

Geography

Havish kumar

Date - 01/10/20

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण

कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	A	
1	B	Areas of coal bed Methane
		↳ Singrauli
		↳ Shaktol
		↳ Sidhi
1	C	
1	D	
1	E	Jawali Scheme
		↳ Launched in 1992
		Aim -> ↳ To provide alternative occupation to prostitutes.
		↳ To connect them to mainstream.

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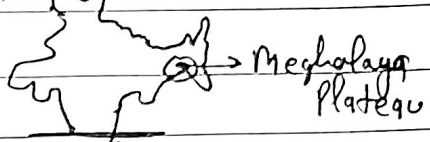
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का ज. | संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
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1	f	Average temperature
		↳ Aggregate temperature of a place over a long period of time (20 to 30 yrs) in a particular month. or year
1	G	Algae blooms
1	h	La-Ling
		↳ Spanish word for 'girl child'
		↳ Anti-thesis of EL-NINO.
		↳ It is happening of normal events after El-Nino effect.
		↳ It is seen in the form of ^{upwelling of} warm water than surroundings in the east Pacific Ocean of West Coast of South America.

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1	I	Meghalaya Plateau	
		↳ Part of Peninsular Plateau, separated by a fault.	
		↳ It includes <u>Khasi, Jaintia & Garo</u> hills.	
		↳ Cherapunji & Mawsynram are part of Meghalaya Plateau.	
1	J	Cloudburst	
		↳ Associated with heavy rainfall in short period of time. (i.e. 10cm	
		width within 1 hr)	
		↳ Mostly happens in mountains due to excessive condensation because of mountains.	
		ex. Uttarakhand (Cloudburst (2013))	
1	L	Sargasso Sea	
		↳ Sargasso Sea is the central region of <u>Atlantic Ocean</u> , surrounded by ocean currents, forming an <u>gyre</u> .	

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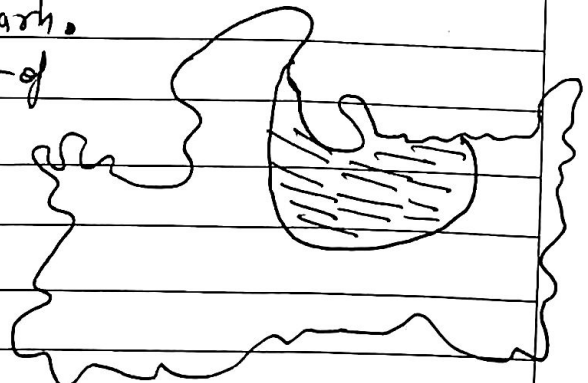
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ leads to upwelling of nutrients .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Ground for fishing .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	M	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	N	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	0	
<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"/>	

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

2	A	Bundelkhand Plateau lies east of Central India Plateau & bounded by Rewa-Panna Plateau from North-East.
		↳ Area wise
		↳ 7.7% of Madhya Pradesh (23,000 sq. km approx)
		Rivers
		↳ Ken, Betwa, Kanik are two important rivers.
		Climate → Extremely hot in summers & moderately cold in winters.
		Highest peak is Sidhi Baba
		↳ Agriculture is main occupation of Bundelkhand people, along with allied activities.
		Districts include —: Tikamgarh, Chhatrapur, Sagar, part of Jhansi etc.

