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प्रश्न संख्या		PAPER-I	मुख्य परीक्षा	PART-A	हाशिप में न लिखें
1	A				
1	B				
1	C				
1	D				
1	E				
1	F				
1	G				

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
1 H	Gaj-e-Sikandari was a measurement system of Sikandar Lodhi. It was a scale of for	
□ □	measurement of land to calculate land revenue, divided in 32 digit scale.	
1 I	Rendranath Tagore, religious philosopher of Bengal, worked for Bengal Renaissance, &	
□ □	active in Brahma samaj. Founder of Brahma Religion (1848)	
1 J	-	
1 K	Kusari was the most famous folk poet of Bundelkhand of early 20 th century. He	
□ □	is known for his Chautaria eband of tag songs	
1 L	Inspired by Tusia Jangal Satyagraha, Tribals of Betul, under Ganjan Singh Kestur revolted	
□ □	against British oppression in 1930, which was famous as Ghoda dungii satyagraha	
1 M	It is multi-art complex in Bhopal, designed by Charles Correa. It serves the	
□ □	purpose, for Performing arts, literature, theatre	
1 N	German Chancellor, leader of Nazi Party, rose to power after world war I. He was the	
□ □	major cause of world war II (Attack on Austria) & propounded Holocaust.	

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1 0	Buddhist sites - Sanchi stupas - I, II, III	
	Barhut Stupa	
	Sasumaru caves.	
	Keri Kothar	
	Ajanti Stupa.	
2 A	Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the most famous characters of not only France but of entire European history.	
	He is regarded as child of French Revolution (1789) due to -	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During his rise he propagated the major ideas of French Revolution - Equality, Liberty & Fraternity. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike monarchy, he propagated equality of all classes. This gave boost to his rise 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleonic Code - When in power he adopted codes - Civil, Criminal, military to maintain equality. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He abolished serfdom & feudalism in France. 	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these major approaches of Napoleon helped him to rise to power, hence better termed as child of revolution, though he practically chased for unified France.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
2 C	Buddhism was one the major religion which flourished in 6 th century ^{BC} not only in India but spread to the other parts of world.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Propounded by lord Buddha it gifted -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Philosophies / Doctrines - <u>Four Noble Truths</u> - There exists sorrow (Dukkha)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- Sorrow is the root cause of sorrow.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- There is a way to end sorrow	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- Ashlāng marg is the only way to end sorrow	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Eight fold path</u> - Included right vision, right conscience, right behavior among other ashlāng marg.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	madham marg (middle path) Three Gems	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• literature - Tri Pitaka, Pali texts, Sanskrit text (Ashwaghosha).	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• society - Proved an alternative religion for oppressed lower castes, women as it	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	proposed equality & non-violence.	
2 २	Rajputs were the major warrior clan ruling major portions of North, North-west & Central India during Arab & Turk invasion.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The continuous invasions led to their decline. Their major loophole was the system of Feudalism among other weaknesses.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Feudalism led to -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of power of Rajputs • Internal conflicts among small rulers for succession 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in military power. • Dis unity profited the external attacks • Increased conspiracies due to many smaller division led to bigotry. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of Treasury due to expenses to maintain feuds. • Decrease in land revenues. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	all these drawbacks along with military loopholes, increased war expenses, dis unity added to their decline	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Akbar, the Great, was one of the major rulers of Mauryan Dynasty (322-185 BC).</p>	1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Akbar (1556-1605) one of the major rulers of Mughal Dynasty. He was a great expansionist.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>propounded a religious but secular policy of <u>Din-e-illahi</u> & <u>sulh-e-kul</u>.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To expand his power & supremacy over major Northern & North-western regions,</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>ruled by Rajput clans, he adopted policy of <u>Matrimonial Alliances</u> along with war</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>policy</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Rajput Policy -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrimonial Alliances - He himself married Rajput princes. His son was married to daughter of Bhar Mal. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave higher posts to annexed states' rulers & other Rajputs such as Todar Mal, 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Raja Bhar Mal.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasion through <u>Din-i-illahi</u> - a secular concept to submerge all religions. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished Pilgrimage taxes 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>all these policies gave thrust to</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>friendship of Mughal & Rajputs.</p>	

