

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	A	It is a <u>copper plate inscription</u> from <u>Parisrajaka Dynasty</u> . It is known as <u>inscription of Samkshobha</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	B	<u>Chauvath jogini temple</u> was built by <u>Kachchhapaghata king Derval</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	C	<u>Jagdishpur fort</u> was built by <u>Dost Mohammad Khan</u> near <u>Bhopal</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	D	<u>Yashwant Rao Holkar II</u> was the last ruler of <u>Holkar dynasty</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	E	<u>Pir Budan mela</u> is held every year in <u>shimpuri district</u> in the memory of <u>Muslim saint Pir Budan</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	F	<u>Ashafi Mahal</u> is located in <u>Mandu</u> . It is an example of <u>Islamic architecture</u> . It was built by <u>Mahmed Shah Khalji</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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1	G	Heliodorous pillar inscription is located in <u>Besnagar, Vidisha, MP</u> . It is also called as <u>Gaud-stambha</u> . It is named after <u>Indo-Greek ambassador Heliodorus</u> .
1	H	Korcu tribe is a branch of <u>Munda tribe</u> . They are concentrated in <u>Hoshangabad, Baitul, Haida, Chindwara, Khargone etc.</u>
1	I	Kherla Kingdom was <u>Gond Kingdom of Baitul</u> . It was founded by <u>Narsingh Rai</u> .
1	J	Gyaraspur inscription is found in <u>Gyaraspur, Vidisha</u> & is related to <u>Kalchuri of Tripuri</u> .
1	K	Great basin desert is <u>temperate desert</u> . It is located in <u>Western part of USA - United States of America</u> .
1	L	Crimean peninsula lies between <u>Black Sea & sea of Azov</u> . Earlier it was part of <u>Ukraine</u> but <u>Russia annexed it in 2014</u> .

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	<u>South China sea</u> lies south to China & is bordered by Indonesia & Philippines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		It is a marginal sea of western Pacific Ocean. China claims its sovereignty over it by its virtual <u>9 dash line</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N	<u>Arctic council</u> is an intergovernmental body to deal with issues of arctic region such as <u>climate change</u> , <u>sustainable development</u> etc. <u>India</u> is <u>member</u> of it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	O	<u>Lake Tahoe</u> is located in <u>United States of America</u> along with <u>Sierra Nevada</u> <u>mountain range</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" 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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2	D	Khilji dynasty of Malwa was founded by <u>Mahmud Shah I</u> .
		He replaced <u>Islawan Khan Chori</u> & ascended the throne.
		Mandu was his capital.
		He was succeeded by his son <u>Ghiyas-uddin</u> . The last ruler was <u>Mahmud Shah II</u> . During his reign, <u>Gujrat's</u> ruler, <u>Bahadur Shah</u> invaded & captured Mandu. Mahmud Shah II had to surrender and Khilji dynasty came to an end.
2	(E)	<u>Allah & Udal</u> were two legendary brothers, who are remembered for their valour.
		Allah was a general in <u>Chandel King Parmardidev's</u> army. They fought very bravely against <u>Prithvi Raj Chauhan's</u> army in battle b/w Malwa & Delhi. Their bravery is still part of several folk-songs. They are immortalised by <u>Jagnik</u> in his ballad work <u>Allah-Khand</u> . Allah is also recited as <u>oral epic</u> & found its mention in <u>Prithvi Raj Raso</u> & <u>Bhavishya Purana</u> .

