

Full length Test Series

Date - 3.3.2020

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>1.</u>	PART-A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>A.</u>	Francis Bacon - - He was an English Scientist & lawyer - Played a very prominent role & was an instrumental figure in Renaissance & Scientific Enlightenment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>B.</u>	Sarajevo - - Capital of Bosnia - founded by Ottoman Empire - It is the place where assassination of Austria-Hungarian Prince Archduke Ferdinand - which sparked the World War-I
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>C.</u>	Trotsky - - He was a Soviet Revolutionary, politician, of who took part in October Revolution of 1917 & became the leader of communist party.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>D.</u>	Nagarjuna - - He was one of the most important Buddhist philosophers. - Credited for the developing of Prajnaparamitana
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> E	Klas of Arbella -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- also called the battle of Gaugamela.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Battle between Alexander & Persian Achaemenid Empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Alexander became victorious - end of Achaemenid Empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> F	Kailash Temple of Ellora
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- It is the largest rock-cut Hindu Temple in Ellora. (Cave no - 16)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Monolithic structure made by Rashtrakuta Kings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> G	Abul Fazal -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Abul Fazal was one of the nine Gems of Akbar - the great Mughal emperor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- He wrote Akbarnama Ain-i-Akbari.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- He had done the Persian translation of Bible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> H	Gaj-e-Sikandri -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Gaj-e-Sikandri was a unit of measurement introduced by Sikandar Lodhi.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Sikandar Lodhi was the son of Bahlot Lodhi & the emperor of Lodhi dynasty.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> J	Devendranath Tagore - - He is a Hindu Philosopher & religious reformer, active in Brahmo Samaj. - He established Tatwabodhini Sabha
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> J	Guruvayur Satyagraha - Guruvayur Satyagraha took place in Thrissur district of Kerala - It was effort to allow entry of untouchables into the Guruvayur Temple
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> K	Isuri - - He was a Bundell poet, notable poet - Born to Mandini pur Jhansi - Believed to have created Alakhanda.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> L	Ghoda Dongri Satyagraha - - Ghoda Dongri place in Betul district of MP - Tribal revolt against Britisher in the urge of freedom
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> M	Bharat Bhawan - - Multi art complex, complex in Bho pal. - Charles Correa architect - Opened 1982 - folk art, theatre, Indian poetry.

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शास्त्र का व.। संस्था
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
वसुदेव का उदय द्वार.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> N Adolf Hitler - - He was a German politician - leader of Nazi party - Chancellor of Germany in 1933 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> O Name of the 5 Buddhist sites of Madhya Pradesh - - Stupa of Sanchi - Ashut Stupa - Sanchi - Deva Kothar Rewa - - Stupa no. 2 of Sanchi - Sonari - Stupa in Sanchi
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u> A Napoleon is called the son of revolution - Napoleon was the child of/son of French revolution because he came to prominence with the advent of French Revolution. His rise to Emperor of France was greatly influenced by the progressive event

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	events that took place in French Revolution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He used the opportunities in a good manner & made several changes in the society during his regime. This can be
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	justified by following points -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Abolition of class system -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Abolition of class system & equal opportunity for all. This gave Napoleon opportunity to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	prove his potential.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Triad of Equality, Liberty & Fraternity -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctrine of Equality, Liberty & Fraternity became famous in French Revolution. Napoleon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	stated the same in his regime.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Napoleon certain rules -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Right to vote, military code, civil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	procedure code, commercial code gave Napoleon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a boost.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treaty of Versailles was a 20-year ceasefire, not a treaty -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Treaty of Versailles ^{was} signed by Germany with the Allied power (Britain, USA, France)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Humiliating treaty for Germany as Germany has to take all blame on itself for starting the war & had to pay Euro's to compensate the losses that had been done by World War I.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- The treaty made Germany out of League of Nations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Treaty of Versailles (1919) required Germany to accept the responsibility of World War I & imposed reparations. This treaty failed to create a long term environment favourable to peace. German's resented the treaty's provisions & the resentment helped to fuel support for the Nazis in the 1930 & a return to war in WW II. That is why it is said that Treaty of Versailles was a 20-year ceasefire not a treaty.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Buddhism - a philosophy or teaching developed from the teachings of Buddha -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	an enlightened soul that lived in northern India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- This religion got spreaded from India to central to south east Asia, China, Japan, Korea
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Buddhism played a pivotal role in spiritual, cultural & social life of Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- The orthodox practices of other religions was hard to follow by their society Buddha gave simple way of worshipping by meditation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- There are 03 refuges of Buddhism, which Buddha taught - (a) Buddha (teaching) (b) Dhamma (dharma) - (c) Sangha (Organization)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- The goal of Buddhism is a state of lasting, unconditional happiness known as eng enlightenment. Buddhism gave the lasting values in the impermanent world & gave valuable information.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Through understanding the law of cause & effect, using tools like meditation one can develop compassion & wisdom & attain the ultimate goal of enlightenment

