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Place :- INDORE

Medium :- ENGLISH

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M-2020-I (PART-B)

Q.-01)

A)

Comet :- It is an iceball, made up of water vapours, carbon-di-oxide, methane when passing close to the sun, it warms and releases gases this produces a visible tail.
ex:- Halley's comet. (can visible from earth in the period of 75 yrs)

B)

Apoogee and Perigee :- This are the name of positions of moon with respect of earth.

Apoogee :- when the moon is farthest from earth. called apoogee.

perigee :- The closest position of moon with respect to earth called perigee.

C)

Harmattan :- It is a cool, dry, wind that blows from northeast in the western Sahara. This wind generally forms during Nov. to march. This wind carries a large amount of dust and transports it to the atlantic ocean.

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D) Glacial Landforms :- The landforms which are created by the action of glaciers.

i) Erosional landform. - stairway, valley.

ii) Depositional Landform -

iii) Glacial lakes and ponds.

E) Deccan Trap :- This rock group are the part of earth's crust that belongs to 2 million year ago Archaean continent. It is currently spread in. Go. Andhra pradesh, Tamilnadu & Karnataka.

F) Chilka Lake :- one of India's largest saltwater lake, situated in Odisha state of India, Daya and Bargarhi rivers. feed the lake during dry days. This is a sanctuary for migrated birds.

G) Lipulekh Pass :- It is a Himalayan pass, between India and the Tibet region of China. This pass is generally used for the pilgrimage of Kailash and Mansarovar.

H) New Moore Island :- This is an uninhabited sandbar island in the bay of Bengal near Brahmaputra delta region. It is a disputed land between India and Bangladesh.

M) Consolidation : It is a plan or scheme to rearrange and maintain a land and its ownership. Land consolidation is useful for rural infrastructure and also for environmental goodness.

N) Fertigation : It is the process of injecting fertilizers for providing a proper nutrient and to improve the growth of plant as well as soil through the irrigation system.

Nutrients : Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Ammonia.

O) National Institute of Disaster Management :

Established : In 1995 . New Delhi .

ownership : Ministry of Home affairs .

former Name : National Centre for Disaster Management .

Work for : ① consult government by providing guidance and policies .

② To work for reducing impact of disasters through innovation

I) Expressway :- The roads with 2 or more lanes separated by a midway divider with a separated entry and exit. In India expressways are controlled and manufactured under the National Expressways Authority of India.

J) Barak River :- The Barak River flows through the northeastern states of India and also from Bangladesh it merged with bay of Bengal.

K) FSSAI :- It is an autonomous body which works for standard and quality of food and to regulate the food safety with respect to public health. FSSAI was established under the Ministry of Health and family welfare.

L) Agricultural Export Area :- It is also known as Agri Export zones. It introduced in 2001. In this concept, in a particular area, the production, of a particular product and their processing, packaging and exporting is investigated and make a proper regulations for it.

Q.-02)

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Ans

Internal structure of the Earth -

starting from the land surface to the centre of the earth, the earth divided into mainly three layers

- ① The Crust
- ② The Mantle
- ③ The Core.

This structural study is obtained from the study of seismic waves under layers

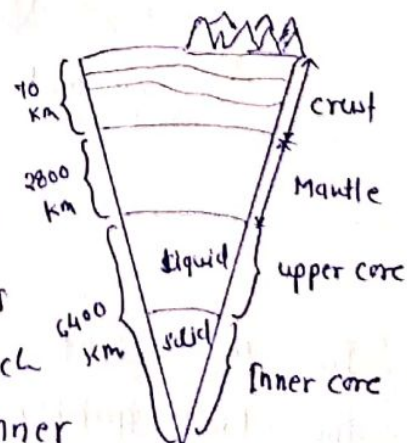
① The Crust :- It is the uppermost thin layer varies from 25 to 70 km. This layer can be vary on land and under oceans.

② The Mantle :- Below the crust, the dense layer of hard rocks floating on a liquid consists over the depth of 2800 km. The earthquake waves travels through this layer.

③ The Core :-

Below the depth of 2900 km, a liquid layer starts from which s-waves can-not pass, below which

a hard and solid inner core consist to the depth of 6400 km. It generally consist. Iron in molten form.