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Expulsion of money or drain of wealth is the unidirectional flow of money, where nothing exists in return.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The theory was propounded by</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Dada Bhai Naoroji in his book Poverty & Un-British rule in India.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Drain of wealth led to following effects - * <u>Negative</u></p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in capital accumulation, as the wealth flows out of the country & nothing left to save. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No industrialisation, as lack of resources gave no raw material & capital to invest. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downfall of small scale & cottage industries as they were raw material based such as cotton, silk, which were flown out to serve British Industries. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">* <u>Positive</u></p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in Nationalism, as Indians realised the white man's burden carrying Indian wealth on his shoulder. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave thrust to various movements such as boycotting foreign goods & adopting swadeshi. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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2 H	<p>Arya Samaj (1875) - Bombay, founded by Swami Vivekananda Saraswati. It was one of vital movement & organization of religious characteristics.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It worked for enlightenment of Indians especially Hindus. It was</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>principled on -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oneness of God, universality. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished caste system 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished idol worship 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked for equality of all. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>One of the major work of Arya Samaj included "Shuddhi movement". It worked</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>for purification of Hindus and converted all the earlier converts of Hinduism</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>who had adopted other religion to escape oppression & the orthodoxy of Hinduism.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It also preached education of traditional Indian self subjects along with knowledge</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of science. It laid emphasis on "vedas".</p>	
2 I	<p>Madhya Pradesh played a major role in participation of various movements for freedom, starting from 1st struggle to independence to independence (1947) it</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	contributed from every nook & corner.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Major contribution in 1857 revolution included -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Participation of mass under leadership of major leaders -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Rani Lakshmi Bai (Gwalior fort),	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Tantya Topo (Gwalior, Shirdi), Tantya Bhil (Nimad), Bhima Nayak (Barwani)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	among others.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Every region of Madhya Pradesh revolted -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sagar, Salwa, Nimad, Seoni, Indore and others.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Tribals along with land lords, common people, rulers of small or large regions,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	women, soldiers raised against British suppression.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Though the aim wasn't served but it paved way for future revolts.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	After passage of Indian Independence Act (1947) to handover the administration	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of India, Indian states (princely) had two options - to remain independent or	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to accession to India or Pakistan.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Kashmir one of the major princely state, under rule of Raja Hari Singh	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	applied for independence. During 1947, August	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	But attacks from insurgents of Pakistan, backed by Pakistan army,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	forced them to seek help from India and agreed to accession in Indian Union.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	On 26 th October 1947, he signed Instrument of accession to India, giving	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	rights of external affairs, security & communication to Indian government under	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	section 6(A) of Instrument	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	later on Article 370 was framed under this to give some sort of autonomy	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to the state of Kashmir. In this way Kashmir became part of India.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The issue was of Kashmir as contention between India & Pakistan was	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	raised in UN but remained unresolved	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	In August 2019, Government of India ended article 370 to make it a	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	union territory of India.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Treaty of Versailles signed in June 1918 as an aftermath of world war I. Though	

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1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The treaty was a sign of end of war but its humiliating terms on Germany & allies</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>because of victories of Allies powers made it an armistice & not a treaty.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Germany had to surrender its colonies</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>had to pay compensation for war, all this destructed the backbone of its economy &</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>faced humiliation as well.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>These terms led to the feeling of</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>vengeance in German nationalists and ultimately</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>leading to World War II after 20 years.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Treaty of Versailles wasn't a peaceful</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>& settling treaty. It was only a distribution</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of war booty among victors, disrespecting</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>the feelings of looser, which was Germany.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Germany faced the major destruction not only</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>in war but even in this peace treaty.</p>	

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3 A	<p>French Revolution (1789) was a strike on monarchy and autocracy of Louis XVI.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>They aimed for liberty, Equality & Fraternity.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Major cause of French Revolution was the unequal taxation system in a classed society of Nobles, Kings/Rulers &</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Common people.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Though, the revolution was not planned as any other revolution in Europe</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>but got sparked by discriminatory representation in legislative body and finally the Tennis court oath & fall of Bastille.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>As a result of revolution, constitutional monarchy was established in France &</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>it does inspired other revolutions in European history.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>But the major aim of equality, liberty & fraternity didn't get succeeded practically.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Rise of Robespierre & Jacobins</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ext. Club, his reign of terror, gave social & economic rights but political rights.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Though Autocracy was ended in France but</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>			

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D	<p>Quit India Movement, (1942) was one of the major among the three important movements of Gandhian era - Non-cooperation Movement (1920), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and final jolt of Quit India Movement. (QIM)</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>QIM was launched when India was automatically involved in World War II & failure of Round table conferences.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The movement was launched by a session in Bombay on 8th August 1942.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It was true to its sense of a Gandhian movement. Like every other previous movements</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>but, it was a spontaneous movement as well due to following reasons:</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 9th August leaders were arrested. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>though young leaders were there, but it lacked guidance like that of Gandhian march (1930).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call of "Do or Die" made people to adopt techniques which wasn't Gandhian (Non-violence or satyagraha). 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Violent methods, armed protests made it peculiar, as such cases earlier</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>made Gandhiji to call off movement (non-cooperation due to Chauri Chaura).</p>	

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

प्रश्न
संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprecedented violence & revolutionary activities were carried out - removing rail tracks, burning post offices, blowing up shops, looting etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallel governments were formed such as Prantiya Sarkar, Zatiya Sarkar.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other political parties didn't supported such as Communist party (due to allies, axis conflict), Muslim League, opted for "Divide & Quit".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though the movement had legitimate approval of Gandhiji & Congress but it wasn't purely a Gandhian movement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It lacked coordination among ongoing struggles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>All these peculiar activities proved that the Quit India movement though got a little success of getting pace in independence procedure, constitutionally unlike previous ones. But it wasn't</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>seemed a planned movement as it lacked a clarity in its programmes. It was a</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>spontaneous struggle as it concluded according to the sub situation and not</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>plan-</p>