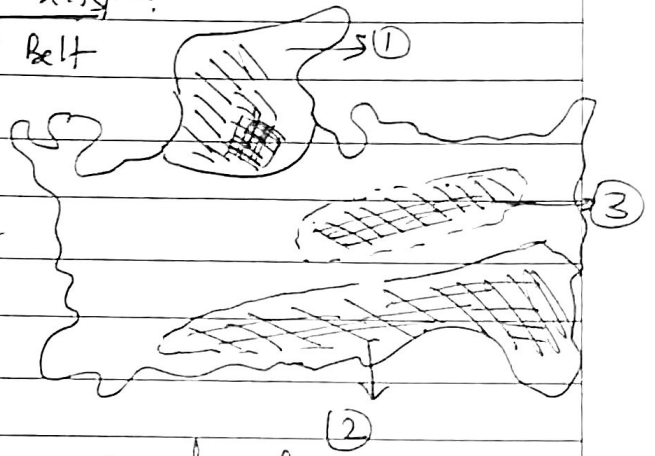


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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
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भारत का नया भविष्य
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh is rich in forest reserve. It has maximum area under forest in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Divided into 3 belts—:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Morena- Shiropuri Belt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2) South of Narmada Belt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Vindhya - Kaimur Belt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh has is forest's are rich in Teak (17%), Sal (16%) & other deciduous variety trees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	These forests supports many tribal groups for their livelihood.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Recently, it has been seen, that these forest has been deforested for agriculture, industrial purpose.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Urbanisation process too has affected these forests.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bhil in Sanskrit means 'Bow'. It belongs to Dravid Proto-Australoid group.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ It is the largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Area of Concentration</u> → ↳ Bhil mainly concentrated in Alirajpur, Jabua, Dhar, Ratlam, & Nomsar region.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Main Festival</u> → Bhagoria is their main festival, celebrated in the month of Kartik (8 days before Diwali)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ They worship Thakor Dev, Buddha Dev.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Falya</u> is their place of residence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Tadwi</u> → Bhils who converted to Islam.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ They prohibit endogamy system of marriage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ They drink Tadi (wine) in summers.



2	E	Organic agriculture is one which is practised without using chemical fertilisers & pesticides. It involves use of only organic manure prepared in villages with the help of waste material from home, even animal dung, leaves, grain etc.
		All these ^{waste} materials decomposed & acts as a fertiliser which not only enhance the soil fertility but also does it permanently for many years unlike chemical fertilisers, which destroy the soil & needed every year.
		Organic fertilisers can be useful in Madhya Pradesh in the same way :-
		↳ Madhya Pradesh is agricultural state with lots of animals.
		↳ Farmers are mainly small & marginalised.
		↳ M.P. has wasteland, which can be rejuvenated through organic fertilisers.
		↳ benefit to

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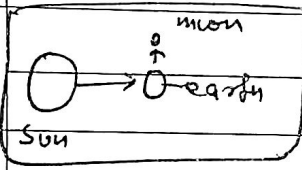
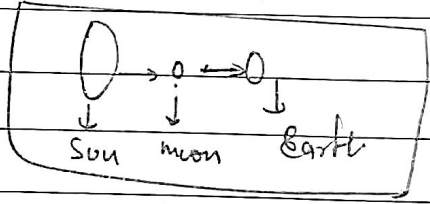
2	9	Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the biggest industrial disaster, the world has ever witnessed. It happened on the night of 2-3rd Dec., 1984.
		Reason Cause → Leakage of Methyl Isocyanate from Union Carbide India Limited.
		Impact
		↳ Almost 2 to 5 thousand people died & thousands got affected.
		↳ Till date, people are suffering with various diseases.
		Reasons of later disaster
		↳ No alarm was set there & or it didn't work.
		↳ No training given to workers to handle such situation
		↳ People residing nearby were not informed on time or else the disaster could have been prevented.
		↳ No repairing, checking was done of pipes, joints etc.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2	H	Blue revolution mean rearing of fishes on large amount for in order to fulfill the demands of country.
		Blue revolution in India started in early 1980s.
		Fisheries industry has great potential & is growing at the rate of 9% per annum
		Lack of modernization among fisherman. still do fishing with old methods.
		Problems of fisheries Sector in India
		Minimum focus on inland fisheries sector. It is has huge potential.
		Lack of government initiatives ex- Loan.
		Lack of literacy among farmers about fishery & its production. They follow traditional agriculture & allied activities.
		Lack of knowledge about feeding, fodder etc.

2	J	Tides → Tides are described as the rise of oceanic water onshore.
		Origin
		↳ Tides are of three ^{two} types -!
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Neap Tide</p> <p>↓</p> <p>When sun & moon are at right angles to earth</p>  <p>↳ These are low tides</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Spring Tide</p> <p>↓</p> <p>When sun & moon are at same time (180°) with earth</p>  <p>↳ These are high tides.</p> </div> </div>
		Advantages
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ ^{High tide} Helps in generating electricity. ↳ Creates fishing group ground. ↳ Recreational Activities. ↳ Important for coastal navigation.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	India is ^{one of} the largest producer of milk, vegetables, fruits, etc., still imports
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	large amount of packaged food is from abroad.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Countries like China, USA process on 80-90% of their food & India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	process only 2% of food.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Food processing industry is considered to be the sunrise industry having
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	great scope in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Possibility</div> → Largest producer of milk, vegetables, fruits etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Enough agricultural labourers to work on. (Employment generation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Near the <u>food demanding countries</u> ex. <u>Middle east</u> , Africa -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>around 40%</u> the <u>perishable items</u> <u>waste</u> in India due to lack of <u>food processing industries</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ will reduce imports & augment exports.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

