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

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	A	<p><u>MONEX</u> stands for <u>Monsoon Experiment</u>. It was a joint effort of World Meteorological Organisation & many research organisations to carry out research research & collection of data to understand <u>monsoon</u>.</p>
1	B	<p><u>agricultural density</u> is the ratio of total population and total cultivable available land.</p>
1	C	<p><u>Transhumance</u> is a form of pastoralism or nomadism in which the pastoral or nomadic tribes <u>move</u> seasonally from one place to another for <u>live stock</u> farming. e.g. <u>Bhotiya</u>, <u>Gaddi</u>, <u>Bakarwal</u> tribes of <u>shivaliks</u>.</p>
1	D	<p><u>Majuli</u> is <u>world's largest live in island</u>. It is made by river <u> Brahmaputra</u> in the state of <u>assam</u>.</p>
1	E	<p><u>Madhya Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation</u> is situated in <u>Bhopal</u>. It is responsible for the supervision of <u>mineral exploration</u> in the state.</p>

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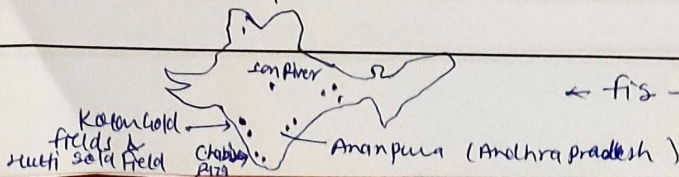
1	F	Rock Phosphate in MP is mainly found in <u>Vindhyan Range</u> , among The districts where it is is majorly found are <u>Sagar</u> , <u>Chhattapur</u> , <u>Shakur</u> etc.
1	G	<u>Closet series</u> rocks are part of <u>Dharwar</u> system of rocks. It is known for its metal content. In MP its distribution is around <u>Balaghat</u> district, & is famous for its <u>Copper Ore</u> .
1	H	<u>Tamr Project</u> is built on <u>Narmada's</u> tributary <u>river</u> <u>Mann</u> . The dam is located in <u>Dhar</u> district of MP.
1	I	<u>Arsenic</u> is a <u>toxic</u> <u>chemical</u> compound. It can enter into human body through <u>poisoned food</u> or <u>contaminated water</u> . It is a major ground water polluter. Its long term exposure can also cause <u>Cancer</u> & <u>diabetes</u> .
1	J	<u>NDRF</u> stand for <u>National Disaster Relief Force</u> . It is constituted under <u>National Disaster ^{management} Act, 2005</u> for <u>quick response</u> during any kind of disaster whether natural or <u>anthropogenic</u> .



2	A	<p><u>Indian Diaspora</u> can be described as the people from India who have <u>migrated</u> to other countries. These people include the Non-Resident Indians (NRI), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) & Overseas In. (Citizens of India (OCI)). PIOs & OCI have been <u>merged</u>. Indian diaspora plays a significant role in following ways:</p>
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Help in boosting bilateral ties</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>political influence</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>significance of Indian Diaspora</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Economic contribution</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Remittances</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Act as cultural ambassadors</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diplomacy</p> </div> </div>
		<p>Indian Diaspora resides in almost all across the world. eg. <u>Gulf countries</u>, <u>USA</u>, <u>UK</u>, <u>Australia</u> etc. They play a crucial role in int maintaining the <u>international relations</u>.</p>



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	B	Distribution of Gold ore in India :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			① <u>Karnataka</u> - Karnataka is the <u>largest</u> producer of gold in India. <u>Kolar Gold field</u> , <u>Hutti gold fields</u> are major gold ore in Karnataka.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			② <u>Andhra Pradesh</u> - It is the <u>second largest</u> producer of gold. <u>Amrthpura</u> district of <u>Andhrapradesh</u> is known for its gold ore.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			③ <u>Tharkeheral</u> - <u>Subainrekha</u> river is known for its <u>gold placer deposits</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			④ <u>Kerala</u> - <u>Chabiyar</u> <u>Puzha</u> river & <u>Anna puzha</u> river in Kerala are source of gold in the <u>silt</u> & <u>placer deposits</u> forms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			⑤ <u>Bihar</u> - Bihar is also famous for its gold ore.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			This apart <u>son river</u> of MP is known for its gold deposit, and Rajasthan & west Bengal are other states where gold ores are found.



