

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा

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D.

Turkan-e-Chihalgani

- Group of 40 Novels during
Delhi sultanate.

- Established by Iltutmish.

- for aid and advice to sultan.

- Balban abolished it.

E.

Deoband movement.

F.

Shahdol Division → Distt. → Shahdol, Anuppur,
Umaria.



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी

संस्थान का पता...

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हाशिप में न लिखें

Subhadra K. Choubhan (1904-1947)

- Poet, Freedom fighter during final phase of struggle for independence.

- Famous work - "Jhansi Ki Rani", "Veero ka Kaisa ho bansant" etc.

- Married to Shri Laxman Singh of Khandwa

H.

MP Tourism Development Corporation.

→ A state government initiative to encourage tourism.

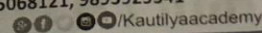
→ Head office → Bhopal

→ To promote Natural, Heritage wildlife & spirituality places in MP.



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
स्थापना १३ अक्टूबर २०११

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I.

Tennis Court oaths.

- Oath taken by third estate of France during 1780s.

- Beginning of French revolution.

- Oath taken in Tennis court.

J.

Talikota was (1565)

- Between Vijaynagara Empire & Sultans of Deccan.

- also known as Rakshasa-Tangadi.

- Vijaynagara destroyed

K.

Rahnumai Mazayadan Sabha.



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2.

Bishi

3.

Sikder Committee.

- July 1999.

- 6 membered committee.

- State reorganisation &

6 new districts.

4.

Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

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0.

Chauran Paduka massacre, (1931)

→ This infamous incident occurred in Chhataepur district.

→ Fisher opened file on unarmed people.

→ also known as Jallianwala bagh of MP.



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Ques 2

Possible consequences of World War (WW) II

1. Economic - Economic causes & destruction

→ Establishment of IMF & World Bank

2. Social → Impact on Humanity.

∴ > 4 crore people dead
& many injured.

→ Emergence of Nuclear age
or threat

→ Demographic changed

- Young male died.
- Jews Holocaust.

⇒ a hatred & groupism arised.



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B.
Ans.

Renaissance happened in Italy because of the following possible reasons.

① Geography: Italy is a peninsula, calm & engaged region.

② Travellers: During Mongol period many travellers visited to east. Eg. Marco Polo.

Therefore: Insight of difference culture.

Ottoman empire lean toward rigidity.

③ Culture: Greece philosophy & ancient Roman philosophy, pop culture etc. reasons for intellectual debate & discussions.

Italian thinker & writer like Dante, Machiavelli etc. pioneers of Renaissance after the capture of Istanbul by Turkish.



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सफलता का प्रथम स्तर...

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C.

Social changes happened in Gupta Period.

① Religious changes.

→ Vaishnavism emerged.

→ Concept of "stri" worship emerged (Durga, Amba).

→ 6 type of philosophies got popularized. → Consolidation.

② Women status.

→ According to "Narad smiti" widow marriage allowed.

→ Women enjoyed property rights, (stridhan).

→ Participated in public life. (Kumadevi & Dhruvadevi on win).

But.

- Sati practices started.

- Devadasi systems emerged.



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③ Education

↳ Nalanda university by
Kumargupta.

But caste preferences were
there.

④ Discrimination

↳ Acc. to maichchakatikam
there were many shudra
officials.

↳ Varna system largely theoretical

↳ Shudra could hear epics & purans
but slowly system of discrimination
emerged.

↳ Slavery were present.

Gupta period was "golden era" of
Indian literature and its social impact
is the most evident even today's
Indian society.



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D,

Architecture of Shah Jahan,

Mughal empire Shah Jahan (1628-58) built historical monuments in the land of India. Like "Taj Mahal", "Red fort" Jama Masjid.

Mughal architecture gained its climax during his rule itself.

features of the Architecture.

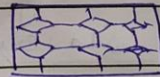
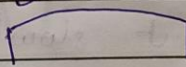
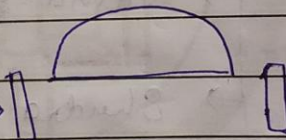
① Large Dome:

② lofty towers →

③ true arch.