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भारत का न. 1 खलनाम
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Effects of Arab Invasions -
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- As the Arabs invaded India, it laid the foundation of many things in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Through Arabs, Islam also came to India. A new religion became known to the people of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Subjugation of Sind road the way for the entry of Islam.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Sufi music, the architectural structure, the paintings, administrative setup, astronomy, medicine all came to India in the Arab style & people began to get influenced by the Islamic culture brought by the Arabs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Features of Akbar's Rajput Policy -
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1) Matrimonial alliances -
			Akbar married rajput princess, started a new era of politics. He married

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Princess of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Rajputs were appointed to high post - Rajput people like Todarmal, Birbal Massingh given highest in his court.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Religious freedom He had given religious freedom to all.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Religious freedom to Rajput & Muslims - to follow their religion in palace.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Abolition of Jajaga - a tax ^{on} pilgrimages to non-Muslims.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Employment of Rajputs in army.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(g) Given Internal freedom to Rajput in their kingdom with equal treatment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Expulsion of Money -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Ans: 5

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He had inspiration from vedas he criticised the evil practices of child marriage, widow idolatry, Caste system, untouchability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He established Arya Samaj in 1875. He travelled throughout the country to propagate his views.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Principles of Arya Samaj
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Acceptance of vedas as the only source of truth
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Opposition of idol worship
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Opposition to the theory of god-incarnation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Restoration of mantras of the vedas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Faith in female education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Propagation of Hindi & Sanskrit language.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Arya Samaj tried to reform the Hindu society & religion. Arya samaj simplified Hinduism & made Hindus conscious of their glorious heritage & superior value of vedas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in the revolution of 1857 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- These were many freedom fighters from the Madhya Pradesh who participated

Ans:

I

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the Indian freedom struggle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Major freedom fighters from Madhya Pradesh were Chandra Shekhar Azad, Rani Shankari Shukla, Talya Tope, Rani Laxmi Bai, Rani Avanti Bai, Tantiya Bheel, Thalkari Bai.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Revolt of 1857 in Madhya Pradesh started on June 1857 from Neemuch Cantonment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Infantry & Cavalry revolted against Britishers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Revolt in Gwalior - Rani Laxmi Bai enlisted Gwalior with the help of Tantiya Tope.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Gwalior Revolt - Shaikh Ramzan revolted
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Shakti Shah - Gadh Mandla revolted
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Saadat Khan - Mhow - Indore revolted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Rani Avanti Bai - Sultan of Ramgarh (Mandla)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major Pilgrimage sites of Jain in Madhya Pradesh -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Pawagiri - in Khargone (Dor) - 99 Jain temples
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Pushpgiri - in Sonkatch near Dewas
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Gommatgiri - in Indore. Magnificent temples

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Adinath, Paswanath, Lord Mahavira.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Muktagiri - in Betul. Total 52 temples & waterfall.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Sonagiri - in Orissa.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Chavangaja - 72 feet high statue of Lord Adinath in Barwani.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans:-</u> Kashmir's Accession to India -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- By signing the Instrument of accession as legal document, Maharaja Hari Singh (then ruler of Kashmir) agreed to accede the princely state of Jammu & Kashmir to India on Oct 26, 1947.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Hari Singh signed Instrument of Accession that gave India's Parliament the power to legislate in matters of defence, external affairs & communication of Jammu-Kashmir.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Initially Maharaja Hari Singh decided not to join either India or Pakistan. However on October 22, 1947, tribesman of Pakistan attacked the state, forcing Hari Singh to take India's help & then he accede to India.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	One	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans A.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- French Revolution succeeded in obtaining great power for the lower class.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Creating a constitution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Limiting the power of monarchy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Established the principles of liberty, equality & fraternity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Absolute power of French monarchy was began to collapse, with the collapse of Bastille
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Enlightened thinkers like Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau gave people a new way of thinking.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Feudal rights were abolished.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- local government was recognised.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Special church privileges were abolished.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Monarchy was abolished.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- French revolution was an event not only important for the people of France but also for whole Europe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Revolution established the political supremacy in the middle. Given power & rights to the third estate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- It represented the idea of sovereignty & equality of law.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- People came to know about modern thinking, enlightened approach towards society & people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- French revolution played a very important role for the development of principles of equality, liberty & fraternity for other countries constitutions & their national idea.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In this way French revolution was successful in achieving the idea its objectives.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ans</u>	<p>Ashoka was the third Mauryan emperor. He was greatest of all the emperors. He was the most powerful ruler of the ancient India.</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>- He was the first empire builder of the ancient India. He stretched his empire from North to South with well developed administration.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>- Though in his initial days as a ruler he was cruel & strict emperor. But after the bloodshed of Kalinga war his mind changed & he adopted the way of non-violence religion (Buddhism) & peace.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>- He was the first who has considered his subjects as children (in Kalinga rock edicts).</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>- He made welfare state instead of only ruling & benefits.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>- He made India's multicultural &</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	tolerant culture acceptable to all. which made him different from other.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- His teachings & moral messages were carved in pillars & edicts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Great always does not mean military conqueror but someone that has done good things for human society.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Here are some of his great actions as a king -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Patronized Buddhism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Encouraged protection of animals & Environment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) He spreaded soft power & ruled 30% of world population.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) He valued peace. He had maintained large army but didnot fight wars.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) His legacy was embraced by many upcoming rulers.