← fig - Gold ore distribution in India

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2	D	<p>Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups or PVTGs are ^{more} socially & economically backward tribal groups within the Tribal population. On the recommendation of Debbar Committee, primitive tribal groups were identified. It was later renamed as PVTG.</p>
		<p><u>Criteria for identifying PVTGs:</u></p>
		① Pre-agricultural level technology level.
		② Socio-economic backwardness.
		③ Low level of literacy
		④ Live in Isolation
		⑤ Declining or stagnant population.
		⑥ Subsistence level of agriculture & economy.
2	E	<p>Causes of slow industrialization in MP can be described in following points:</p>
		① <u>Lack of Capital formation</u> - Being an agrarian economy, capital generation rate is very low in MP as compared to other states.
		② <u>Lack of skilled labour force</u> - Due to lack of skill development & training agencies, there is a deficiency of skilled labour in MP.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Lack of high premier education instikeka</u> — Due to lack of world class education system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	students go to other states for studies & settle down there only.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Lack of infrastructure & connectivity</u> — Lack of <u>transportation</u> facility & <u>logistic</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	support MP lags behind.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Lack of state Political will</u> — It is one of the major reason of lack of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	industrialization in MP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	F	<u>Man-made or anthropogenic</u> disasters are those which are created by the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	human activities. e.g. <u>Unsustainable</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>construction</u> , <u>unplanned city infrastructure</u> ,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>landslides</u> due to construction activities in ^{land} slide prone area, <u>Bhopal gas disaster</u> etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These disasters can be avoided in following ways:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① By creating <u>disaster resilient</u> construction infrastructure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Avoiding construction activities in <u>ecological sensitive areas</u> such as &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	landslide & earthquake prone areas. e.g. <u>Uttarakhand</u> .

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) By <u>improving early warning systems</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) By <u>strengthening the Disaster Centre - state co-operation</u> in such situation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) By <u>generating awareness among people</u> regarding these disasters.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>City planning</u> should be more scientific.
2	4	Problems related to current water management system in India:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) <u>Irresponsible exploitation of ground water resource</u> - India is among the top countries in ground water depletion at very high rate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) <u>Unsustainable & unscientific irrigation</u> - States such as <u>Punjab & Haryana</u> use water in unsustainable way for agricultural purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) <u>Faulty crop pattern</u> - Despite <u>rice</u> being a water intensive crop, states with low ground water level also cultivate rice.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Lack of check dams</u> - India has a large number of big dams but very less number of small are dams which could save conserve a lot of water during monsoons.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of mechanism of rain water harvesting - due to lack of such mechanism most
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of the rain water goes wasted every year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Lack of awareness among people - due
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to this people use water in very
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unscientific way & at household as
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	well industrial level a lot of water
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is wasted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	4	application of Remote sensing in Agriculture -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① To detect & identify arable land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② To check the quality & moisture in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ To detect pests & insects in crops.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ To study the lands for suitability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of cropping pattern.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ To make map the agricultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ To monitor the irrigation system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the farmland.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



2	I	Main purpose of Global Information system :
		(1) Analysis of geographical ^{data} & spatial analysis to generate information.
		(2) Update the gathered data quickly.
		(3) Maximize the efficiency of decision making & planning.
		(4) Provide efficient & reliable means for data gathering & dissemination.
		(5) Elimination of redundant data & reduce duplication.
		(6) Integration of information from different sources.
2	J	GPS or <u>global positioning system</u> was developed by <u>USA</u> for its <u>military</u> purposes. Now it is used for all other purposes to gather information.
		GPS is a constellation <u>32</u> satellites placed above at the height of about 2000 km from the earth. GPS is used to capture information of objects over the earth surface. To capture the <u>3-D</u> image of an object <u>four</u> satellites should be in line to take the signal

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to send it to the receiver at the earth surface.

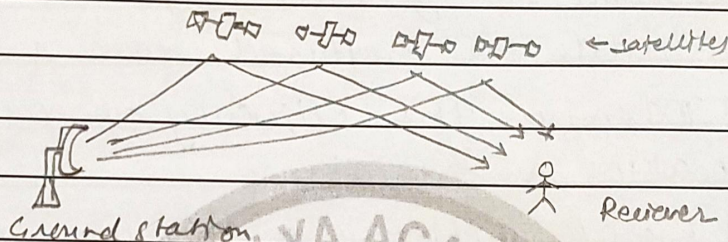
 

Fig :- GPS working system

3 A

El-Nino is an occasional event occurs in south-Pacific ocean during the summer of southern hemisphere. It impacts the Indian monsoon substantially, which has been seen in recent past.

