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प्रश्न
संख्या

[PART - A]

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का ज.। संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वारा...

1

A

Kumarmatya was the administrator or the representative of the King who was appointed as such in the provinces during the Gupta age.

1

B

It is also called as proto-shiva seal. It was excavated from Mohenjodaro which is a Indus valley or Hanappan civilization site.

1

C

Udayin was the 3rd ruler of from the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha empire. He was the successor of Ajatshatru.

1

D

It was a decree issued by Akbar. Under this he took religious powers from the Ulemas.

1

E

Yahya bin Ahmad Sishindi was a chronicler or author from medieval period. He wrote about Mughal empire.

1

F

Rana Sanga of Mewar, a Rajput king was also known as Sangram Singh.



1	G	<p><u>It was a treaty between & the Dutch & Britishers.</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	H	<p><u>16th August, 1946 is called as Direct Action Day.</u> It was the day when <u>Muslim League leader Mohammed Ali Zinnah called the protest for their demands of separate Muslim country.</u> It was resulted in large scale riots.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	I	<p><u>Nandha scheme of education was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi during Nandha Conference in 1937.</u> It was focused on elementary education & use of mother-tongue.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	J	<p><u>Ranach fall is a waterfall located over River Kona in Khajuraho district.</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	K	<p><u>Tamia is tourist place in Chhindwara district of MP.</u></p>



<input type="checkbox"/> L	Thakur Daulat Singh was a freedom fighter during Revolt of 1857; from Deccan.
<input type="checkbox"/> M	Raja Ramchandra of Baghel dynasty was given the title of Rajendra Shriman by Akbar.
<input type="checkbox"/> N	Kishtimatha was a Rajput ruler from Gurjrat Tomar dynasty of Gwalior.
<input type="checkbox"/> O	Marisa Holkar was a Maratha ruler from the Holkar dynasty of Indore.
<input type="checkbox"/> A	The first Buddhist council was held in 483 BCE. It was held in Rajgriha under King Ajatshatru of Magadha. It was presided by Buddhist monk Mahakashyapa. The objective of the conduct of the Buddhist council was to preserve, consolidate & spread Buddhist teachings given by Buddha. In order to do so, two Buddhist texts were compiled, namely <u>Suttapitaka</u> (teachings of Buddha) & <u>Vinayapitaka</u> (Monastic code), by Buddhist monks Ananda & Mahakashyapa respectively.

2 B

Pulakeshin II was the ruler of from Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi or Badami (Karnataka). He is known for his territorial expansion & valour. Under his reign the areas from Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh came under Chalukyan kingdom. He defeated several kings from south India. He defeated Harshwardhan, the ruler of Kannauj. His victory is mentioned in his Athole Copper inscription. Later he was killed by Pallava king Narasimha Varman.

2 C

Malik Kafur was the general of Alauddin Khilji's army. He won several battles against under his leadership. This includes battle against Hoysala kings, of Devagiri, Pandya kings etc. After the death of Alauddin Khilji he tried to usurp the power and he made Alauddin Khilji's younger son Shihabuddin King & captured the elder son Mubarak Khan. Later Kafur was killed by Alauddin Khilji's loyalists & Mubarak Khan was made King.



2 D

Akbar had a friendly relations with the Rajput kings. It can be seen through his Rajput policy :

- ① Matrimonial alliance — he made matrimonial alliances with Rajput kings & married their daughters.
- ② High positions in his court — Rajput king such as Raja Todarmal & Raja Birbal were given high positions in his court.
- ③ High ranks in military — Rajput king Raja Bhagwan Das & his son Raja Mansingh were high ranked officials & mansabdar in his forces.
- ④ Internal autonomy — Under Akbar's suzerainty Rajput kings enjoyed autonomy in their internal administration.
- ⑤ Religious tolerance towards Rajput wives — Akbar showed great religious tolerance & allowed his rajput wives to have a temple inside the palace & worship their hindu gods.