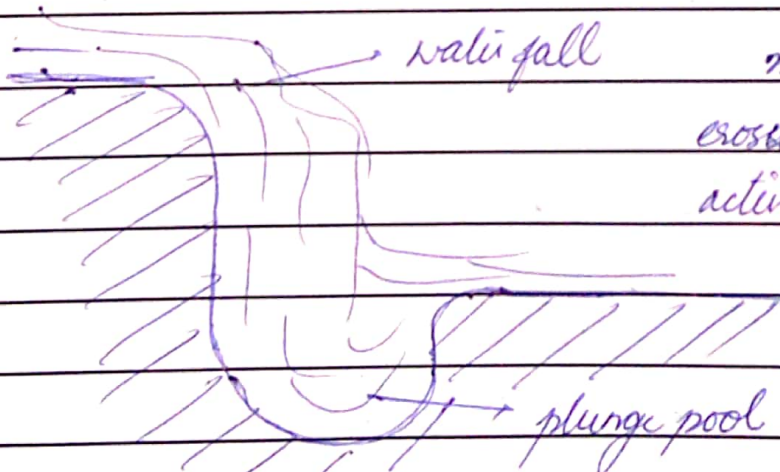
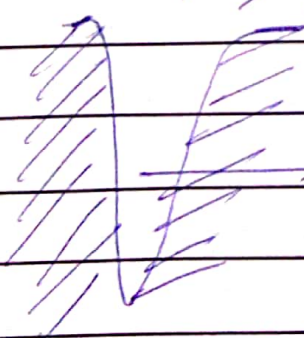
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3 B	Ashoka (273 BC - 232 BC), major	
	Nayan King, known for his valour, military expeditions & Dhamma.	
	Ashoka consolidated almost whole	
	of Northern India & Peninsular plateau	
	excluding extreme south. He can be	
	regarded as a National Monarch.	
	His military expeditions made	
	him a national monarch but his policies	
	after his transformation after Kalinga war	
	(262 BC) made him great emperor	
	among the Great Emperors.	
	(a) Dharmaghoosh over Ranbhedi - He	
	approached a policy of peace, equality	
	and brotherhood rather than war expeditions.	
	(b) Great Philosopher - His philosophy	
	can be witnessed through his edicts	
	where he spread Buddhism, opted for	
	ascetic life and propagated "Dhamma".	
	(c) Propagation Propagation of "Dhamma" -	
	a religion of non-violence, love, brotherhood	

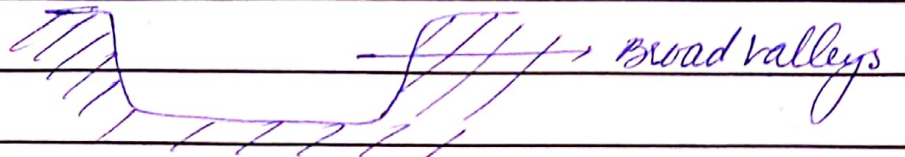
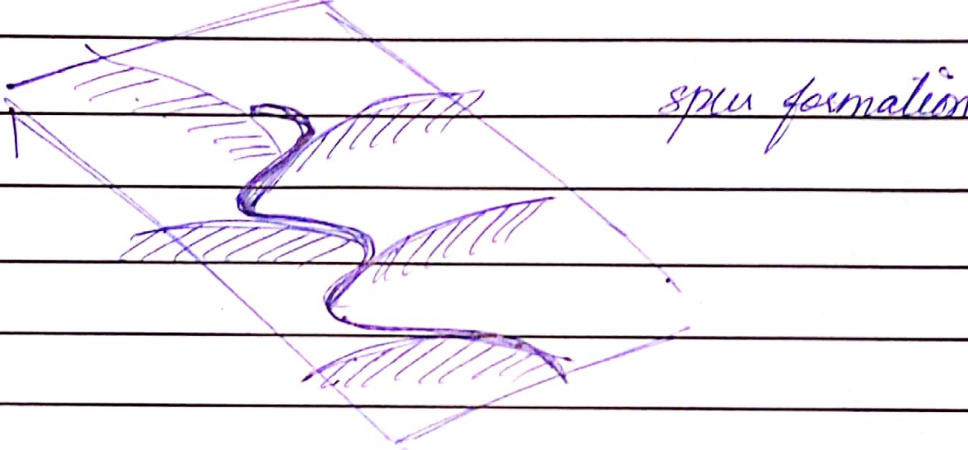
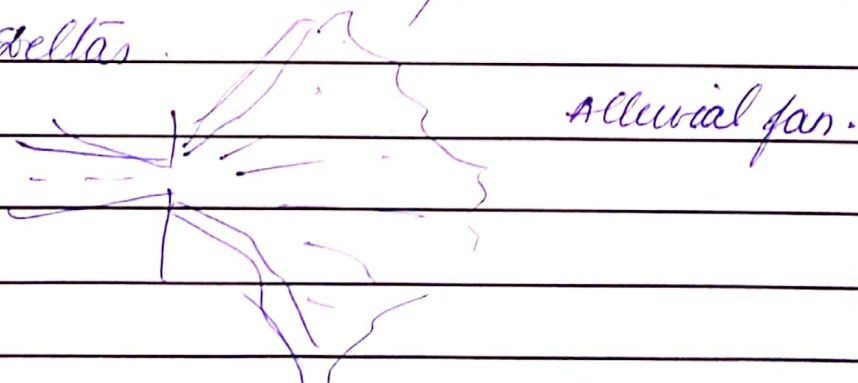
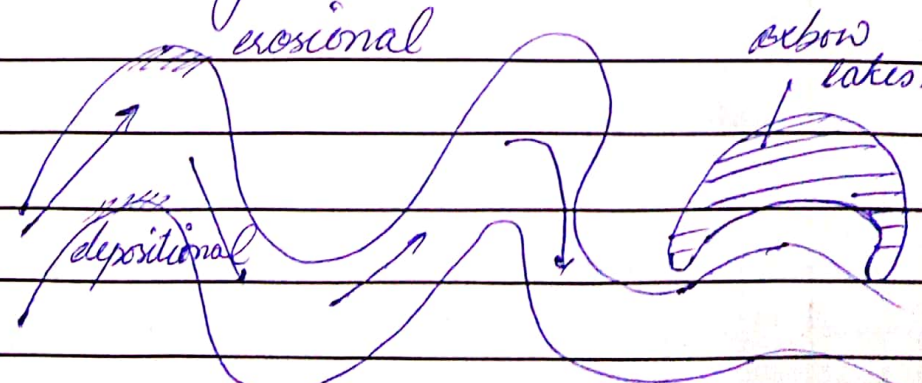
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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	towards not only humans but animals as well	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) codes of conduct - adopted some codes to instruct his officials & subjects to abide	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the rules enscripted in his edicts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Consolidated & centralised administration of empire, preventing external attacks	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Expeditions to spread Buddhism to other	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	parts of world - south East Asia, East Asia, Central Asia, Sri Lanka (missionary along with	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	his son & daughter)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(g) secular religious policies - He opted for Buddhism but always respected every	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	other religion & tried to establish peace	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(h) welfare & architectural works - many societal welfare works were carried out.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture reached zenith under him.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these works of Ashoka made scholars to portray him great. H.G Wells	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	said that among 100s of rulers on 100s of pages Ashoka's name would shine in golden script	