El-Nino - During normal conditions South-American coast (Peru-chile coast) of Pacific Ocean is marked by high pressure zone, due to offshore trade winds. These winds blow from south-American coast towards Australian coast & displace a lot of ~~sea~~ surface water. This causes upwelling in the Peru-Chile coast & high pressure conditions are formed over there & low pressure conditions are formed over eastern-Australian coast.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This causes high level of rainfall on east Australian coast.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	During El-Nino years, trade winds are weak. Hence, they do not displace water from Peru-Chile coast & no upwelling occurs. & Pressure conditions are reversed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Now Peru-Chile coast experiences low pressure & East-Australian coast has high pressure conditions. Due to this Peru-Chile ^{coast} experience large scale rainfall.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

fig - Normal condition

fig - El-Nino year

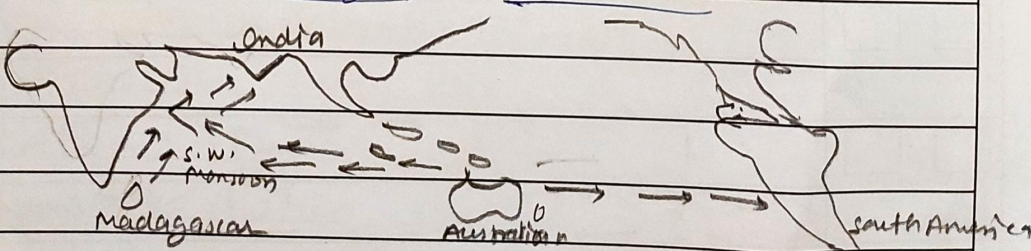
fig - ElNino year

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>It's Impact over Indian Monsoon -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As the pressure conditions are reversed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The winds which used to come towards
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian Ocean from the East-Australian
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	coast now diverted toward Peru-Chile
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	coast. This results in <u>weakening</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>Indian Monsoon</u> , as ^{now} <u>less moisture</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>laden winds</u> are coming to India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as <u>south-west monsoon</u> winds. Hence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India experience <u>scarce rainfall</u> &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	which leads to <u>drought like conditions</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the Indian sub-continent. It
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	has been seen in recent <u>past years</u> that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	most of the <u>El-Nino year</u> , India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	experience drought like conditions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hence, <u>El-Nino</u> <u>play</u> <u>impacts</u> <u>Indian</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>monsoon</u> <u>negatively</u> , & it needs to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	be <u>minimized</u> by taking <u>preventive</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>climate-change</u> <u>measures</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>fig. El-Nino year - Indian Monsoon</u>

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3	8	<p>Malwa plateau is located in western part of Madhya Pradesh. It is surrounded by Madhya Bharat plateau in the North, Vindhya range in North-East, Narmada valley in the south & Gujrat plains in the west. Malwa plateau is geologically part of Deccan lava plateau & basaltic in origin. Malwa plateau region plays an important role in Madhya Pradesh's economy.</p>
		<p><u>Economic importance of Malwa plateau:-</u></p>
		<p>① <u>Agricultural</u> :- agriculturally Malwa plateau contributes immensely in MP's economy. It is prominent producer of <u>cotton, rice, wheat, soyabean</u> crops. Due to its high wheat production it is also known as '<u>Basket of wheat.</u>'</p>
		<p>② <u>Industrial Centre</u> :- Malwa plateau is known as a centre for industrialization. Industrial hubs such as <u>Pithampur, Dhar, Indore, Bhopal</u> etc are located within Malwa plateau which contribute significantly into the <u>state GDP.</u></p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Opium cultivation</u> - <u>Mandsau</u> district of Malwa plateau is known for its opium cultivation which is procured by the government for the purposes of <u>medicinal use</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Tourism</u> - Malwa plateau also contributes to the economy of the states through its tourism industry. To Places such as <u>Bhimpetka caves</u> , <u>Mandu</u> , <u>Pachmasi</u> , <u>Mahakaleshwar</u> , <u>Onkarachuar</u> etc are major tourist destinations of MP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Textile products</u> - <u>Chanderi</u> sarees of <u>Chanderi</u> <u>Achoknagar</u> , & <u>Bash Pirt</u> sarees of <u>Dhar</u> are famous across the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Major Power Projects</u> - Mega power projects such as <u>Indira Sagar dam</u> and ^{play} very critical ^{crucial} role in ^{the} state economy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malwa plateau comprises the major districts of MP & hence play significant role in the economy of MP.

