

Shri Madhve Janshan
Part B.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

प्रश्न संख्या

1	A	Cultivated land → Land grown with crops for production is known as cultivated land ↳ It is fertile land
1	B	Loo → Local wind ↳ Blow in winter season ↳ In coastal area ↳ Eg of monsoon wind ↳ Lead to convectional rainfall
9	C	Caldera → type of Volcanic mountain ↳ Get destroyed by itself due to violent volcanic eruption ↳ Caldera - depression ↳ Acidic lava
1	D	Coral Bleaching → Expelling out of zooxanthellae (organisms) from calcareous deposit is known as coral Bleaching ↳ End of symbiotic Relationship between zooxanthellae & calcareous deposit Reason - Temp rise, global warming, pollution.

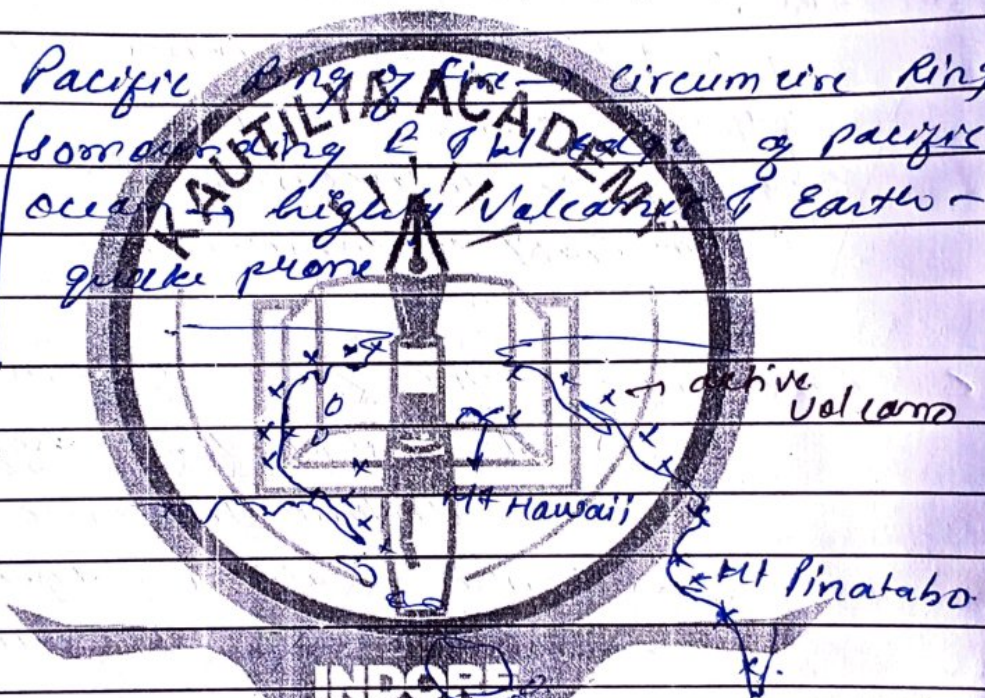
प्रश्न संख्या

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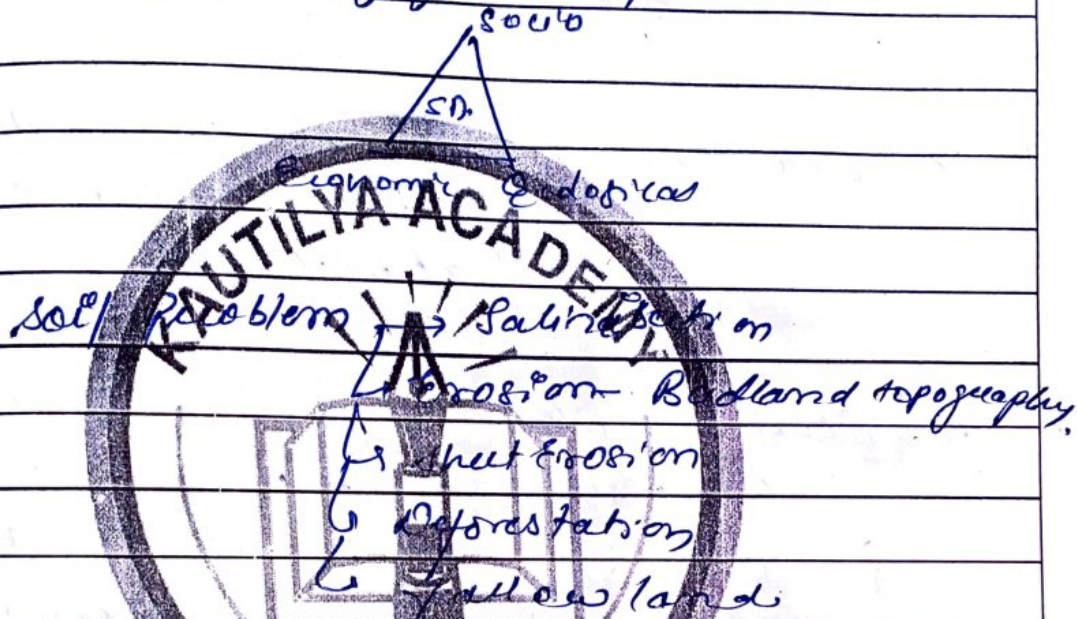
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प्रश्न संख्या

1	E	Rift Valley → Deposition / subsidence of land between two uplands ↳ chain of subur zone of subsidence ↳ Eg. Red sea, Narmada Rift Valley
1	P	Pacific Ring of fire - Circumcise Ring ↳ surrounding E & W side of Pacific ocean ↳ high volcanic & Earth-quake prone 
1	Q	Moraines → Deposits of glacial till ↳ Result of glacial erosion ↳ Eg. Kaulwas, Kashmir Valley
1	H	inselberg → End product of acid cycle of erosion ↳ small mono uplands in desert area / semi-arid ↳ Break down of acid plains



sustainable development → Development
& social, Economic & Ecological of
present generation keeping in mind