2	E	Nehru's foreign policy was inspired by the socialism. The main elements of his foreign policy areas can be described as follows:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Multilateralism</u> — Nehru believed in multilateralism & believed that each country is equally important.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Non-alignment</u> — During the cold war era Nehru resorted to non-alignment under <u>Non-Alignment Movement</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Panchsheel Policy</u> — Nehru adopted & promoted the Panchsheel policy which promote mutual-cooperation, non-aggression etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>National Interest</u> — National interest was put at top priority in Nehru's foreign policy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>World order</u> — Nehru believed in maintaining the world peace & tranquillity in the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



2

F

Women's organization played a vital role in promoting women education, eradicating socially regressive practices & to generate awareness among women, during the British era.

Some of the women organization's are

- ① Ladies Society in Calcutta — It was formed by Swaranakumari Devi. She was sister of Rabindranath Tagore. The main objective of it was to make women economically self sufficient & independent.
- ② Brahmat Stree Mandal — It was formed by Sarla Devi Chaudhary in 1910 to work for the education of women.
- ③ ~~All India~~ Women's India Association — It was founded by Annie Besant & Margret Cousins in 1917. It worked for the voting rights of women.



2 G

Rajbhawan of madhya pradesh is located in Bhopal. It is the official residence of Governor of MP. It was built by Begeum Shah Jahan of Bhopal state. It was built to accomodate the british officials back then. It was called as Lal kothi as it looks red in colour because of the construction material used ^{Ching} red clay.

2 H

Thakur Ranmat Singh was from He fought against the Britishers during the revolt of 1857. He was later captured by the Britishers & was hanged.



2 I

Dost Mohammad Khan was an Afghani commander in Mughal army. He helped Gond Queen Kamlapati to restore her kingdom & Queen granted him some reward money & Maura village as reward. After the death of the last gond queen he seized the power & captured the gond kingdom. He made Jagdishpur his capital & renamed it as Islamnagar. His later successors took the title of Nawab & declared independence from the Mughals.

2 J

The Tomar dynasty ruled in the Gwalior state. They had friendly relations with the Delhi sultate. Bahadur Lodi ascended the throne in 1451, that time king Kirtishah from Tomar dynasty was in power. Bahadur Lodi maintained cordial relations with Tomars of Gwalior as Gwalior was acting as a buffer state between Delhi & Malwa. But later this friendship turned into enmity when Kirtishah helped the Jaunpur ruler. Later Bahadur Lodi attacked the Tomars.

3 A

Harrappan Civilization or Indus Valley

Civilization is one of the oldest civilization of the world. It is dated back to 2500 BC - 1750 BCE. It was spread across western part of South Asia including Pakistan, Baluchistan, Punjab, Haryana, Western UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. This site was unearthed in 1920s during the excavation.

There are various theories regarding the origin story of the Harrappan civilization. Some of them are as follows:

① The Central Asian Invasion theory—

According to this theory Harrappan people were eastwhile pastoral tribes from central Asia & Iran.

They were from the steppe pastoral lands of central Asia & came to Harrappan region & settled here.

② Mass migration— There is another theory regarding the origin of Harrappan civilization. It is said that there

was large scale migration from other parts of south Asia & these



migrants came & settled in Harappan area & started a new civilization.

③ Indigenous inhabitants - The DNA sample of a skeletal excavated from the Rakhigarhi site from Haryana, proves that the Harappan people had the same genetics as of the indigenous inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent. It is the most accepted theory regarding the origin of Harappan civilization.

