

Paper I (B)

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1.	A	<p>Celestial bodies which are located in the outermost regions of the solar system and are made up of dust, ice and rock materials. They move around the Sun in elliptical orbits. eg - Comet Shoemaker</p>
1.	B	<p>Apogee = The farthest distance the Moon or a satellite gets from Earth in its orbit.</p> <p>Perigee = The closest distance the Moon or a satellite gets to Earth in its orbit.</p>
1.	C	<p>It is a dry northerly wind across central W. Africa. In W. Africa, it is known as 'the doctor' due to its energetic dryness compared with humid tropic air.</p>
1.	D	<p>Cirques ; Arêtes (eg Matterhorn of Switzerland) and U-shaped glacial troughs</p>
1.	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oldest metamorphic rocks • economically they possess valuable minerals like high grade iron-ore, copper, gold etc.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• found majority in the Dhawar district of Karnataka; formed 1 bn yrs. ago.
1.	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• first Indian wetland under Ramsar convention, located in Orissa.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• largest brackish water lake in India & Asia.
1.	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A trade route between India & China, located in Uttarakhand state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important border post for trade.• Pilgrims for Mansarovar travel through this
1.	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A marine landform in the Bay of Bengal off the coast of Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta region, claimed by both India and Bangladesh but the latter has the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">sovereign control.
1.	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are the highest class of roads in the Indian road network.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are controlled-access highway. eg- Ganga Expressway
1.	J	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a major river of Assam, flowing from Manipur & ends into Bay of Bengal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- NW-6 stretch is on this river

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1.	K	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
		→ an autonomous statutory body
		under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
		→ sets standards for food article & to
		regulate their manufacture, storage,
		distribution, sale and import.
1.	L	An area for agricultural export supported
		by infrastructure, institutional back-up
		, packaging, freight transport & connected
		to internal production system backed
		by market access. This'll transform
		the agricultural economy and aid in
		doubling farmer's income by 2022.
1.	M	Consolidation of land ^{holdings} is a planned
		readjustment and rearrangement of
		fragmented land holdings and their
		ownership. It proved to be an instrument
		for rural development.
1.	N	Practice of conjunctive applications of
		fertilisers & water to crop plants.
		It is practiced extensively in commercial
		agriculture & horticulture. This adds
		additional nutrients in plants.

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1.	0	NIDM
		→ for capacity development in the region affected.
		→ mandate - human resource development, capacity building, training, research & policy advocacy in the field of disaster mgmt.
		→ under Ministry of Home Affairs.

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3.	1	Salinity is the term used to define the total content of dissolved salts in sea water. It is calculated as the amount of salt (in gms) dissolved in 1000 gm of seawater. The avg. salinity of oceans is 35‰.
		<p>Continental Area → Rivers carry salt in solution form → Oceans</p>
		Significant salts include NaCl (77.8%), MgCl ₂ , MgSO ₄ etc.
		Factors affecting salinity (of top layer of ocean i.e upto 1000 Km)
		→ Precipitation
		→ Evaporation
		→ Circulation of Oceanic Water / Ocean Currents
		→ Influx of river water
		→ Wind
		→ Change in temperature or density



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) <u>Precipitation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>inversely</u> related to salinity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>higher</u> the precipitation, higher the freshwater gets added, hence lower the salinity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Salinity is <u>lower</u> than average 35‰ in equatorial waters due to daily heavy rainfall & high relative humidity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) <u>Evaporation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>directly</u> related to salinity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Tropical area
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	maximum insolation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	maximum evaporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	∴ maximum salinity ~ 37‰
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg - Mediterranean Sea.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Polar/Subpolar Area
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	less insolation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	little evaporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	melting ice leads to freshwater addition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	less salinity (< 32‰)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Equatorial Zone (5°N - 5°S)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salinity (37‰) if precipitation increases Salinity decreases
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	constant (36-37‰)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Circulation of oceanic water / Ocean currents - The ocean currents also carries the salinity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- e.g The N. Atlantic Drift increases salinity along the N-W coast of Europe and North Sea, whereas the cold current carry less saline water of subpolar & polar area to tropical area, thereby decreases the salinity of affected area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Influx of river water & water from icebergs, glaciers. * This leads to low salinity near the mouths of rivers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Wind, by transferring water to other area also influences the salinity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Salinity, temperature & density of water are interrelated. Any influence in temperature or density, influences the salinity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Equity in agriculture is called as land reforms which primarily refers to change in the ownership of land-holdings. In 1948, steps were taken to abolish intermediaries & to make the tillers the owners of land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It includes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Regulation of ownership
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Operation, Leasing, sale
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Inheritance of land
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To create a system of peasant proprietorship
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To ensure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	distributive justice & to create an egalitarian society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OBJECTIVES
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To enhance the productivity of land by improving economic conditions of farmers & tenants
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To transfer the incomes of the few to many.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	After independence, four ^{five} major ^{measures} attempts had been made to alter the land