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्कार
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
उपकरण का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh after independence -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- After independence M.P. divided in 3 part
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part - A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Central Province Berar Chhattisgarh Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital - Nagpur
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part B - Madhya Bharat - Gwalior-Indore Region -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Capital - Gwalior - Gwalior Indore - Indore
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part C - Vindhya Pradesh & Bhopal. - Capital as Rewa.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 9 Dec 1953 - a Re-organisation committee - Fazal Ali - chairman
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 1st Nov 1956 - Madhya Pradesh in was formed (all part A Marathi speaking population went to Maharashtra) Total 8 district
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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भारत का ज्ञान । संस्कार
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part B - Sunel Tappa of Bhanpura Tehsil given to Rajasthan & Saronj Tehsil given to vidisha.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part C - Bhopal got merged in Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- In 1972 - Internal Reorganisation took place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- New districts Bhopal & Rajnandgaon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- In 25 May 1998 - V. R. Dubey
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 new district (In Madhya Pradesh)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Sheopur from Meerut
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Kalni from Jabalpur
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Mandla from Shahdol
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Barwani from Khargor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) Mandla from Mandla
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- June 1998 - Singdeo Committee.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- 6 district formed (3 in M.P.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Haida from Hoshangabad
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Umaria from Shahdol
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Neemuch from Mandla
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2003 - 2 new district formed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Ashoknagar from Guna

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Anuppur from Shahdol
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Sidhi from Singrauli
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Alirajpur from Jabua.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2013 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Agar Malwa from Shahjapur
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2018 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Niwari from Tikamgarh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- In this way in M.P -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Total division - 10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Total district - 52
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	So after independence till date this
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the re-organisation of the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PART-B</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.
<u>Ans</u>	<u>A</u>	Alkaline Soil -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Alkaline Soil is a clay soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- $PH > 8.5$
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Presence of sodium carbonate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Poor soil structure & low infiltration.
<u>Ans</u>	<u>B</u>	Shillong Plateau -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Highland region of Meghalaya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- It has Garo, Khasi & Jaintia hills in southern section.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Region of peninsular India & consist of ancient rocks.
<u>Ans</u>	<u>C</u>	Three benefits of Earthquake -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Geologists can study the underground of earth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Oil, natural gas deposits can be found.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Can measure vibrations of earthquake & make conclusion about the internal material.
<u>Ans</u>	<u>D</u>	Horse latitude -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Region of earth about 30 degree north & south of equator
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Calm winds, little or small precipitation.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Nunatak -
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- also called as glacial islands
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- rocky peak covered with snow or ice (especially the edge) forms the structure called as Nunatak.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Bereavement of Bengal
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Damodar river is called the Bereavement of Bengal or curse of Bengal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Due to the change of course of river Damodar it causes sudden flood, which destroys everything.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	Regions in M.P. below 75 cm rainfall.
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- The western most district of Madhya Pradesh such as Neemuch, Bawani, Alirajpur,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Jhabua receive rainfall less than 75 cm
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H.	BHEL Bhopal -
<u>Ans</u>			- full form Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- established by government of India in 1954
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- deals with power generation equipment manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I	Banswadi Project -
<u>Ans</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- It is the interstate irrigation project between