Considering all the theories of origin of Harappan civilization, the theory regarding indigenous genetic traits is most widely accepted theory of their origin.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3 B</p> <p>Malluddin Khilji was the second ruler of the <u>Khilji</u> dynasty. After killing his uncle & father-in-law <u>Jalaluddin Khilji</u> he ascended the throne in <u>1296</u>. He made several <u>administrative reforms</u> during his reign. His <u>market-reforms</u> are one such.</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><u>Market reforms of Malluddin Khilji :-</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>i) <u>Creation of separate markets :-</u></p> <p>Malluddin under his market reforms created separate markets such as:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(i) <u>Mandri</u> — It was a separate market for <u>grains</u> & <u>grocery</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(ii) <u>Market for animals & slaves</u> —</p> <p>It was a market for exclusive trade in animals such as <u>horses</u>, <u>cattle</u> & <u>slaves</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(iii) <u>Market for expensive goods</u> — There was this exclusive market for expensive goods such as <u>cloths</u>, <u>ghee</u> etc.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(iv) <u>Sar-i-adab</u> — It was a market for <u>expensive</u> & <u>imported</u> goods.</p>



② Appointment of dedicated officers —

To control & regulate the markets

Alauddin appointed specific officials such as :

(i) Sahna - i - mandi — To regulate & supervise grain market, mandi.

(ii) Intelligence Officers — To gather & look after the intelligence regarding these markets.

(iii) Spies — He deployed spies to monitor the system more precisely.

(iv) Muskhanaq — To collect the revenue.

This apart, Alauddin also provided the facilities such as Public granaries, which was used during drought. He didn't used to raise the prices during droughts to maintain the continuous supply of food these granaries were used.

Alauddin managed his market well through proper monitoring & supervision.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Government of India Act, 1935 was also called as Act of good governance. It was brought after the failure of Simon Commission.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>All India Federation</u> — It proposed the creation of an All India federation, including British provinces, Governor-generals provinces & princely states. But it never came to reality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Executive of Federal Council</u> —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Dyarchy</u> was abolished & <u>provincial autonomy</u> was given to provinces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Council of States</u> & <u>Federal Council of people</u> were created. The election to the council of states were <u>direct</u> & council of people were <u>indirect</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Communal Representation</u> was further extended to Sikhs & anglo-Indians.



- ⑤ Voting rights were announced for the women on the same basis ^{as} of men.
- ⑥ Still 80% of Budget at central level & 40% of Budget at provincial level was not votable.
- ⑦ At central level three lists of legislation were created.
- ⑧ There were two types of subjects to be made laws on - Transferred & reserved. The reserved subjects included Foreign affairs, Defence, Tribes etc which were under governor-general & its executive council. & Transferred subjects were all the rest of it, & were to be dealt by governor general & ^{his} ministers.

Government of India Act, 1935 was widely condemned & rejected by the people of India. The Indian national congress unanimously rejected it. However Hindu mahasabha was in favour of this Act.



3 D

Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. Just The Dandi march of salt satyagraha was the beginning event of it.

Parallelly, with the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) several other movements were taking place in Madhya Pradesh also, such as :

① Salt Satyagraha in MP - On the lines of Dandi march & salt satyagraha led by Gandhiji in MP it was also started by Seth Govind Das & Pt. Dwarak Prasad Mishra in Jabalpur.

② Jungle Satyagraha - Jungle satyagraha was based on the demands of forest rights by the tribal people. The main centres of this events were - Sioni, Turia, Godha-Dongari (Betul). The Korku brothers led the satyagraha in Godha-Dongari, in Betul district.



③ Charan Paduka massacre — In 1931, few protestor were peacefully protesting at Charanpaduka, Chatarpur district. But Br. Col. fisher ordered to fire on the peaceful protestor & 6 freedom fighter were dead. This is regarded as Jalianwala massacre of MP.

Civil Disobedience movement influenced the freedom movements in Madhya pradesh significantly & played a major role to bring up the conscience of people during Indian freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh.

3 2

Shah Jahan Begum was the daughter of Sikandar Jahan Begum. She came to power as 'Nawab' after the death of her mother. She did a lot of welfare works & was an able ruler. She ~~had~~ had a ~~few~~ keen interest in architecture. Her passion towards architecture led to constructions of several architectural wonders in the Bhopal state.