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	holding distribution -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Abolition of Intermediaries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Intermediaries such as Zamindars patronised and promoted by British
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* They merely collected rent from the actual tillers of soil without contributing towards productivity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* The states thus passed the legislations and the political will made the land reform successful.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Tenancy reforms, which includes
		- regulation of rent
		- security of tenure

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- ownership rights of tenants
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Regulate Land Ceiling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* It meant a statutory maximum limit on the quantity of land holding by an individual.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Ceiling legislation passed in 1961-62
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Land Consolidation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* It means merging of multiple consolidated farms & giving it to each farmer. This solved land fragmentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Development of Cooperative farming and reorganisation of agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* This solved the problem of subdivisions of land holdings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Under cooperative farming setup farmers having very small holdings came together & join hands to pool their lands for fur cultivation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		According to 2011-12 Agriculture Census & 2011 SECC, land reforms was a

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>failure in India. The legislation had a lot of loopholes exploited by the big landholders to retain their land. But, Kerala & W.Bengal proved successful in the policy of 'land to the tiller'.</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"/>	
<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"/>	

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3.	0	<p>Groundwater is the water existing in the joints & pore-spaces of the geological stratum below the earth's surface. It plays an important part in weathering, mass movement and also as a means of natural water storage. It re-enters the hydrological cycle through springs.</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"/>	

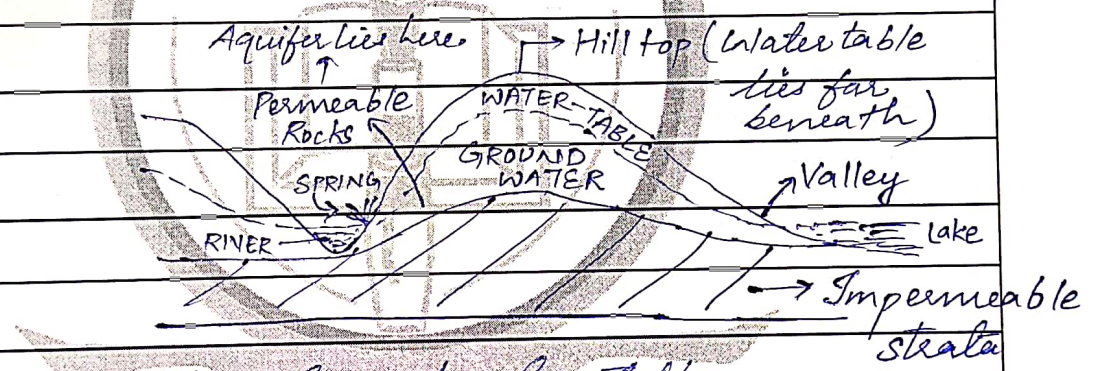
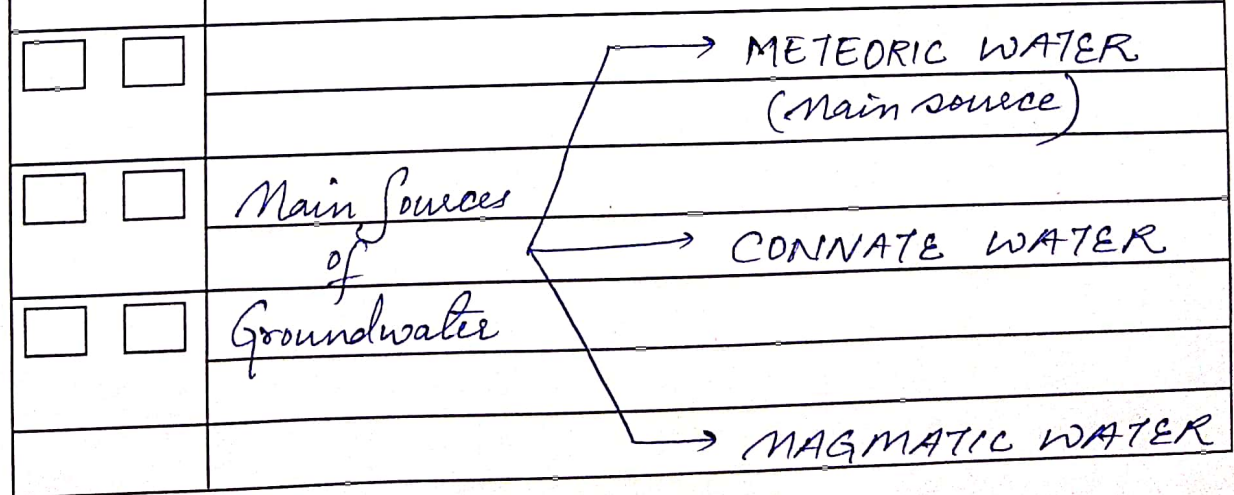