④ Vault.

⑤ Pitradura.



⑥ Double Domes, etc.

Shah Jahan was so much in construction that he ran out of treasury.



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संस्कृत का प्रथम श्रेणी...

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Information about Jhanda Satyagrah in m.p.

Background : Satyagraha committee arrived at Jabalpur.

- Hoisted tricolour flag on Municipal Building.

⇒ European Deputy Commissioner ordered to throw flag & disrespect.

Movement provoked by Pt. Sundarlal Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Choudhan. etc. in Jabalpur. but captured into Jail

Therefore, Movement shifted to Nagpur.

→ Country wide movement.

→ All India congress committee appealed to be always ready to respect flag.

→ At the end people won

Pt. Mokharlal Chhoturvedi led rally & allowed to carry flag in Nagpur.



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Q. Achievements of Chandragupta Mowya.

① Political Achievement

- ↳ Consolidation of Empire.
- ↳ Strong army, Cavalry, Infantry, elephant, etc.
- ↳ Stability to the region.
- ↳ Strong spy system.

② Economic

- ↳ trade relation with Greeks, Yemans, china etc.
- ↳ Development of port (Tamilalipia)
- ↳ Easy & simple taxation.

③ Socio-cultural.

- ↳ Positive philosophies of heterodox, jainos
- ↳ He himself not a royal member and set on the throne.
- ↳ Decrease discrimination.

Chadragupta Mowya led the foundation of the great undivided India.



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संस्थान का पता 201...

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Importance of Non-cooperation movement
(NCM)

Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi. He led the famous Salt satyagrah & broke the law. And provoke NCM. in 1928.

Although he was captured immediately but even his absence would not stoped this movement.

many young & enthusiastic leaders like Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel etc. were emerged as National leader.

British government went to backfoot. & call for roundtable meeting.

- Mass participation was unprecedented

NCM was the so impact full that British government had to bring Act of 1931. which gave much more participation of Indian. in governance.



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I.

~~Jain tourism sites located in MP.~~

K.

Queen Durgavati.

Queen Durgavati was the ruler of Gondwana region during later half of 16th Century.

Central ruler was Mughal empire Akbar. sent his army to capture her territory, in 1564.

Asaf Khan was commander in chief

Rani Durgavati fought bravely & even impressed her opponents.

Abul-Fazal mentioned her justful rule in Aine-Akbari.

She sacrificed herself after defeat & refuse to surrender.



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Market control of Aluddin-Khijji

Major reforms in market were taken during his reign.

① Fix the prices of commodities,

② set 3 different market fee.

→ Cloth.

→ Food grains

→ Horses, cattles & slaves.

③ To control market affairs.

→ Official appointed → SHAHNA

& to check the market.

Diwan-i-Riyasat.

④ All the goods for sale were brought to an open market → sara-i-Adal.

⑤ In case of Breachment of Rule & law. Major punishment.

Uke ut gloss = परमद वेजित.



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Bham

Bang-Bhang Movement.

In 1905, Lord Curzon. split the Bengal in two administrative region

① Eastern Bengal &

② Western Bengal.

His intension was not to proper administration but led a communal separation & break the unity of India people.

Congress & Indian leaders opposed this division. and hence launched a movement Bang Bhang movement.

This movement was based on petition, prayer & protest as moderates were leading it. but in 1907 surut split

occurs & some revolutionary activities started in Bengal.

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Due to continuous struggle by extremist & moderates in 1911 Bengal again gain its unity but the damage had. done.