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11 A	Alkaline soil is a soil having pH more than 8.5-9. Mostly found in arid or semi arid regions where evaporation is more than precipitation. can be treated by Gypsum.		
1 B	Extention of Perimular Plateau in meghalaya, separated by Maldam fault line. Physiography includes Garo, Khasi & Jaintia hills. Prone to earthquakes.		
1 C	Benefits of earthquake-		
	(A) Better knowledge of Geology.		
	(B) Minor earthquakes releases pressure & prevents major		
	(C) Easier access to mineral resources along fault lines		
1 D	Zone of high pressure, 30-40 N/S latitude, zone of submerging winds, dry winds blow due to influence of easterlies.		
1 E	Bare, rocky peaks of glacial mountain that lack ice formation on its top. Most prominent in pyramidal peaks of snow clad mountains.		
1 F	Karnool river due to its tendency of meandering was earlier termed as serow		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	due to excessive & frequency of floods. Embankments & dams reconstructs this.	
1 9	Western MP and regions of Bhojal receives rainfall below 75cm.	
1 H	Bharat Heavy Electricals limited is a Mahatma Industry situated in Bhopal. known for its manufacturing of electrical equipments for heavy machinery.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
1 I	Bharat Heavy Electricals limited is a Mahatma Industry situated in Bhopal. known for its manufacturing of electrical equipments for heavy machinery.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Bharat Heavy Electricals limited is a Mahatma Industry situated in Bhopal. known for its manufacturing of electrical equipments for heavy machinery.	
1 J	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
1 K	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
1 L	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
1 M	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sagarputra project is a major river irrigation project better known as Rajiv Sagar Dam in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
1 N	<p>Enacted in 2005, in order to strategise strategies protocols Kobe protocol (2005)</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>various constitutional bodies have been formed to manage disaster such as - NDMA, NDRF</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>at various level.</p>	
1 0	<p>Decided by WHO to maintain a particular minimal quality of drinking water</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>to provide safe, clean & healthy drinking water.</p>	
2 A	<p>Plate tectonic theory is widely accepted theory which divides the earth's crust in smaller (20-25) & larger (6) plates floating on molten asthenosphere.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Developed in 1960s, it is a modern version of continental drift theory of Charles Wegener.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Alfred the theory divides the tectonics in -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental - continental plates • Continental - oceanic plates • Oceanic - oceanic plates. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The theory justifies the formation of 1st order relief features which further leads to presence of various physiography.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हशिफ में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Major plates includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North American & South American plates 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Ocean plate • Indo-Australian plate 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurasian plate • Atlantic Ocean plate 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Minor includes Nazca, Coco, Phillipinese.</p>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>River from various types of topography along its course, which can be divided as -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(A) Upper course (Near mouth) -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>gorges, waterfalls, plunge pools</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>waterfall</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>majorly erosional activity due to fast-flow.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>plunge pool</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Gorges - deep & steep, narrow valleys.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाथिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(b) middle course - broadening of valleys, some depositional works.</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"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(c) lower course - depositional works. Deltas.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>meandering</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>erosional</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>depositional</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाशि
में न
लिखें

2 c

North India plains, drained by Ganges river system & other tributaries is the most fertile plain of India.

Due to this large deposition of Alluvial soil.

Minerals from Himalayan region - Bhangan khadar Alluvial belt, swanney

region makes it most suitable for agriculture

Importance -

Agriculture - ft. fertile, Alluvial soil - wheat, sugarcane, Rice, Maize

Industrial development - Near banks of River flourish many industries - leather, oil refineries.