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2	F	<p>Mahadji Sindhia was a <u>Maratha ruler</u> of <u>Gwalior state</u>. He was instrumental in <u>reasserting Maratha power</u> in North India after <u>3rd Battle of Panipat</u> in <u>1761</u>.</p> <p>During his reign Gwalior became one of <u>foremost military powers</u> in India. He helped <u>Shah Alam II</u> in <u>1771</u> to restore <u>Mughal rule</u> in Delhi. He played a key role in the <u>1st Anglo-Maratha war</u> & <u>Treaty of Salbai</u> in <u>1782</u>.</p> <p>Later he <u>invaded</u> & captured <u>Rajput states</u> of <u>Jodhpur</u> & <u>Jaipur</u> in <u>Battle of Patan</u>. Thus, under Mahadji's leadership Gwalior rose as <u>military superpower</u> in <u>central India</u>.</p>
2	G	<p>King Bhoja was a <u>scholar ruler</u> from <u>Palma dynasty</u>. He has a reputation of a <u>scholar king</u> & a <u>poet</u>. He wrote around <u>84 books</u> on <u>poetry</u>, <u>philosophy</u>, <u>medicine</u>, <u>Yoga</u>, <u>archery</u>, <u>science</u> etc.</p> <p>He is known as <u>patron of arts & literature & science</u>. He established <u>Bhojshala</u>, a <u>centre for Sanskrit studies</u>. His works are <u>Bhojshala-Bhinga</u>, <u>Champa-Ramayana</u>, <u>Chancharya</u>, <u>Gandola-Vilas</u> etc.</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Because of his contribution to arts & literature, he is celebrated as a
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>righteous scholar king.</u>
2	21	<u>Cryosphere</u> is the <u>frozen part</u> of the planet earth. It includes <u>ice caps</u> &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>frozen part of oceans</u> such as <u>Antarctica</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& <u>Arctic</u> , <u>high mountain</u> such as <u>Himalayas</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& <u>permafrost regions</u> like <u>Greenland</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>[Cryosphere affects the global climate] :-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① It plays major role in <u>maintain global</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>temperatures</u> . The snow has <u>high albedo</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	due to which <u>majority sunrays</u> are reflected
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>back</u> & <u>heat budget</u> is maintained.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② The <u>permafrost</u> of <u>polar region</u> has <u>trapped</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>tonnes of carbon</u> . If <u>global warming</u> aggravates
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	this carbon will <u>release</u> in form of <u>methane</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& <u>further</u> exg <u>aggravates</u> the <u>global warming</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Melting</u> of <u>cryosphere</u> affects the <u>volume</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>ocean water</u> . Any <u>changes</u> in <u>water</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>cycle</u> affects <u>global energy cycle</u> & thereby
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>global climate</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, <u>Cryosphere</u> has <u>direct</u> & <u>indirect</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>bearing</u> on <u>global climate</u> . Therefore to <u>protect</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>biosphere</u> , we must <u>protect</u> the <u>cryosphere</u> .

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2	J	<p>Coral reefs are <u>large scale structure</u> in the ocean built by <u>corals</u>. These structure are made up of <u>calcium carbonate</u> which is secreted by the corals.</p>
		<p>Factors responsible for destruction of <u>coral reef</u> :-</p>
		<p>① <u>Climate change & global warming</u> - It leads to <u>mass coral bleaching</u>.</p>
		<p>② <u>Ocean acidification</u> - Increasing CO_2 levels reduces <u>calcification rates</u> which results into <u>reducing coral reef formation</u>.</p>
		<p>③ <u>Decreasing pH of ocean water</u> - due Due to ocean acidification pH decreases which is responsible for destruction of ^{coral} reefs.</p>
		<p>④ <u>Increased frequency & intensity of storm & tropical cyclones</u>.</p>
		<p>⑤ <u>Changes in precipitation pattern</u> - Heavy rainfall increases the <u>freshwater runoff</u> which eventually decreases <u>salinity of ocean</u> which causes <u>coral bleaching</u>.</p>
		<p>⑥ <u>Poor fishing practices</u> - <u>destructive fishing practices</u> such as <u>blast fishing & cyanide fishing</u>.</p>
		<p>⑦ <u>Poorly managed tourism</u> is also responsible for <u>destruction of coral reefs</u>.</p>

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2

J

These archipelagos are formed due to collision of plates as ocean-ocean plate convergence.

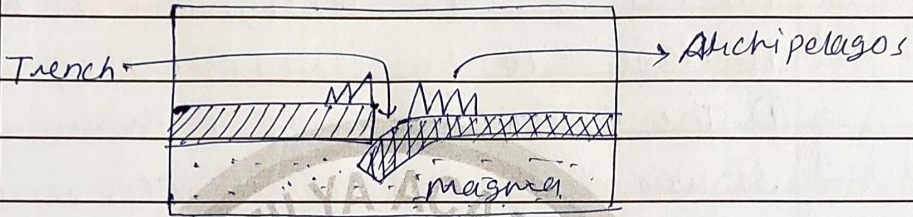


fig : Ocean-Ocean plate convergence.

In Ocean-Ocean convergence the denser oceanic plate subducts below the less denser plate & forms trench along the boundary. The sediments of both the plates are folded to form submarine mountains. Due to subduction there is constant volcanism. Layers of lava build up & are projected above the water level forming archipelagos or festoons. Indonesia & Philippines are example of this.