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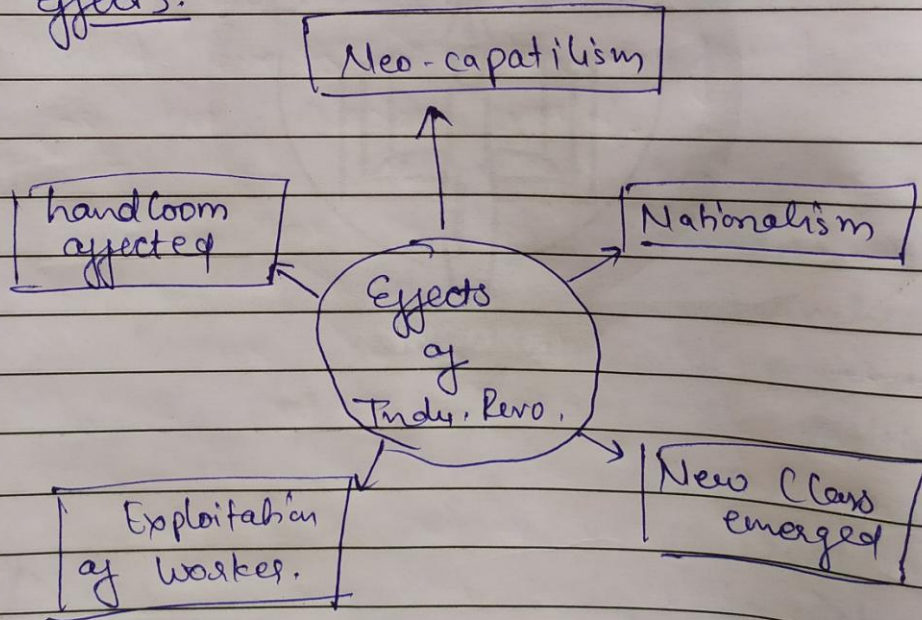
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Que. 3.

A. Industrial Revolution.

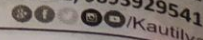
During 1760-1840, a chain of mechanisation, by invention & innovation was occurred in England, which increased the scale of production and led the beginning of Machine age.

Effects.



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हाथिए में न लिखें

① Neo-Capitalism

Neo-capitalist class emerged with sole motive of profit.

② Nationalism

Boost the nationalism & hence unification but Jingoism, started.

③ New classes emerged such. labour class, middle class.

④ Exploitation

Since there was a blind competition started, working hours were high & condition was low,



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5) Handloom.

Handloom workers were affected severely because their products were costly & mechanical same product was cheaper.

Industrial Revolution turn to the world events & acts as foundation stone for the modern world.

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हाशिप
में न
लिखें

B, Akbar (1556-1602) was the one of the most powerful ruler of India.

Many historians called him as National monarch, because of the following reasons.

Consolidation

Akbar ruled entire Indian subcontinent (mostly direct rule).

Many local rulers were emerged but he campaigned continuously & united the territory.

lenient Religious Policy.

He accepted the diversity of India, not only in terms of region but also in terms of faith & belief.

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Governance.

He worked toward good governance by bringing a scientific tax collection policy, Deoshala Bandobast by Raja Todarmal.

Distinguished Criminal & civil court.

& Ensure their functioning.

But these are views that indicates that Akbar can not considered as National monarch.

Because he did not rule over all the part of India and he somewhere discriminate Hindus and

Hindus ruled region like Rajputana did not like him as ruler.



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When India got independence, the territory was divided into 4 divisions.

① A division: Regions, those were directly under British administration.

② B Part: Regions under chief commissioners.

③ C Part: Local prince king states.

④ D Part: Andaman & Nicobar.

Initially Sardar Patel & Pt. Nehru took the responsibility of Integration of India.

Sardar Patel successfully annex merge the princely state into Indian rule.



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Pt Nehru also, by instrument of succession, managed to bring J&K as part of India.

But a continuous demand of reorganisation of state was increased & in 1951 Andhraprash became the first state on the basis of language.

& Shri Fazal Ali committee constituted to look into reorganisation of state on the language basis.

finally, 1956 reorganisation occur & many state like Gujrat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu etc. were emerged.

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Other territories like
Goa, Pondicherry, Sikkim, etc. also
became the part of Republic of
India during time.

GEOGRAPHY

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Part - B.

Geography.