Culture - Traditional culture of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism flourishes.

Tourism - Religious circuit, adventurous activities makes it more important plain of North India.

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
2 D	<p>Water resource is the lifeline of any civilisation. Due to anthropogenic activities, deforestation, soil erosion & natural activities level of water resources are depleting.</p>	
□ □		
□ □		
□ □	<p>According to WHO, India is among the top 10 nations of water scarcity index.</p>	
□ □	<p>Regular droughts, depletion of water table grabs the headlines. Alarming need is there to conserve available water resources.</p>	
□ □		
□ □	<p style="text-align: center;">rain water harvesting</p>	
□ □	<p style="text-align: right;">systematic & judicious techniques of Irrigation of. Drip Irrigation, sprinkler.</p>	
□ □	<p style="text-align: center;">Judicious & sustainable harness of water resources.</p>	
□ □		
□ □	<p>Sustainable development & rationalised management can help conserving water resources, else, situation may worsen as in Simla water crisis.</p>	
□ □		
□ □		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>		हाशिए में न लिखें
2	E	<p>landslides are the movement of upper crust or layer of earth under influence of gravitation.</p>	
		<p>→ Earthquakes, flood, soil erosion can be the major causes of landslides.</p>	
		<p>Measures to prevent landslides:</p>	
		<p>→ Bundling of soil to prevent its erosion, vacating lower strata</p>	
		<p>→ Parallel construction of wall to prevent slide of layer</p>	
		<p>→ Reducing pressure on land - human, agriculture.</p>	
		<p>→ Afforestation to keep soil bind to the roots.</p>	
		<p>→ Preventing setting up of Industries near landslide prone areas.</p>	
		<p>→ Preventing minings in such areas.</p>	
		<p>Though natural factors cannot be prevented such as cloud bursting but anthropogenic activities should be reduced.</p>	
2	G	<p>Green Revolution (1980s) was a leap to make India self-reliant in food buffer</p>	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हार्शिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and agriculture. But it promoted the	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	usage of high yield seeds, fertilizers to produce bumper crops.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	but it had many negative effects on soil, regions & water table such as -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was successful only in Punjab, Haryana & western UP. Rest of the regions lacked the profits of Green Revolution 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity among regions - successful regions grew prosperous. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in water table - excessive & intense irrigation req. required for HYV seeds decreased ground water. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertility of soil was reduced 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive fertilizers impacted the health of soil & environment. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioaccumulation & bio-magnification of fertilizers in fauna & humans. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity of small & poor & rich farmers as the equipments & HYV seeds were costly. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few crops can be produced - Wheat, Rice 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Revolution was successful at the	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	same time impacted negatively in rest of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the regions.	

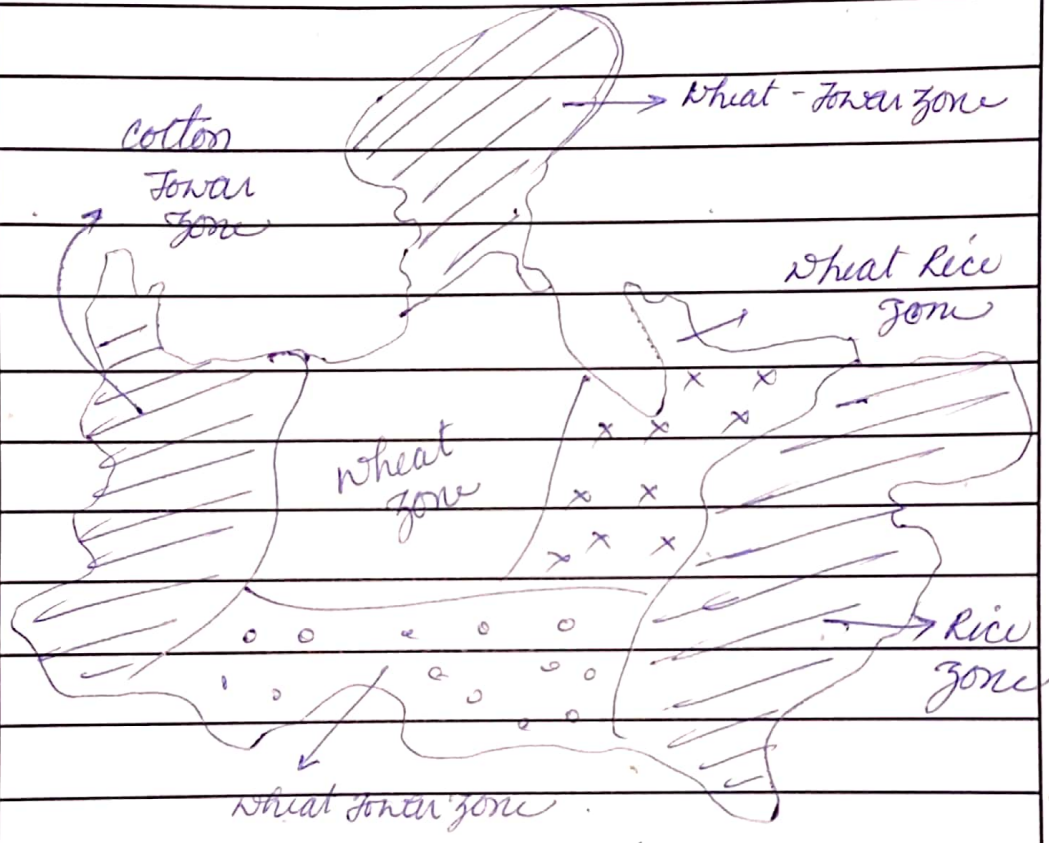
प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाशिप में लिखें

2 1

Madhya Pradesh is an agricultural economy, ~68% population dependent on agriculture.