2	L	Soil erosion
		↳ Due to lack of vegetation or use of too much fertilisers, irrigation, soil loses its capacity to hold moisture & nutrients.
		It leads to drying of soil, further erosion when rain hits it.
		Causes
		↳ Deforestation
		↳ Use of Chemical fertilisers.
		↳ Water logging
		↳ Faulty irrigation methods.
		↳ Practising agriculture on slopes without counter bands.
		Solutions
		↳ Agroforestry
		↳ Counterbands
		↳ Organic farming
		↳ Land levelling
		Soil erosion is the common phenomenon in Chambal region, creating a huge wasteland.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil formation is the process of thousands of years & it is known as Pedogenesis.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Factors of soil formation</u> —:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biota Climate Topography/Relief Rainfall
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parent material
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Parent material</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Soil texture, color is described by its parent material. For. ex.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black soil (Basalt rock)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Climate</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Determines how much it will take a for soil formation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Topography</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Describes thickness of soil. Mountains have thin soil, while plains have thick soil.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफ़ील का प्रदेश इलाहाबाद

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Rainfall</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Helps in developing cracks & makes minerals soluble. It ease the process of soil formation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Classification of Indian soils</u> → Mixed soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Black soil Red soil Laterite Soil Alluvial soil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Black soil</u> → also called 'Regur' or 'Black cotton soil'
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Rich in lime, iron, alumina & magnesia & lacks phosphorus, nitrogen & organic matter.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Found in the Deccan plateau, part of Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Satpura - Narmada range & son - Narmada valley)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Red & Yellow soil</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Red due to oxidation of iron & yellow because of presence of ferric oxides.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In M.P., - found in Baghelkhand region
		In India - NE region & eastern India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crops
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alluvial Soil → Rich in potassium
		→ found deposited by rivers
		↳ Two types - khadar & Bhangar.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Most fertile of all.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Supports variety of crops ex. Sugar
		- cane, rice, wheat, mustard.
		↳ Area → Central plateau & in near
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	river valleys in M.P.
		↳ Ganga plains in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laterite soil → Later - mean ('Porridge')
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Not so soluble fertile. Lacks
		Nitrogen, Phosphorus & organic compound.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Found in hilly region
		↳ Supports plantation crops.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed soil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ mixture of Alluvial, Black, Red & Yellow soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Infertile, needs lots of fertilizers to
		grow something.
		↳ Supports jwar - bajra . etc -

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water is a scarce resource & India is heading towards a serious crisis of water scarcity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ ^{During} before Independence around 1950s, per capita water available for Indian was $600 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Currently it is $1700 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$ & if we enter $1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$, it will be the extreme situation of extreme 'water stress'.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reasons/causes of water scarcity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Faulty irrigation practices. (uses 80% of groundwater)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Groundwater</u> table is going down ex. PJ, HR, T.N. using it at faster rate than the replenishment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Monsoon character of rainfall (J to sept) & it is wasted with no proper sto storage capacity developed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Rivers, being contaminated with chemicals, sewage wastage, Industrial wastage. ex. Yamuna (in Delhi stretch) & Ganga (Kanpur) stretch is are highly polluted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ South India has rocky terrain & hardly ^{the} rain water seeps down, but the ^{available} ground water is used at unprecedented rates with no proper laws for it. also Last year Chennai crisis of water was an eye opener for many cities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Steps necessary to conserve water,</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ <u>Watershed Management</u> - essential for our country at right now.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ <u>Rainwater harvesting</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ last year successful examples are Ralegaon Siddhi (MH), Pauri Panchayat (RJ),
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ could be utilised for whole year.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Implementation of proper laws</u> - for use of groundwater.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Government initiatives with cooperation from people in order to make any policy effective.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Collection & distribution of proper data about water. resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Use of new modern irrigation methods in order to conserve water. ex. Drip irrigation, sprinkler etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	According to World Bank report, half of the city in India will not have water to drink by 2030. So it is high time that we work on to conserve water now or else we face the consequences what Chennai is facing right now.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

3	E	In India, Green Revolution began in 1960s. It means the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers & pesticides, at modern machinery etc.
		In India, M.S. Swaminathan is considered as the father of Green Revolution.
		It made our country self-sufficient in terms of production of food grain.
		It helped us being exporters of food grain from importer.
		(1950 - 50 million tonnes 2015 - 250 million tonnes production)
		Positive Effects
		We saw huge growth in production of wheat & rice. Punjab, H.R. outperformed every state & as a result of • C.R.
		It helped in feeding 125 crore population.