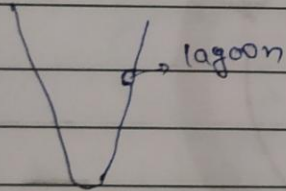
Chil

A.

Lagoon lake

lake which just by side of ocean and separated by a narrow land mass.

Example: Chilika lake, Orissa.



B.

Nayad

PTO



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C.

mulching: Method of soil protection by capturing moisture in it.

by grass growing, bark chips spread etc.

D.

Panika Tube.

E.

State Disaster Management Authority

Objective: To manage and minimize the impact of nature disaster

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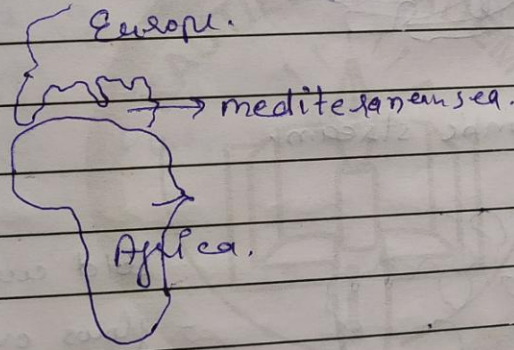
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Mediterranean Sea.

F

G.

- Sea between Europe & Africa continent.
- Consist many Island.
- Has geographic, historical, & political importance.



Top MP based paper based Industries.

→ Napanagar, Bhanpur. (Newspaper).

→

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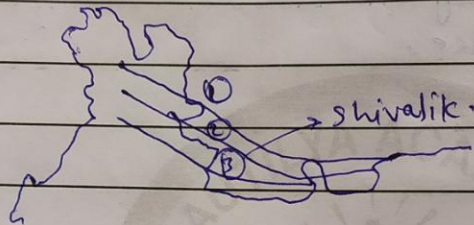
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H

Shivalik range.

outer Shivalik range - Middle Himalaya.

- Upliftment of foothills of Himalayas.
- Disappears after river Gandak.



I

North Atlantic stream.



- Cold current.
- flows over north Atlantic region.

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प्रश्न संख्या

5

हाथिए
में न
लिखें

Certified Seed.

- Strict seed certification
- To ensure productivity & variety.
- Also free of prohibited weed seeds.

L.

Causes of Tsunami.

- ① Earthquake.
- ② Plate tectonic movement.

L.

Rainwater Harvesting.

- Sustainable water management Method.
- In this method, the rainwater is collected, to refill groundwater.
- Method: → by making contour
→ Check dams.
→ Roof water restoration,
etc.

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N

Wainganga River.

- Originated from ~~Betwa~~ Satpura region.

- flows in Vidarbha region.

- Tributary of Godavari

O.

Humus.

- Upper made from dead leaves & plant, animal residue.

- help plants to grow.

- contain & hold moisture.



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सफलता का प्रथम अंग...

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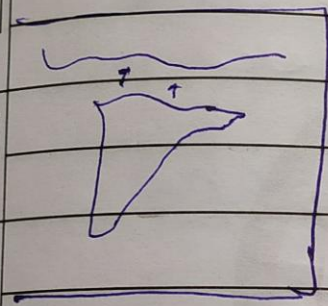
प्रश्न
संख्या

Ques.

A.

Ans. Tibetan Plateau.

Formation : By collision of Indian plate & Eurasian plate.



due continent-continent collision, impacted position of Eurasian plate up lifted.

Height: Average : 3000-4000 meter.

Rivers : Sindhu (Indus), Brahmaputra, Sutlej etc.

Climate: Cold temperate

Importance to India: → Low pressure generation
Therefore monsoon attract.
→ protect from Jet streams.

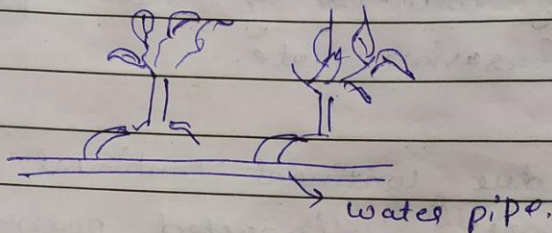
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प्रश्न संख्या

B

Method of efficient irrigation system.