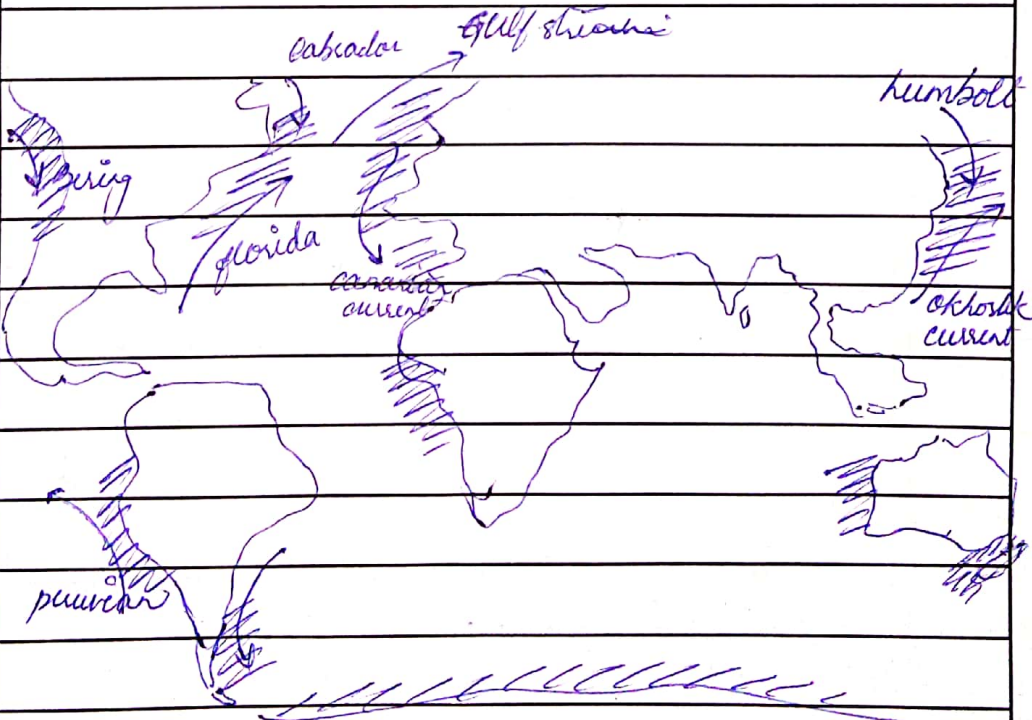


Agriculture of MP can be divided in 5 crop zones as it is favoured by 11 agro climatic zones.

(a) Wheat Jowar zone - Gwalior, Shajpuri, Bhind, Morena, Narmada valley, Betul, Nimad, Narsinghpur etc.

(b) Cotton - Jowar zone - western MP, Malwa plateau.

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Wheat zone - Central MP - Bhopal, Sehore, Vidisha, Raizer	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Wheat Rice zone - Sagar, Hamohs, Tikamgarh, Chhataipur	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Rice zone - Entire Eastern MP.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Erosion is the degradation of upper layer of soil due to action of external sources such as wind, water, animals, humans.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Soil erosion degrades the soil, reduces its minerals & make it fallow & unfit for agriculture.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Anthropogenic activity is the major cause of soil erosion such as -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Intense agriculture practices	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Slash & burn technique of agriculture.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Increased use of fertilizers.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Increase in pressure of on soil due to construction works, industrialisation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Deforestation, losing the soil binding making ease to erosion.	