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the state of M.P & Maharashtra. Dam on river Bawanthadi, tributary of Wainganga.
<input type="checkbox"/>	J	Schagpur Coal field -
<input type="checkbox"/>		- Situated in the Shahdol district of M.P.
<input type="checkbox"/>		- Biggest coal field of Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>		- has ample amount of coal bed methane.
<input type="checkbox"/>	K	Operation Flood
<input type="checkbox"/>		- Operation flood is related with white Revolution milk production
<input type="checkbox"/>		- National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was setup. India became the largest milk producer country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	L	Major Planting crops of India -
<input type="checkbox"/>		- They are - food grains, Cash crops, Tea, coffee, Coconut, Rubber
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	Highly drought prone regions in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>		- They are Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	N	Disaster Management Act -
<input type="checkbox"/>		Disaster Management Act - is the act of year

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
खफरता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2005, Act calls for the establishment of National Drinking Water Management Authority & its regulations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Quality & Standards of Drinking Water -
<u>Ans</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quality & Standards of Drinking Water describes the quality & standards, drinking water should have on this planet. Universally accepted standards.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Que 2.	2.	Plate Tectonic Theory -
<u>Ans A</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Plate tectonic theory is the theory that deals with the dynamics of the outer shell of the earth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Earth's outer shell (lithosphere) divided into several plates (major & minor)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	that glides over one another that causes volcanic eruptions, earthquakes Ocean trench formation etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- There are 7 major tectonic plates & several minor plates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	Topography created by river are -
<u>Ans</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Potholes - formed by erosion of rock

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भारत का ज.। संस्थान
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	by rivers, cave like structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) V-shaped valley - formed by fast flowing of rivers, generally in upper course of river.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Waterfalls - due to the erosion of both rocks & soft rocks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Meanders - bends formed in a river flow
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Oxbow lake - when meanders cut from the main course, water accumulates like a pool or lake - forms oxbow lake.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Delta - deposition of sediments carried by a river on its mouth forms delta.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	Importance of large plains in the north of India -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Fertile alluvial soil - good for cultivation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Due to the flowing of large rivers these plains have assured water supply which is good for cultivation & these plains are granaries of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Due to fertile & smooth landforms, good network of transport.



- (d) Due to good transport - Industrialization in large scale.
- (e) due to above mention factors, good employment opportunities to the large population.

Ans. D. Key elements for the conservation of water.

- (a) Use water wisely.
- (b) Rainwater harvesting.
- (c) Drip irrigation / sprinkling irrigation.
- (d) Awareness in society for water conservation.

F (e) The first world conference on Natural disasters was held in Yokohama Japan in 1994.

- They adopted a Yokohama strategy for a safer world to combat disasters.
- UN General Assembly in 1994 laid down certain guidelines for Natural disaster prevention, mitigation & preparedness & for plan of action.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	land & money gets be more profit.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Unemployment - farm mechanisation has created unemployment among rural labourers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Soil Salinity, water logging, desertification, soil erosion - some of the ecological problems.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Depletion of ground water - to more produce, farmers used tubewells for irrigation & depends heavily on it - it causes depletion of ground water.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Environmental pollution - Use of chemical fertilizers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food processing Industries of M.P. -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans: H
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major food processing Industries of M.P. are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Nismani food park.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	located in Khargone - existing units are Grain Milling, Rice Milling & Bakery.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Jagdalpur food park.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	located in Mandla - existing unit in the park is of spice Milling.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Betgaon food park - - located in Chhindwara - existing units are Rice Milling, Spice Milling, baby food etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Maneri food park - - located in Mandla - existing units are Amla, Tomato pulp etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Malaspur food park - - located in Bhind - Dairy Products & Grain Milling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Babai food park - - located in Hoshangabad - existing units are - Rice Milling, Pulse Milling, Bakery, etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	I	Major Agricultural Areas of Madhya Pradesh -
<u>Ans:-</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are 11 Agro climatic zones of Madhya Pradesh - that covers the whole of Madhya Pradesh -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Malwa Plateau
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Vindhyan Plateau
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Central Narmada Valley.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Satpura Plateau
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Jabua Hills
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Gird Region
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Kaimur Region.

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भारत का न. 1 संस्थान
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) Bundelkhand Region
		(9) Nimar Valley.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(10) Northern hills of Chhattisgarh
		(11) Chhattisgarh plains
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<u>Ans:-</u> Soil erosion is a man made problem.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil erosion occurs mainly naturally by wind & harsh climate but human activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is also responsible for soil erosion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of the causes of soil erosion
		caused by man are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Overgrazing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Over cropping.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Deforestation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Faulty methods of agriculture.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<u>Ans:-</u> Major fishing grounds of World are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) The North West Pacific region -
		Extends Atlantic Island to Philippines Island.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) The North East Atlantic & Arctic extends from Mediterranean near shores to Iceland.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) The North West Atlantic extends Grand Bank & the Georges Bank of the Northwest Atlantic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) The North East Pacific - extends from Alaska to California.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) The South East Pacific - extends from coast of South America to the coast of Peru.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) The West Central Pacific - extends from the Philippines & Indonesia to the Australian coast.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans: - A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Possibilities of Industrial development in M.P. -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- there is lot of industrial develop possibilities of Industrial development in M.P. are due to various factors -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Rich Natural Resources. - M.P. has
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 agro-climatic zone, rich mineral wealth, diamond, copper, manganese etc; large forest cover, coal reserves,