① Drip Irrigation Provide water & nutrition directly to roots.



② Sprinkles.

Through this soil erosion reduce, uneven water distribution

③ Proper canal formation

By making proper channels.

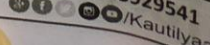
④ Pond formation

If pond is present in the field, crop need less water.



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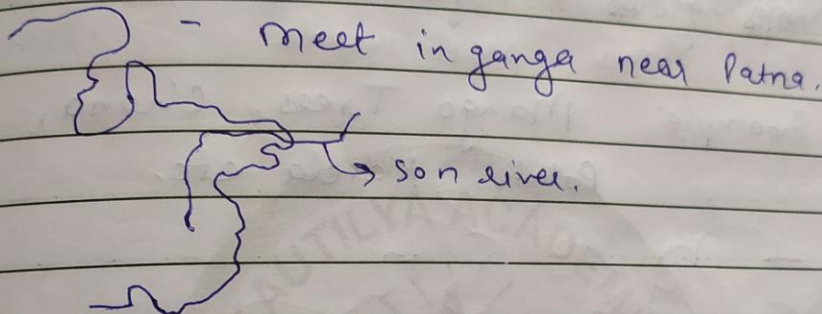


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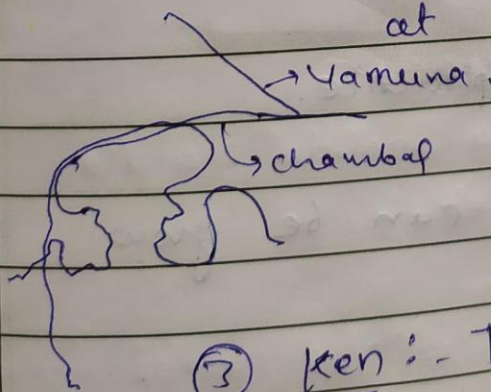
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Major rivers of Ganga system, in mp.

- ① Son :- Originate from Maikal range
- flows northward initially.



- ② Chambal :- Tributary of Yamuna.
- meet Yamuna at Itawa.
- & Yamuna meet in Ganga
at Prayraj.



- ③ Ken :- Tributary of Yamuna.
- flows in Panna region.

Other rivers: Betwa, Sindh, Tons, Kalisindh etc.

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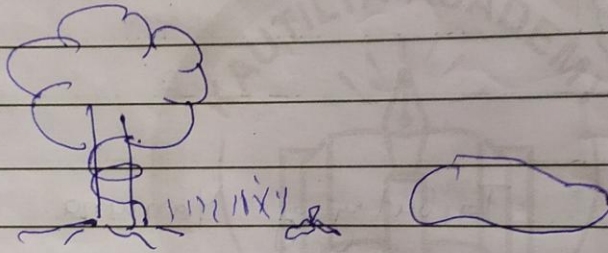
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E.

Mixed farming

Mixed farming is sustainable practice of farming in which many crops grows together. (Permaculture).

Example: Mango Trees, Chana, Potato, Karella etc.



Benefits.

① Sustainable practice.

② Many crop can be grow together.

③ Increase fertility of soil.

④ Natural form of farming



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- 5) Increase productivity.
- 6) low maintenance.

Mixed farming is vital for marginal farmers.

PTO

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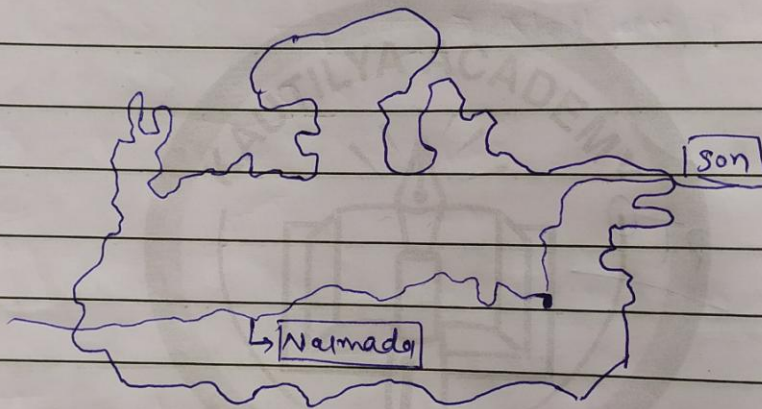
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f

Narmada Son Valley is the most fertile region of MP.