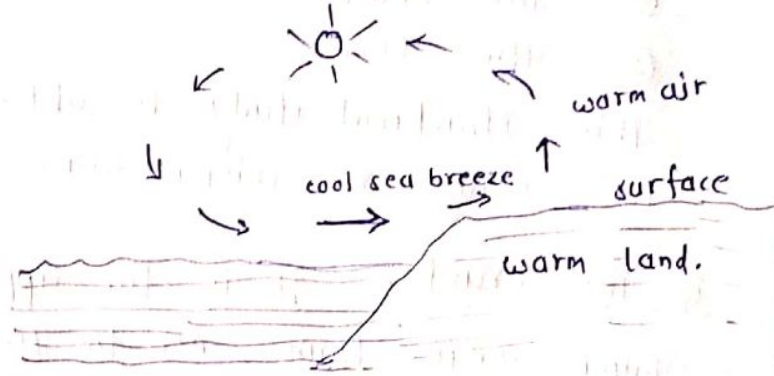


B)-

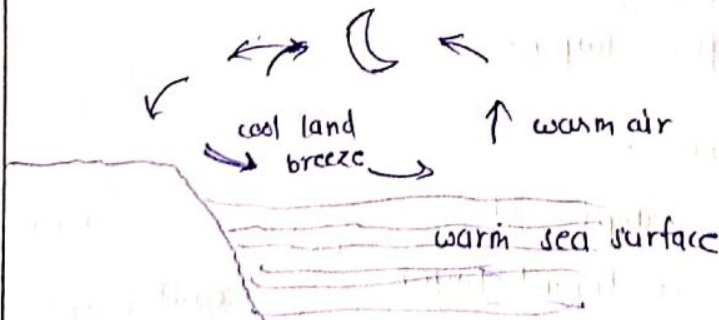
sea breeze and Land breeze

The sea breeze and land breeze occur in the coastal areas or areas with adjacent large water bodies like lake.

The heating ability of water and land are different. the water can get heated easily and it can retain warm longer.



During day time, the land got warm due to sun heat. the air above the land also got warm and rises above the air on the water are cool and more dense take place on the land, it called sea breeze.



In the night, the process reversely happens. The land quickly lost its heat but water retains. so, the air over water is warmer, less dense and rises upward, then, cold and dense air over the land begins to move to the sea surface to replace the warm air, this is called land breeze.

D)-

Topography created by wind erosion :-
The wind erosion takes place in the following ways -

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- (i) Deflation :- when the dust particles, are removed, lifted and carried away, it causes depression.
- (ii) Abrasion :- when wind loaded with sand grains, erodes the rock by grinding against its walls, it is called abrasion.
- (iii) Attrition :- when the sand particles are lifted and transported by wind, the wear and tear of them happens that called attrition.

Due to this three phenomenon several land forms are created like -

- ①. Deflation Basins - This are called blowouts, this are hollow formed by removal of particles by wind.
- ②. Mushroom Rocks - when the big rocks take shape of mushroom due to wind abrasion.
- ③. Inselberg :- An isolated hill which is quiet high than the surrounding plane due to erosion.
- ④. Wind Bridges or Windows :- when a rock is eroded such at an extent that it creates a big hole in it. that form a window in it.

EJ -

sethu samudran project :-

This project is also known as the sethu samudram ship canal project. It was inaugurated in 2005, by prime minister Manmohan Singh, but the project is in a deep water due to several controversies.

The Project :- The Palk bay and Gulf of Mannar two very productive sea areas are separated by "adam's Bridge" or "Ramsethu". between India and Sri Lanka. Due to the shallow depth of this area, the shipping process can't be happen and the ships have to be navigate around Sri Lanka, so the goverement of India had proposed a linking canal project between Palk bay and Gulf of Mannar.

Concerns :- Many organizations opposed this project due to religious, economical and environment grounds. many environmental organizations surveyed and pointed out that this area is a highly productive with a great number of Marine life having corals. that can be damaged by canal and ships. and also, The economy of that area is highly based on fishing activities that will also affect.

G1 -

Petroleum Producing Regions of India -

petroleum ⇒ Petra (Rock) + oleum (oil).

Petroleum are mineral oils which are obtained from sedimentary rocks of the earth.

It consists 90 to 95 % of Hydrocarbons, and 5-10 % of organic compounds.

oil generally found in the rock faults.

⇒ Distribution of petroleum in India -

In India around 42% are covered with sedimentary rocks. In that rocks around 2 lakh sq km. area is oil bearing.

Mumbai High, the Khambhat Gulf and the Assam are the most productive areas.

Coastal sides oil production regions -

- ① Brahmaputra Valley
- ② Barmer, Rajasthan
- ③ Gujarat coast
- ④ Cauvery Basin,

Main oilfields in India -

- ① Assam oilfields - Digboi field, Guwahati
 - ② Gujarat oilfields - Ankleshwar, Khambhat, Ahmedabad, Naugam, Mahesana.
 - ③ Rajasthan oilfields - Banner, Mangala.
- Rajasthan is the largest on shore oil producing state in India.

H)

Plateau of Dandakaranya :-

(10)

The Dandakaranya region is situated in the east-central part of India. It borders the Eastern ghats in the East. The Dandakaranya includes the part of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

History :- The region derives its name from the dandak forest in the Hindu religion based epic book - "Ramayana".

It was ruled by Nagas, Chandelas and Chalukyas in past. and now it is the place of tribe - Gond.