Fig - Groundwater Table



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Meteoric Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* received in the form of rain & snow.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	which melts or infiltrates down
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	below through pores & fissures in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	permeable rocks & is stored
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	at the level of impermeable rocks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in form of groundwater.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Connate Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* water contained in pores and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cavities of sedimentary rocks under
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	seas & lakes is called Connate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	water.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* highly mineralized & salty
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and does not easily mix with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	meteoric groundwater.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* found deep down in the lower
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	layers of saturation zone.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Magmatic Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* When hot magma enters rocks due
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to volcanic action of condensation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	takes place & converts ^{vapour drops} into water.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is magmatic water.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apart from above three, springs, wells and geysers also act as sources of groundwater, being generated in the earth's interior.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Today, India is the largest user of groundwater in the world, and thereby is on the threshold of a very serious groundwater crisis, which needs mitigation both in fields & at the policy corridors. Thus, Atal Biju Yojana has been formulated by the government to address this criticality, thereby improving groundwater management in priority areas through community participation.
<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"/>	
<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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



2.	1	<p>Sources such as rocks from mining, volcanic eruptions, meteors, gravity anomaly, magnetic sources etc. forms the sources of the earth's interior.</p>
		<p>The structure of earth's interior is fundamentally divided into three layers - crust, mantle & core.</p>
		<p>• Outer layer is the crust - the lithosphere which comprises of upper granitic rocks & lower basaltic rocks.</p>
		<p>Fig - Structure of the Earth's interior</p>
		<p>• Beneath the crust is mantle (or mesosphere) composed of very dense rocks.</p>
		<p>• The interior layer is the core (or the barysphere), made up of mainly iron & nickel & is called NIFE. The temperature here is around 3500°F & the core is subjected to high pressure.</p>

2.	2	<p>The differential heating & cooling of land & sea give rise to breezes, in the coastal areas. There are 2 types of breeze:</p>
		<p>1. SEA BREEZE</p>
		<p>* It blows during the day and the land heats up faster than sea.</p>
		<p>* The air on land becomes less dense (ie warmer) & rises, so the cooler air over the sea which is denser (cooler) flows into taking the place of warm air, causing a sea breeze.</p>
		<p>2. LAND BREEZE</p>
		<p>* It blows during night from land to sea & the land becomes cooler faster than the sea.</p>
		<p>* The air above the sea becomes less dense (ie warmer) & rises. The cooler air from land moves in to take its place.</p>

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wind erosion through abrasion, deflation and attrition produces certain landforms in the Earth's surface.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These are :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Rock pedestals or mushroom rocks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ through sand-blasting effect of winds against any rock mass.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Zugen or Ridges
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ like tabular masses caused by sculpting effects of wind abrasion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Yardangs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ similar to zugen, but are steep sided.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ commonly found in Atacama Desert
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Inselberg / island-mountain
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ these are isolated residual hills
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) Ventifacts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ these are pebbles faceted by sand-blasting.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(vi) Deflation-hollows eg Great Dust Bowl (U.S.A)