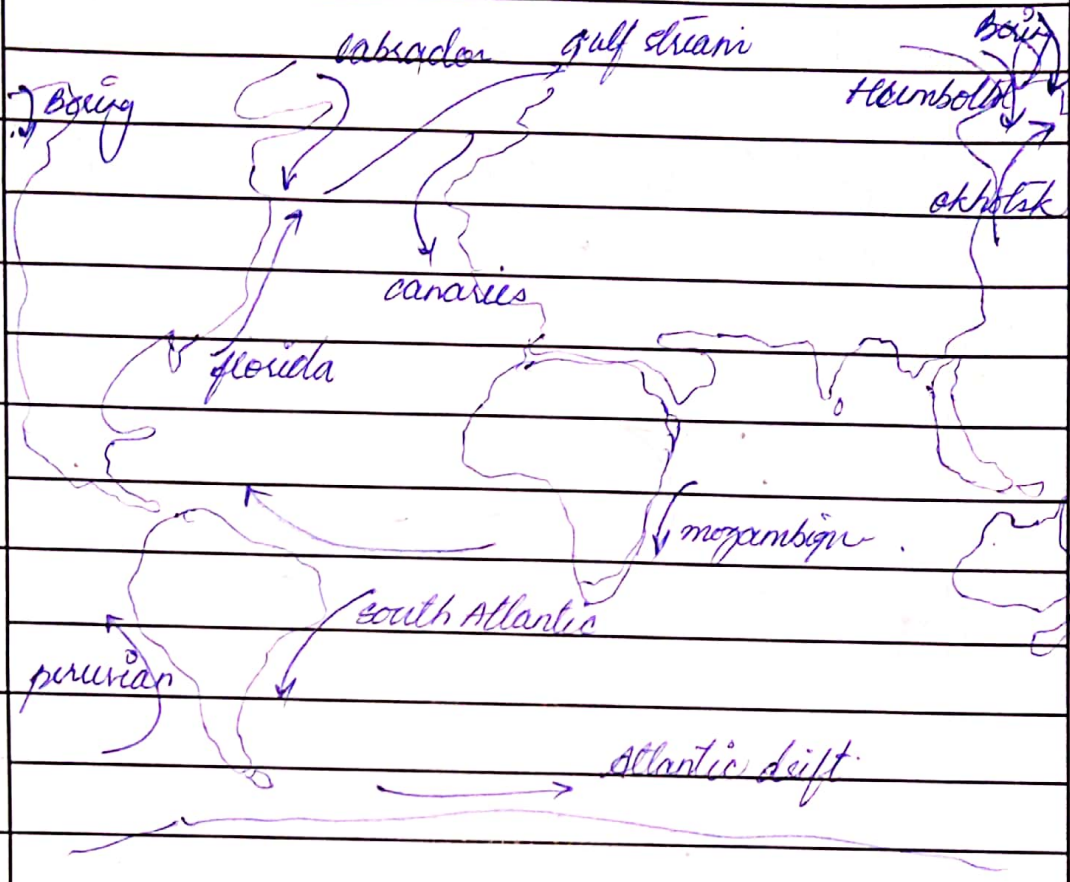
प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
□ □	<p>① Decrease in soil moisture, decreasing consolidation of soil particles.</p>	
□ □		
□ □	<p>All these anthropogenic activities makes soil erosion a man made problem.</p>	
□ □		
2 L	<p>major fishing industries mainly flourish near the coasts where the impact of cold current is more.</p>	
□ □		
□ □		
□ □		
□ □		
□ □		
□ □		
□ □	<p>Determining of current near falkland, Japan, Peru, North Atlantic, North pacific</p>	
□ □	<p>Australian & Atlantic regions are most important fishing grounds.</p>	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>		हाशिए में न लिखें
3	A	<p>Madhya Pradesh, being a major agricultural economy, having a large forest shelter, landlocked region lacked industrial development in a way similar to that of coastal or bordering states.</p>	
		<p>The state may have lacked industries in past but presently it is catering many & varied kinds of industrial development. State is opening up for investments in industrial sector due to following reasons:</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being an agricultural prominent economy it provides ample raw material for <u>Agro-based industries</u> & allied sectors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many food parks have sprang up. - Presence of storage facilities - Better forward & backward linkages - Cold storage facilities - Presence of inventories. - Agricultural research institutes are are to it. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • showing a two digit (11%) of <u>GSDP</u> rate and being among top 5 fast growing economy giving it maximum to 	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Interest in long term projects for Infrastructure development.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral resources, especially the eastern belt, such as coal (Singrauli, Sohagpur), Manganese (Balaghat, Chhindwara), 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Cement factories (Kusa, Satna), Copper,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Diamond (Panna), Mica, limestone (Katni)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Marble (Fatehpur) among others makes it among first choices for industrial setup.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile Industries are provided with raw material from western Madhya Pradesh supported by 20-25 mills cluster in Malwa. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile & Electronics - Patancheru (Detroit), Bhopal (BHEL), Chandigarh region & SEZ cluster flourish - the IT sector industries 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policies & ease of doing business adds on to the better & productive environment for industries. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism & Film Industry - Tourist places, heritage sites, wildlife sanctuaries, National parks, Temples, UNESCO sites makes it 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a great choice for tourists and first	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	choice for film directors to capture the	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	beauty consequently flourishing art & culture,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	literature & soft power industries of state.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• sources, regions & investment for	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	development of non renewable energy sources.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	such as stomach for solar energy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	all these constructive aspects	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	makes it possible for madhya Pradesh to	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	develop its industrial aspects.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
3 e	Ocean currents can be defined as	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the movement of surface water of ocean	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	under influence of various factors.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean current is one of the	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	major factors for deciding the topography	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of any region. mainly the current is	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	divided in -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Warm current ; which propagates	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	from equator towards poles	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Cold current ; propagating from	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	poles to equator.	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
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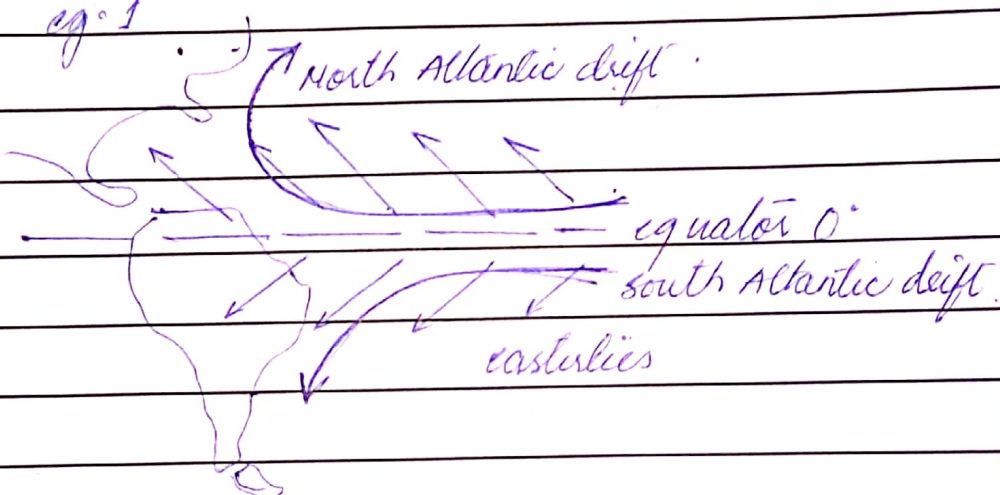
major factors influencing oceanic currents -