Geography :- The Dandakaranya consists of wide plateaus and hills that rises on the eastern side and gradually decreases in elevation towards the west. There is also plain region borders with Mahanadi River and Godavari river. This region is economically important as in this area forest covers most regions and also agricultural land in which many pulses and rice, wheat produced.

I)-

Chernobyl Accident (1986) :-

(ii)

Chernobyl nuclear accident is considered the worst nuclear disaster in history.

Date - Saturday, 26 April, 1986,

Place - Chernobyl nuclear power plant,
Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The disaster occurred on midnight of 25 April when there was failure of poorly designed experiment happened in reactor No.- 04 of plant. This failure caused a great disaster with several blasts in plant with throwing concrete blocks in air.

The radioactive material released into the atmosphere.

Consequences :- The nuclear disaster had killed at least 50 people at explosion site due to blast and fire, but the consequences of that blast is very big till now, many infants were born with disability and many lost their life due to radioactive radiation.

The Chernobyl reaction spreaded the radiation to the Russia, Italy and Belarus.

1)-

Measures to avoid cyclone damage :-
The cyclone is a natural disaster having a great impact on life and economy, but the damage due to cyclone can be reduced by several measures -

(12)

① Safety services towards cyclone and other disaster by government -

(i) Cyclone forecasting and warning services. The forecast should be done 24 hours in advance.

(ii) Rapid communication to the government and concerned people.

(iii) Construction of cyclone shelters.

(iv) Shifting the people quickly to a safer place.

② Action on the part of people :-

(i) Pay attention towards warnings and forecastings.

(ii) In case of cyclone warning, stock necessary food items and medicines.

(iii) If possible, move to a safer place.

(iv) Fisherman should avoid fishing during warning.

(v) Cooperate with others.

(vi) Turn off all electricity, gas and unplug all applications.

k) - Methods of efficient Irrigation system :-

An efficient Irrigation system means a good and economic way to prevent overwatering. The device should be less expensive and easier to install and maintain.

The most efficient irrigation system -

① Sprinkler systems :-

- sprinklers can cover large area.
- automatic sprinkler system offer the benefit of programmable controllers.
- Its installation is cheap and economical.

② Drip Irrigation :-

- This system is good for a small yard or for watering individual plants.
- Drip irrigation is highly effective at supplying a good quantity of water directly to the soil.
- The advantage of drip irrigation over sprinklers is that there is little water loss due to evaporation or runoff.

③ Hand watering :-

- The simplest and most common irrigation is a portable sprinkler.
- In this system, overwatering can easily avoid.
- Using a nozzle can control the flow.

Q.-03)-

B)- "Ganga is the lifeline of North India":-

Ganga is the life source of northern India and said to be the most important river in Indian culture. It originates from Gangotri glacier called Gaumukh in Uttarakhand. The river passes through 5 states of India.

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. before merging into the ocean.

Geographical facts about Ganga :-

origin :- Gaumukh, Gangotri in Uttarakhand.

Total length :- 2525 km.

Countries covered :- India and Bangladesh.

The Ganga is a lifeline to millions who live along its course. It is a sacred river and worshiped as the goddess Ganga in Hinduism. Hindus consider the water of the Ganga to be both pure and purifying. Its water is considered purifying in Hindu culture because it is thought to both absorb impurities and take them away.

⇒ Irrigation :- The Ganga and its all tributaries have been used for irrigation since ancient time. Dams and canals were common in gangetic plain by 4th century for Irrigation the water of ganga is used in several ways like In Canal, Dams and Barrages,

Canals :- The first British canal in India, was the Ganges Canal built between 1850's. after that east India Company spent too much money on canal projects.

Dams & Barrages :-

- ① Barrage at Farakka at the meeting point in Bangladesh
- ② Luv Kush Barrage in Kanpur.
- ③ Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi river.
- ④ Bansagar Dam on Sone river

⇒ Economy :- The Ganges river has a great fertile soil basin, so this region is important for agricultural economy of India and Bangladesh. The main crops cultivated in the area includes rice, sugarcane, lentils, oil, and wheat. Along with agriculture, fishing is also a best way of economy.

Tourism is another economy related activity. The holy places like, Haridwar, Allahabad and Varanasi attract millions of pilgrims to take a dip in Ganges.

⇒ Pollution and Environmental Concerns:

The Ganges suffers from extreme pollution levels, caused by the people who live alongside of that river. The main source of pollution in river Ganga -

- ①. sewage from many cities along side of Ganga.
- ② Industrial waste.
- ③ Religious offerings wrapped in non-degradable plastic.

⇒ Ganga River System:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Confluence</u>
① Deuprayag	Bhagirathi + Alaknanda
② Rudraprayag	Mandakini + Alaknanda
③ Karnaprayag	Pindar + Alaknanda

Tributes of River Ganga :-

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| ① Ramganga | ① Mahananda |
| ② Gomati | ② Chambal |
| ③ Ghagara | ③ Son. |
| ④ Gandak | |
| ⑤ Kosi | |
| ⑥ Yamuna | |