fresh coater for drinking purpose creat it life line of North India.

40% of India population settle in Norther India.



Ganga river system is important in all aspect wheter it is economical, social or cultural value.
large no. of year peoples religious river been worshipped due to its importance.

Peoples life based on agriculture directly linked to ganga in norther land (all type of crop & cash crop prodivide by these plains)

conclusion- So much importance hencemake ~~it~~ life line of india (North).
It our responsibility to worship it or understand its value and not pollute it & Remain it fresh for human & other water biodiversity.

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

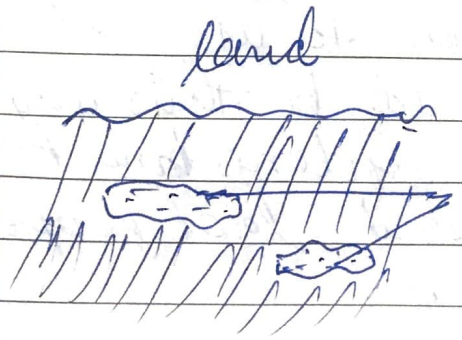
3(D) Ground water – All the drainge system of river, lake, small and large water bodies. ultimatly seeps down under the ground. and this water gathered into rocks. under ground.

undrground water called ground water. we can can extract this water by drilling & digging into earth crust.

Irrigation purpose fulfilled largely by ground water.

groundwater stored in large and small acquifers present in the bed rock of earth.

Acquifer – Aliese are rocks present in the earth cavity which stores water seeps in it and stores is continously all the time.



→ groundwater is influency by large number factors

1) Percolation - Soil or earth surface and top soil percolated how much soil deep into the ground. Some Top soil are more retensive some are less retensive.

2) Bedrock structure - what type of bed rock is found is largely influced ground water.

3) Water resources - It present provide large area to go deep down if no water level around it, where this groundwater is coming from.

conclusions - groundwater has immened utilization for our daily life. It provide us when no surface water is available to us. Wise use of groundwater should be their and time to time replenishment done by goverment and local peoples around such areas.