Both originates from Maikal range, Narmada flows westwards.

& So flows Northwards.



Region cover of Narmada.

→ Jabalpur, Umaria, Shahdol, Mandla, Hoshangabad etc.

Majorly whole Mahakaushal region, Nimad region, cover by Narmada.

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लिखें

Highest productivity of wheat in Hoshangabad region. It is highest in the country.

Son region also good for rice production.

• Important cities are established in this proximity.

Eg. Mandla, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Narsingpur. etc.

• Possibility of river route for transportation.

• Tourism Both river flow through beautiful landscape & many places like Bhedghat, Maheshwar etc. Attract tourist.

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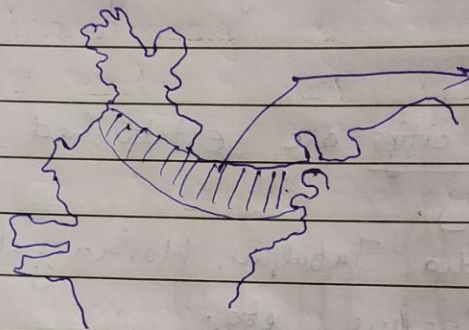
H.

Importance of plains of North India

Region cover by Northern Indian plains,

→ Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Punjab,

Haryana.



Northern plains.

Importance.

① **Fertile land.** → High productivity.
→ Variety of crops.

② **Climate** → Suitable for wheat, pulses etc.



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③ Rivers → Many Himalayan rivers flow through plains.
Eg. Ganga, Satluj, Yamuna etc.

④ Transportation → River highway number 1
Varanasi to Kolkata.

⑤ Groundwater Highest Groundwater resource in India.

Noether plains are not only economically important but also, socially, & geographically.

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प्रश्न संख्या

I.

MP is situated in static position of India (economically), and last decade shows the potential of its productivity in terms of grains.

Food processing is the systematic transforming of raw grains into edible & ready to eat product.

⇒ Increase market value.

Possibility of food processing in MP.

① Transportation. Easy to transport in whole country.

② Logistic Hubs Logistic Hubs are created by State government.

③ Labour intense MP has abundance of skill labour.



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हाथिए
में न
लिखें

प्रश्न
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④ Resources. - water, raw material, energy are easily available.

MP has bright possibility in terms of secondary activities like food processing. Many food processing industries like Adani, Ruchi etc are flourishing here.

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K.

Soil the uppermost, fertile layer of earth crust, known as soil.

Types → Black
→ Alluvial
→ Yellow-Red
→ Mountain soil etc.

Soil erosion due to → river flow
→ desertification.
→ Sand mining etc.

Protection of soil → Structural solution,

→ Construction of retaining walls

→ Strengthen slopes of river bank.

→ Tripod, tetra pads & Groins,



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→ Non-structural Solutions.

↳ Afforestation

↳ Discourage the cultivation on Marginal land.

↳ Agro forestry.

↳ Soil mulching.

↳ Crop rotation etc.

Soil the most important gift
which is given by nature to human
kind. Our existence is directly depends
on its existence.

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L.

Different types of irrigation equipments in MP.

Method of irrigation → Tubewell
→ Canals
→ Wells & Ponds

70% of irrigation in MP is done with the help of tubewells.

Equipments → Submersible motor.
→ Sprinkler.
→ water pipes.
→ Solar plates.
→ Pumps etc.

Nowadays drip irrigation, Polyhouse, aquaponics are also increasing in agriculture practices.



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Position of Fishing industry in India.