Some of them are:

- ① She built the mini - vast city of Shahjahanabad, which is named after her only.
 - ② She built Tajmahal in Bhopal.
 - ③ She also constructed the Lal-Kothi, which is now serving as Governor house & is renamed as Raj Bhavan.
 - ④ She built several other monuments such as Ali Manzil, Benzir Mahal, Barah Mahal, Noor Mahal, Amin Ganj, Meshaippura, Nawab mansi, etc.
 - ⑤ She built her own palace named as Sadar manzil, which today, serves



serves as Bhopal Municipal corporation.

⑥ This apart she built three lakes namely Mati Talab, Moor Mahal Lake & Munshi Hussain Sahab Lake.

⑦ She also constructed Lady Lansdown hospital in Bhopal.

⑧ She initiated the construction of India's longest mosque Tajul-masjid.

⑨ She also built other things such as water tanks etc for irrigation & other purposes.

⑩ She played an instrumental role in establishment of Dargah Muslim University. & also built the hostels there.

Shah Jahan Begum was a lady of passion for architecture. Several ruins of her architecture still remained & increase the glory of Bhopal city.

PART - B

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का ज.। संस्कार
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रतीक द्वारा।

1	A	Gateway to Hell is a <u>crater</u> located in <u>Karneum desert of Turkmenistan</u> . It has been burning <u>since long because</u> of the presence of <u>natural gas</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	B	Black carbon is an air pollutant. It is released in the atmosphere due to incomplete combustion of <u>fossil fuels</u> in vehicles & power plants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	C	Caldera is <u>widened open vent</u> of a volcano, which has been created due to violent eruption of magma. It looks like a <u>depression</u> or <u>crater</u> on the tip of a volcano.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	D	Fracking is a <u>technique</u> to <u>extract</u> natural gas or oil using <u>pressurized</u> water from the shale.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	E	The 3 major copper producing states in India are - <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> , <u>Rajasthan</u> & <u>Jharkhand</u> .



1	F	It is a <u>natural dam</u> located in <u>Katchch</u> district of <u>Gujrat</u> which emerged due to an <u>earthquake</u> in the past.
1	G	Agar village is known for India's first cow sanctuary to be made here.
1	H	Apparel park in MP are located in - Pithampur, Indore, Ratlam etc
1	I	Bedia Tribes are in one of the prominent tribe of MP. They are concentrated in Southern districts of MP such as Balashah, Seoni, Chhindwara. They are also listed as Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups of MP (PVTGs)
1	J	An aquifer is a <u>underground water reservoir</u> , where water is trapped & stored between the <u>permeable rocks</u> .

<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K	Tark force on micro irrigation was formed by govt of India to promote the use of micro irrigation.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Water pollutants - Pharmaceutical waste, Human Faecal waste, Pathogens such as bacteria & viruses.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> M	GLONASS stands for Global Navigation Satellite System. It was developed by Russia.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N	GUI stands for Graphical User Interface. It provides user interface to interact with electronic devices such as operating systems of computers & mobile phones.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> O	Geo tagging is a method to add places on digital map.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	



2 A

Factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents can be enumerate as follows:

- ① Coriolis force — Due to coriolis force the winds move ~~isostrophic~~ clockwise in Northern hemisphere & antclockwise in southern hemisphere, so is the surface ocean currents with the surface winds.
- ② Atmospheric pressure & planetary circulation — Due to different pressure belts, different planetary winds exist which are responsible for the origin ocean currents. Such as Counter equatorial current in the direction of Trade winds.
- ③ Inhalation — Inhalation thins up the surface water & is responsible for ~~vertical~~^{vertical} movement of ocean currents.
- ④ Salinity — Saline water sinks and flows as subsurface currents.
- ⑤ Density — Denser water is heavier & sinks & is responsible for the thermohaline circulation.

2 B

Shale is a fine grained sedimentary rock. Due to its structure it traps petroleum & natural gas, which is also known as shale gas.

Shale gas is widely found across the entire USA. But is majorly concentrated along the East-coast of USA. It includes - New York state, Philadelphia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas etc.