(a) salinity - More the salinity denser the water, making it to sink down starting the convection current.

Warm water is more saline, hence denser which sinks below cold water.

(b) latitudes - Position of oceanic water influences its temperature hence its movement. Oceanic water near equator is warm forming stream of warm current. Poles and near by

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

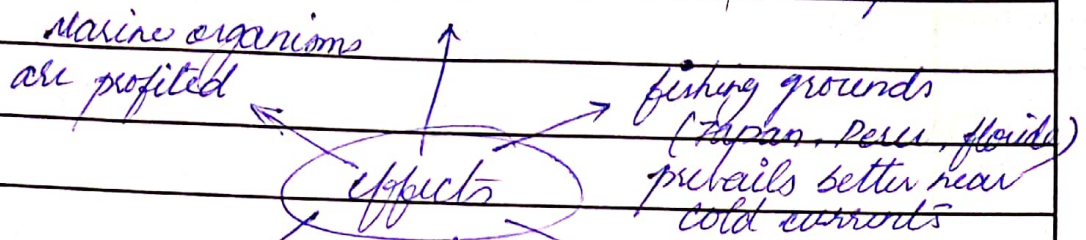
प्रश्न संख्या	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	latitudes witnesses cold currents.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Prevailing Planetary winds - mainly
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Trade winds & westerlies have a major
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	effect on convection currents.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg: 1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>North Atlantic drift</p> <p>equator 0°</p> <p>South Atlantic drift</p> <p>westerlies</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg: 2 westerlies leading to presence of
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	canaries current near England.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) landmass - such as presence of
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	florida current due to diversion by florida
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	or Mozambique near Mozambique.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Rotation of earth - Northern hemisphere
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	current rotating clockwise, southern
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	hemisphere anticlockwise.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाथिए में न लिखें

Climate over landmass - cold/hot



Topography & Physiography is decided

Monsoon in

Indian subcontinent

is due to south west winds

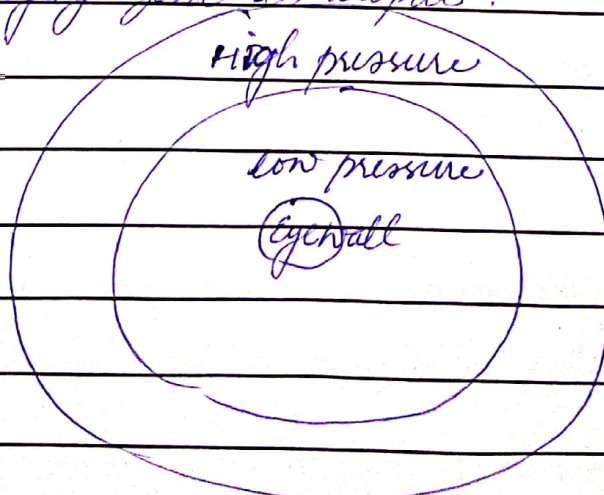
taking moisture from equatorial currents

Oceanic currents are a powerful factor affecting the lives within ocean & the land mass.

3 D

Tropical cyclones are the cyclones occurring near tropical latitudes 30° N/S. They prevails & moves under the influence of easterlies or trade winds.

It is mainly a low pressure converging zone in tropics.



प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to presence of easterlies it is	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	clockwise rotatory in Northern hemisphere,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& counterclockwise in southern hemisphere.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Any cyclone is harmless during its	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	early phase (presence in water body).	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Its destruction starts when it hits	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	land. Its subversive effects includes -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Tsunami, water wall is carried out	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	with a cyclone affecting the coastal areas.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Andaman & Nicobar 2004.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Flood, affecting the inner areas	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of land affected by cyclone.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Landslide, destruction of forest belt.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Destruction of buildings, Infrastructures	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Disruption of Electricity, Communication,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Food & water scarcity, health &	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	sanitation disrupts at alarming rate.	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हार्शिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaks the backbone of economy. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throwing the civilisation back for years. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to reduce the effects of cyclones - 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though the genesis of cyclone is very rarely be curb down but its ^{effects} can be reduced 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by building up fast warning systems in coastal areas. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relief infrastructures strong for rehabilitation measures. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most skills and inclusion of local community for relief & rehabilitation. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting up temporary shelters, medical facilities, food & water supplies. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting forest shelter of deep rooted plants to reduce its effect. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS system & technology intervention to prevent & detect presence of cyclone - 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		