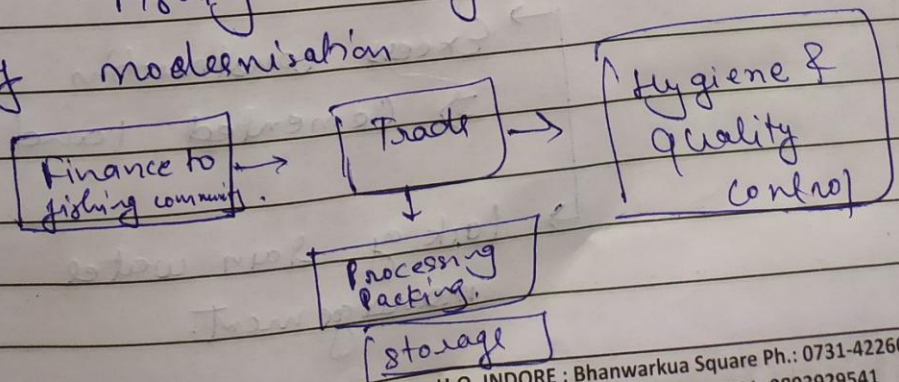
In India two types of fishing are in practice.

- ↳ Marine fishing.
- ↳ Inland fishing.

75% of marine fishing comes from west coast states. Gujarat > Kerala > Maharashtra.

Problems → Poverty among fishing community.
↳ deep sea fishing is poor.
↳ low use of technology.
↳ lack of Infrastructure like cold storage, etc.

Fishing industry can be improve by modernisation



प्रश्न संख्या

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Ques. 3,

D Water conservation.

All major cities of India are vulnerable to water crisis. Recently we have seen Chennai crisis.

According to Niti Aog report, major population of India is not getting quantity of drinking water.

Reasons of water crisis.

→ Intense farming.

→ low conservation.

→ Excess construction
⇒ Cemented land.

→ lack of rain water management.



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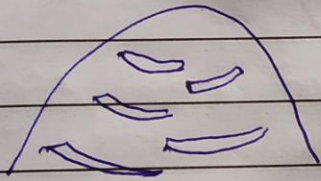
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Suggestions for water conservation

① Check dams. → Making check dams in rivers so the water can be store near village, and groundwater can be restore.

② Contour farming. Best method for hilly region.



By contour farming we can slow the flow of water & therefore have more time to store in the soil.

③ Roof top Rainwater conservation.
most part of India get enough rainfall around 75-100 cm/yr.

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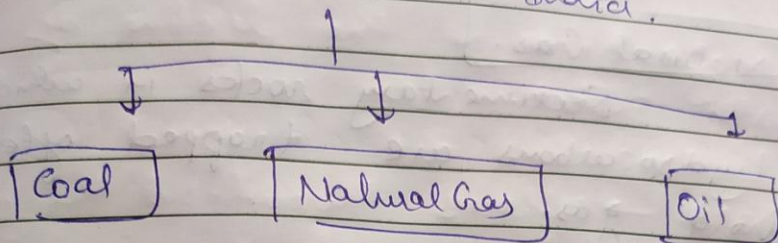
so rain water can be dispose directly into ground or in the well.

Current water availability is $2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}/\text{year}$ but By 2050 water demand would be $3000 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}/\text{year}$ but availability would be $1200 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}/\text{year}$. Therefore, we are leading towards a major water crisis in near future.