Eastern ghats are discontinuous mountain range along the east coast of India. From this are important both ecologically & economically.

Ecological importance — It is home to large number of flora & fauna.

Hence, it serves as a biodiversity hotspot. Several rivers flow through it, such as Mahanadi, Pennar, Cauvery, which are major sources of irrigation.

Economical importance — It attracts a large number of tourist every year. It has large mineral deposits.



2	D	<p><u>Shola forest</u> are <u>high altitude tropical montane forest</u>. They are found at the altitude of <u>1500 m</u> or above. They are concentrated in <u>western ghats</u> across the states of <u>Karnataka, Kerala, & Tamil Nadu</u>. They are found at <u>Nilgiri hills</u> of <u>Western ghats</u>. They are characterised by sh <u>stunted trees & shrubs</u>.</p>
2	E	<p>Soil erosion is referred as wearing away of top layer of soil due to various natural forces such as wind, water etc.</p>
		<p>Soil erosion is a major problem in MP. It is mainly concentrated in Northern districts such as Bhind, Morena etc. Due to the <u>River Chambal</u>, the problem of <u>gully erosion</u> exist in this region.</p>
		<p>This has degraded a large tract of land & turned them into ravines. This place doesn't support agriculture significantly.</p>

2	F	Madhya Pradesh has large area under forest. Due to this forest based industries such as plywood industries are located in India. This industry is concentrated mainly in the districts of Betul, Chandrapur etc.
2	G	Resource mapping is a method to identify & utilize the resources available with the community. This is used during situations such as disasters & any unprecedented events.
		Skilled youth can be part of such resources, the terrain or physiography can be another example.



2 4

In the given situation when there is no flood warning, as the collector of the flood prone district following measures can be taken:

- ① Creation of strong water management system such as small & big dams.
- ② Flood zoning can be done along the flood plain of river.
- ③ Proper drainage system to be maintained.
- ④ Desilting of rivers so that they don't overflow.
- ⑤ Construction of embankments in the flood plain.
- ⑥ Ensuring that no construction activity is done in flood plains.
- ⑦ Proper urban planning.

2 J

Passive sensors are those sensors of a remote sensing system which use only natural light as the source of energy, such as sunlight or sun as source of energy.

3	A	Mediterranean type of climate is also known as <u>Warm-Temperate</u> - <u>Western Margin</u> . Such climate is found to be between 35° to 40° in North & South Hemisphere. It is confined around <u>Mediterranean sea</u> , <u>Central Chile</u> , <u>South Africa</u> , <u>California</u> , southern part of <u>Australia</u> etc.
		Mediterranean type of climate can be characterized by :
		① <u>Dry summers & wet winters</u> — Due to Northward shifting of Intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ) in summers, this region falls under the influence of offshore easterly winds hence no rain occurs during summers. But in winters it comes under the onshore westerlies winds which brings heavy rainfall in these areas.
		② <u>Orchard farming</u> — Because of this type of climate Southern Europe is known as <u>Orchard farm</u> of the world. It is famous for its <u>citra citrus</u>



fruit cultivation such as oranges, lemons, etc.

③ Viticulture— Rainless summers promotes viticulture in this region.

Wine yards of grapes in Europe are famous world wide.

④ Habitability— The pleasant climate of these areas make it more habitable & attractive tourist destination for the people from across the world.