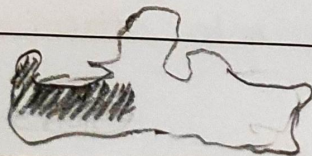


Fig - Malwa plateau

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The geographical location of India is as such that India is prone to many natural disaster. On the other hand, large population size & distribution of population plays a key role in anthropogenic disaster.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In recent past India has experienced both natural & man-made disaster e.g. Bhopal Gas Leak (1984), Uttarakhand landslides (2013), Kerala Flood (2014), Several cyclones, forest fires etc.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In all these years India has taken several steps to mitigate ^{& prevent} these disaster to happens. Steps such as:-</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>Environment Protection Act, 1986</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Disaster Management Act, 2005</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>Signing up of Sendai Framework, 2015</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>However, despite making efforts throughout these many years India has still not reach to that stage where all kinds of disasters can be taken care of. The reasons for this can be point out in following manner:</p>

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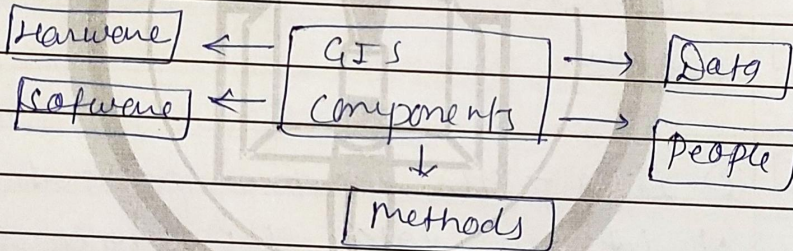
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Lack of proper implementation of the existing provision.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Lack of upgradation of the existing provisions with the changing needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Lack of promptness of response teams.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Lack of co-ordination between Centre - & state during such disaster.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of awareness among people regarding preparedness & prevention.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To tackle the above situation following steps can be adopted :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Improve early warning system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Better co-ordination among various departments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Community based planning.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Strengthening of National Disaster Response force.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ By making disaster resilient infrastructure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Centre-state co-ordination.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ Better implementation of laws regarding this.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These disasters can be handled more efficiently & effectively by following the above points. For better implementation of the above suggestions interdepartmental co-ordination & community participation is needed.



3 D

Global Information System or GIS is an organised collection of computer system, software, geographic data & personnel designed to efficiently gather and analyse all forms of geographically referenced information.

A working GIS integrates some basic components of it. These components are :-



① Hardware — hardware is the computer on which the GIS operates

② Software — Software provides the functions & tools to store, analyse & display geographic information. It consists of:

- (i) a database management system (DBMS)
- (ii) Tools for support geographic queries, analysis & visualization

(iii) A geographic interface to access the tools

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③ People — GIS technology's ~~the~~ major or one of the most significant component is the people who manage the systems & to develop the plans for applying it.

GIS users range from technical specialists & those who use it to help them do their everyday work.

④ Methods — A successful GIS operates according to a well designed plan & process.

⑤ Data — The most important component of GIS is data. The whole system is based on data analysis, collection, collation, statation & distribution.

GIS plays a critical role in today's world ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ maximizing decision making & planning as well as efficient distribution & use of data & information.



3	E	<p>GPS or Global Positioning system is a navigation satellite system. It was developed by United States for military purposes. But later it was made available to public use.</p>
		<p>GPS is based on 32 satellites. These satellites broadcast different signals which can be tracked by the GPS receiver on the earth & by analyzing them the exact location of an object can be traced.</p>
		<p>GPS technology has been proven to a revolutionary technology. It has numerous <u>applications</u> in various fields. Some of them can be listed down as follows :-</p>
		<p>① In <u>Surveying</u> — GPS is used for <u>mapping</u> & <u>measuring</u> various parts of <u>earth surface</u>. It is also used in <u>sea floor mapping</u>, & <u>determining land boundaries</u>.</p>

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"/>	② <u>In aviation sector</u> - Modern day air industry uses GPS to provide <u>realtime position</u> of aircrafts. It is used by the <u>pilots</u> & the passengers as well.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Main navigation & security</u> - GPS is highly accurate when it comes to navigate through <u>waters</u> & security purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Agriculture</u> - GPS is widely used in <u>farming</u> activities such as for more precise farming. To analyse the land, irrigation etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Oil & mineral exploration</u> - To detect the potential sites of oil & mineral exploration GPS is widely used.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Security on borders</u> - GPS has proven to be a game changer in securing the borders in the modern age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Telecommunication</u> - The advent of GPS technology has made the communication <u>quick & seamless</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>In Travelling</u> - It has made travelling more simple & easy, especially for the <u>solo travellers</u> .
		GPS technology has increased the performance & efficiency of all the fields in which it is used & has proven to be a game changer.