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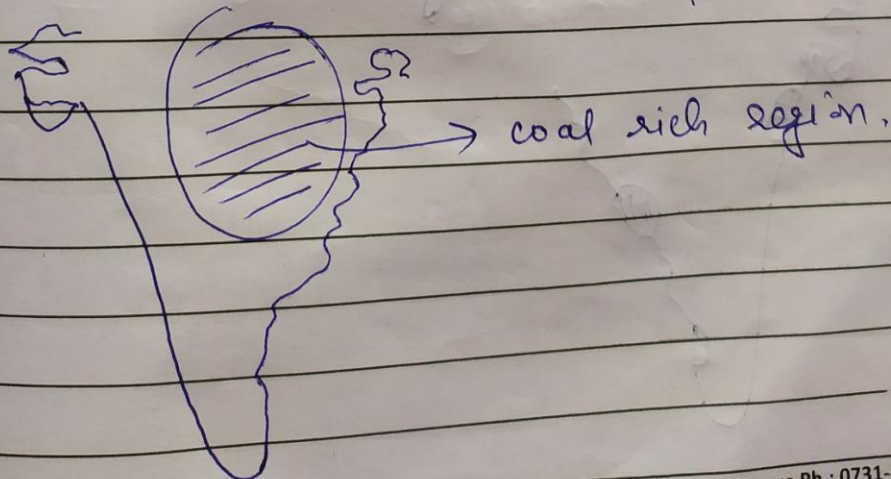
Power resources in India.



① Coal resources. Bituminous coal is found in India mainly.

Regions.

- MP → Chhindwada, Betul, etc.
- Jharkhand → Damodar valley, etc.
- West Bengal → Birbhum etc.



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② Natural Gas.

Sedimentary rocks in which hydrocarbons are trapped often hold gas.

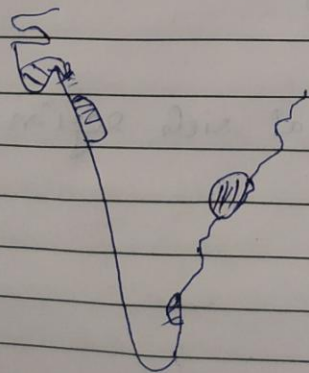
In India natural natural gas found along with oil.

resources → Bombay high.

→ Gujrat coastal region.

→ Krishna Godavari region.

→ Kaveri basin.



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3 (101)

Petroleum resources.

- Saurashtra region.
- Upper Assam
- Gujarat shelf.
- Krishna Godavari basin.

The production of oil & natural gas is not sufficient enough to meet our requirements. Hence, we need to purchase oil from other country.



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B

Ganga river is the lifeline of Northern India.

Reasons.

→ flows throughout the year.

→ Major cities are on its bank.

→ transportation.

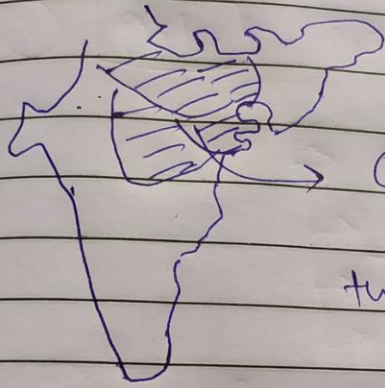
→ fertile soil

→ Ground water is high.

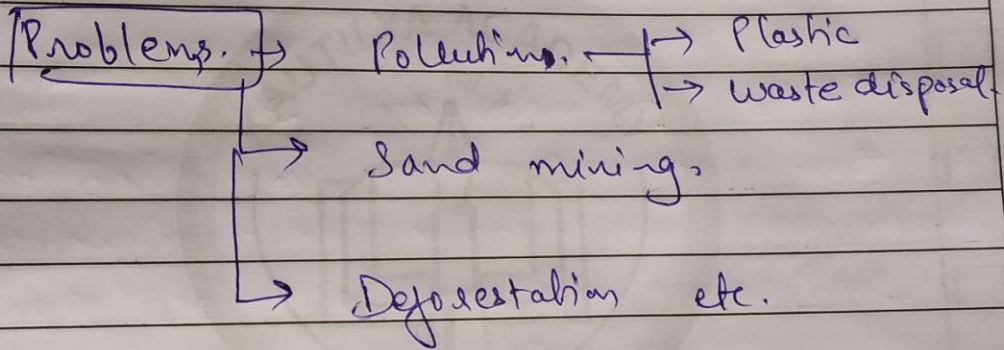
→ water availability to industry.

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में न
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Ganga basin system covers major part of the northern India.



Therefore, Namami Gange project was started, to clean & restore the purity of Ganga.