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The 15th Census of India reported <u>121 crore</u> population out of which the urban and the rural population are 68.8% <u>31.2% and 68.8%</u> respectively.										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	States with maximum urban population or least rural population										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="0"><tr><td>Area wise</td><td>% wise</td></tr><tr><td>1. M.H</td><td>1. Goa</td></tr><tr><td>2. UP</td><td>2. Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>3. TN</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4. WB</td><td></td></tr></table>	Area wise	% wise	1. M.H	1. Goa	2. UP	2. Mizoram	3. TN		4. WB	
Area wise	% wise											
1. M.H	1. Goa											
2. UP	2. Mizoram											
3. TN												
4. WB												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	States with maximum rural and minimum urban population										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="0"><tr><td>Area wise</td><td>% wise</td></tr><tr><td>1. Sikkim</td><td>1. H.P.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Arunachal P.</td><td>2. Bihar</td></tr><tr><td>3. Nagaland</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4. Mizoram</td><td></td></tr></table>	Area wise	% wise	1. Sikkim	1. H.P.	2. Arunachal P.	2. Bihar	3. Nagaland		4. Mizoram	
Area wise	% wise											
1. Sikkim	1. H.P.											
2. Arunachal P.	2. Bihar											
3. Nagaland												
4. Mizoram												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The country's urban population grew by <u>90.99 mn</u> during 2001-11.										

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Sethusamudram Project is a proposed shipping canal project to create route in the shallow straits between India and Sri Lanka across the Palk Bay cutting across Rama Setu.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>* The project will link the shallow Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar, thereby will become conducive for massive ships and enhancing marine trade relations between the two nations.</p> <p>Route after the Sethu Samudram project gets completed.</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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>* The new route will cut huge costs incurred in the existing route that circumvents Seilanka, & hence will reduce voyage time, fuel usage.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The 2018 Supreme Court verdict judgement marks this route as an ^a damage socio economic disadvantage.</p>

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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2.	6	India today being the <u>third</u> top net crude oil importer, accumulates both on-shore and off-shore oil reserves.			
		Major petroleum producing regions			
		North-East India	Western India	Western Coast off-shore	East Coast
		India	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat	Mumbai High	Basin & delta regions of the Godavari, Krishna & Cauvery rivers
		* Digboi field, Assam	Khambhat or Lunej field, Guj.	Bassein, Mumbai	
		* Mahankatiya field, Assam	R.J	Aliabet	
		* Moran-Hugrijan field, Assam		of Gulf of Khambhat	Rawa field
		* Nomaigash			Narimanam field
		* Kharsang, A.P			
		* Tripura			
		* Nagaland			
		Some probable areas of oil possibilities :			
		Off-shore area of Andam Islands.	Ludhiana, Mohiarpur (Punjab)		
			Delta region of Mahanadi, Krishna etc.		

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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2.	I	Chernobyl disaster was a catastrophic nuclear accident that took place on
		Apr. 1986 in Chernobyl city of Ukraine, then under the Soviet Union. It was
		classified as the level 7 disaster.
		Causes → poorly designed experiment carried out by technicians.
		→ Workers shut down the reactor's power-regulating & emergency safety system and also they withdrew many rods
		which led to meltdown of core & release of radioactive substance
		Effects → Explosion resulted in fires around the Chernobyl plant
		→ Radioactive particles mixed with atmosphere and led to long term effects in population such as radiation induced cancers.
		→ Environmental pollution, affecting flora, fauna, aquatic animals; bioaccumulation in fishes etc.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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2.	J	Cyclones are one of the most vicious natural forces in the world, devastating homes and businesses.
		Measures to avoid cyclone damage:
		— Stay inside your home.
		— Install shutters that prevent damage
		— Secure windows and doors by using plywood to cover windows or fabric panels etc.
		— Reinforce roofing by making sure of gabled roofs properly reinforced to prevent collapse
		— creating flood barriers against storm surges
		— remove valuables from homes
		— Trim tree tops and branches well clear of your home.
		— Clear your property of loose material that could blow & cause harm.
		— Park vehicles under solid shelter
		— Disconnect all electrical appliances and listen to your battery radio for updates.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Madhya Pradesh government has been taking various steps to promote food processing industry in the state.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The agricultural base of the state is very strong both in food grains and vegetable production, still the processing is limited.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To further boost the new units in food processing industry, the state is offering various incentives under its Agro & Food Processing Policy 2012 such as 15% reimbursement on expenditure towards establishment of food parks, mega food parks and horticulture hubs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Presently, there are seven food parks in MP approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and also a Mega Food Park is approved in Khargone district.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the light of the ongoing and proposed investments in the state, food processing industry is expected to boom.