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भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षक
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Large Agricultural produce - - largest producer of oilseed, pulses, - production of garlic, cereals - contract farming.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Skilled Manpower & Education centre - - due to various university, there are many education centre - they
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Various food processing centre - Food processing centre allows the processing of raw material & their industries will also allow possibilities of industrialization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Industry facilitation - Various Summits on industries various investor summits also ^{increases the possibility of} business & industries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Tourism - Tourism based industries are playing a great role in development of industrialization. Tourism industry has great scope & possibility in Madhya Pradesh This will enhance the development of Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(g) Textile Industries - Khandwa & Kargone district of Madhya Pradesh are famous for cotton production. This gives a great opportunity for textile industries.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	Tribal population in Madhya Pradesh & their characteristics -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Madhya Pradesh has been highest number of tribal population & highest number of tribe i.e. 46.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- India has 8.6% of ST population whereas Madhya Pradesh has 21.1%.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Population density of Madhya Pradesh is 50 persons per sq. km.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Some of the important tribes of M.P. are
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(a) Bhils -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- largest tribe of M.P.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- concentrated in Dhar, Jabua, Alirajpur districts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Sub tribes are Bhil, Bhilala, Kataliya etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- They worship Bow & Arrow.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Dance - Baghorin, Badwa
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Matriarchal society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Follow village system of living.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(b) Gond -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- second largest tribe of M.P. & largest

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	tribe found in groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- They mainly reside in central Madhya Pradesh such as Mandla, Balaghat, Chhindwara etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Doodh lautwa is a prevalent type of marriage ceremony.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Main festival - Bidai, Hasdili etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Main dance - Karma, Sa'la, Saa, Badoni.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Kol -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Third biggest tribe of Madhya Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- found mention in Vedic & Puranic literature
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Dance - Thieu Danka.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Major classes - Roulya & Routela
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Gohiya - Kol panchayat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Baiga, Sahariya & Bhasia -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- These three tribes are declared as the very primitive tribal group by central government in M.P.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baiga - they are Priest
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Priest of Gond tribes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Reside in Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Dance - Baigari, Karma, Sa'la.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sahariya - reside in Guna, Shimpur, Bhind etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Dul-Dul Ghodi - Dance.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- festivals - Dussehra, Divali etc.- Under Malnutrition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- depends on Agriculture- they are considered as the youngsters of Bhils
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bharuiya ^{belongs to} in Chhindwara adjacent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Men & Women enjoy equal status- Main food - Paeij, Vango Roti
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dialect - Bharsnot- Dance - Bharsara, Sula, Kaema, Santam.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- follow Podu - i.e. Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rang - Bhars - Youth house of the Bharuiyas
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kocku - means group of humans <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Satpura range house of Kocku.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Khamb Swang - famous drama of Kocku.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dances - Gadali, Chatkora etc.- follow Jhum cultivation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These are some tribes of Madhya Pradesh & their characteristics.

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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D.	Tropical Cyclone -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originate over ocean in tropical areas & move to the coastal areas bringing about large scale destruction due to violent winds, very heavy rainfall.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- They are irregular winds movement is closed circulation around low pressure centre. This closed circulation results rapid upward movement of hot air which subjected to Coriolis force.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		- The cyclonic winds in northern hemisphere is anti clock wise.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Condition for Tropical cyclones -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(a) Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27°C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(b) Presence of Coriolis force.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(c) Small variations in vertical wind.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(d) divergence upper in the sea level

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Effects of tropical cyclones -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Heavy Rain
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Strong Wind
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) large storms
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Measures to reduce its effects -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Hazard Mapping - Mapping of Hazard & its seriousness can mitigate the loss.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Land use planning - Land use planning depending upon the nature of cyclone can be a good measure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Engineered Structures - Structure well engineered can be a boom in compensating the loss
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Cyclone Shelters - - There should be cyclone shelters for the cyclone hit areas to accommodate the people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Flood Management - - Flood management can be helpful to mitigate the cause of flood & its destruction
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Public Awareness - Awareness in public related to cyclone can be helpful