Indonesia archipelagos are formed due to convergence between Sunda Oceanic plate & Indo-Australian plate, whereas Philippines archipelagos are formed due to convergence of between sunda plate & Phillipine plate.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफलाता का प्रवेश द्वार.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the three jewels of Buddhism - Buddha, Dharma & Sangha. A circular terrace or Pradikshana path is designed at the base for the worshippers to be able to walk around the steps. The four gateways are highlighted by the intricate carvings of Buddhist symbols.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Bhimbetaka rock shelters</u> - It was designated as such in 2003. It is a series of natural rock shelter in the foothills of Vindhya range. It is situated near Bhopal in Raisen district. It was discovered in 1957 & consists around 700 caves. It is famous for its <u>paintings</u> belonging to <u>prehistoric</u> era. Several other <u>artifacts</u> are unearthed from these caves. These caves provide a rare glimpse at the sequence of cultural development from <u>early nomadic hunter-gatherers</u> to <u>settled cultivators</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These sites in MP have always been & continue to be a great tourist attraction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3	B	Bhopal state was established by Afghan Sardar <u>Dost Mohammad Khan</u> . He was the commander in Mughal Army. He helped the Gond Queen <u>Kandapah</u> to restore her kingdom & Queen granted him maura village near Bhopal. After the death of the Queen he ascended the throne & made his capital at <u>Jagdishpur</u> near Bhopal, which was also known as <u>Ismiragar</u> . His successor later took the title of " <u>Nawab</u> " & declared Bhopal an independent state.
		[During British Raj]— They maintained the friendly relationship with Britishers. On <u>1918</u> Bhopal became a princely state. Bhopal agency was formed as an administrative section of central India. It was administered by British Governor-General of India.
		[Queens of Bhopal state]
		On <u>1919</u> , <u>Baidisya Begum</u> took over the throne as Queen of Bhopal state. She was the first female ruler of

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ruler of Bhopal. She broke various stereotypes such as she refused to follow parda tradition. She built Jama Masjid & Gohar Mahal.

She was succeeded by her daughter Sikandar Jahan Begum. She was trained in martial art & fought several battles. She helped Britishers during 1857 Revolt. Shah Jahan Begum succeeded her. And then

she was succeeded by Kaikhusan Jahan Begum. She was also called 'Sarkar Amma'. She did several welfare works such she installed water pump.

She later acted as Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. Nawab Hamidullah Khan, her son, ascended the throne in 1926.

After independence Bhopal was merged into Indian Union by signing the 'Instrument of accession'.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major coal producing region of the world are :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>USA</u> — <u>Great lakes region</u> & <u>Appalachian region</u> have carboniferous coal reserves. It helped USA become ^{leading} industrial nation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Germany</u> — Coal reserves in <u>Ruhr</u> & <u>Rhineland</u> region coupled with rich <u>iron deposits</u> have made Germany a leading industrial super power in Europe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>England</u> — Coal reserves of <u>South Wales</u> , <u>Yorkshire</u> , <u>Manchester</u> , <u>Liverpool</u> etc helped in Britain in <u>Industrial Revolution</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Brazil</u> — leading coal producer in South America & top exporter of coal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Australia</u> — Rich <u>coking coal</u> deposits. Most of its coal is exported. India imports most of its coal from Australia.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>China</u> — Poor quality of coal found in China, mainly is lignite & Peat. It imports from other countries such as Australia.

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⑦ South Africa - Only region in Africa with significant reserves.

⑧ Russia - Siberian Region of Russia.

⑨ India - India's Chotanagpur plateau has bituminous coal deposit. India imports most of its coal.

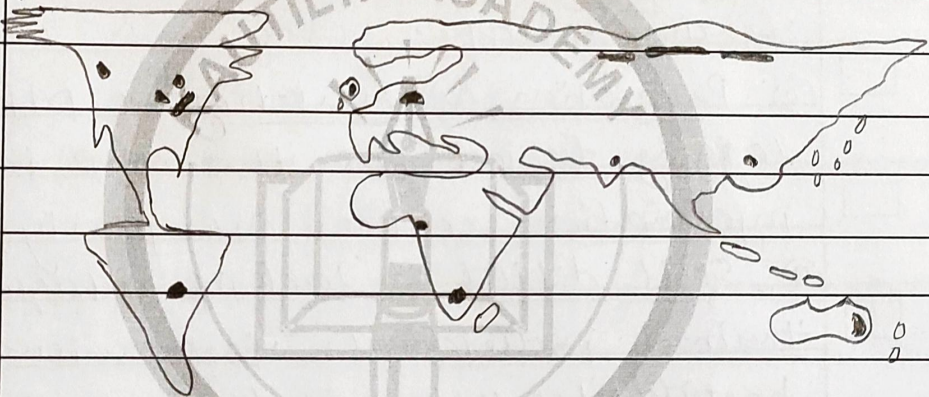
 

Fig:- Coal Distribution in the world

▣ Coal Reserves