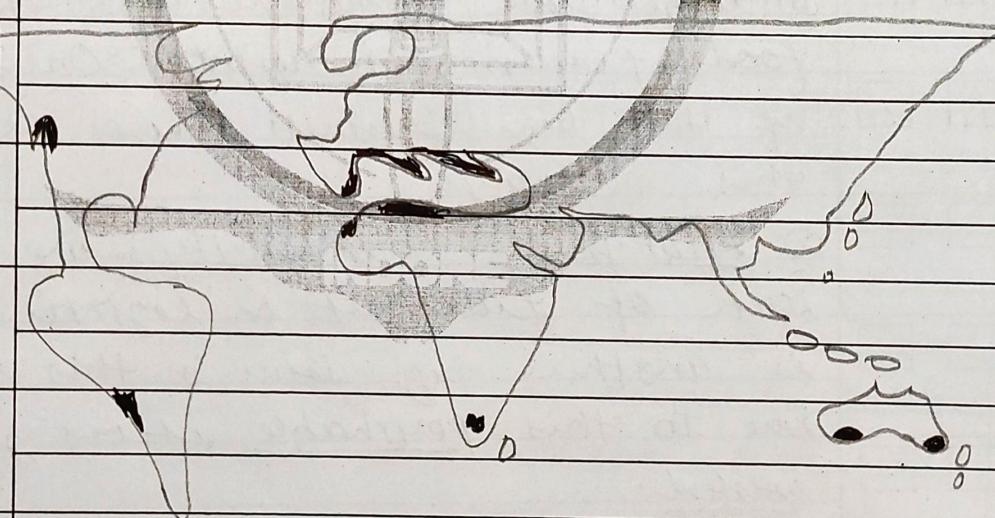


Fig:- Mediterranean type of climate

3 B

According to APEDA, India's food processing industry is only 32% of the total food industry of India.

Despite being a large food grain producer of the world India has been not performed well in food processing industries. There are several reasons to it, which can be discussed as follows:

① Lack of infrastructure — India lacks in large scale infrastructure for the food processing industry. Only few of the big business houses are in this industry.

② Transport & connectivity issue — Lack of transport & logistic support is another big issue in this regard. Due to this perishable items get wasted.

③ Lack of cold storage facility → Unlike other countries, India lacks in cold chain supply mechanism, which also plays a role as major barrier for this industry to grow.



④ Lack of skilled labour — Unskilled labour force is also responsible for poor low performance of this industry.

Steps to be taken

- ① Sincere efforts needs to be made on the political side.
- ② Mega food park needs to opened.
- ③ Strengthening of transport infrastructure is needed.
- ④ Large scale cold storage are needed to constructed.
- ⑤ Schemes like ^{Kisan} Sampada Yojna needs to implemented with more vigour.

India being a growing economy needs to focus more in its food processing sector in order to increase its exports of processed item. By adopting the above methods it can be achieved.



43

C

Natural Vegetation of Madhya Pradesh

① Tropical deciduous forest — These forest are grown under the rainfall availability of 75-100 cm. These

include trees such as Sagwan (Teak), Behra, Haria, etc. These are found in the district of ~~Bal~~ Sagar, Tikamgarh, Chattarpur, Satna etc.

② Semi-deciduous Forest — These forest require rainfall between 120-150 cm & are found in the districts of Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jabalpur etc. These include Sal, Sagwan, Babool, Sheetham etc.

③ Thorny vegetation or shrubs — These require rainfall below 75 cm. These are concentrated across Northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Shirpur etc. These include Babool, Cactuses



		<i>Thorny vegetation</i>
		<i>Tropical Deciduous Forest</i>
		<i>Semi Deciduous Forest</i>
		<i>fig - Distribution of natural vegetation in MP</i>
3	E	<p>GPS or the Global Positioning system is a navigation satellite system, it was developed by USA.</p> <p>Today GPS technology is used very widely. Its application in different fields can be discussed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① In mapping & surveying → It is used for mapping various places & parts of the earth, such as sea food mapping, determination of borders etc. ② Agriculture → It is used in agriculture activities such as irrigation patterns, seeds & then pest affected areas' identification



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ Aviation - Aviation sector has wide use of GPS. It is used by pilots during the flights, as well as with by the passengers.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ Navigation & security - in marine navigation & security.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ Oil & mineral reserves identification</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑥ Border security</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑦ Telecommunication purposes.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑧ In Travelling</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑨ Land use pattern</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑩ Identifying & monitoring natural disasters</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In today's world GPS has become a major part of our day to day life has a significant improved our lives significantly.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	