the need of future generation



Chernobyl Atomic Tragedy → On 26 April
1986 → Nuclear disaster in Chernobyl in
USSR while using present day Chernobyl
↳ Leakage of atomic radiation in
the city, ~~due to~~ reactor
went down

Efficient Irrigation system → Irrigation,
which takes into account water
conservation agenda.

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eg. Intension irrigation → sprinkler, drip irrigation, canal system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Death Valley → in California, USA ↳ extremely high temp area at bottom.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ocean Deposits → ocean ↳ Red & also some of its suspension ↳ brought from continents through rivers ↳ waves + also marine deposit ↳ Eg. Red clay, pelagic deposit etc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Horse latitude - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N - Tropic ↳ of Cancer passes through it is known as horse latitude ↳ ancient seafarer - named it - due to direction of wind ↳ easterly blow here from E to W
<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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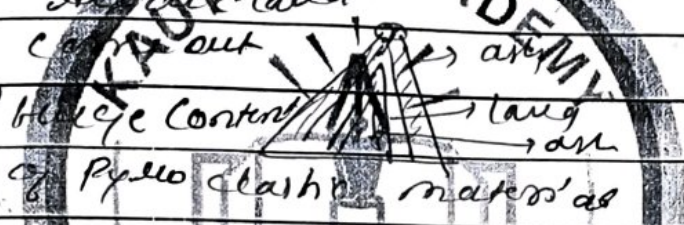


1 A

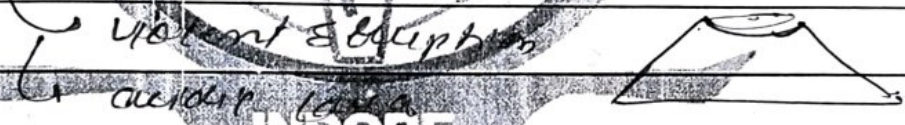
Types of Volcanic Cones

↳ depending upon the nature of lava & types of eruption various types of cones form

(1) Composite Volcano → In this layers of ash and lava form.



(2) Calderas → Central depression within volcanic cone → due to destruction of its own

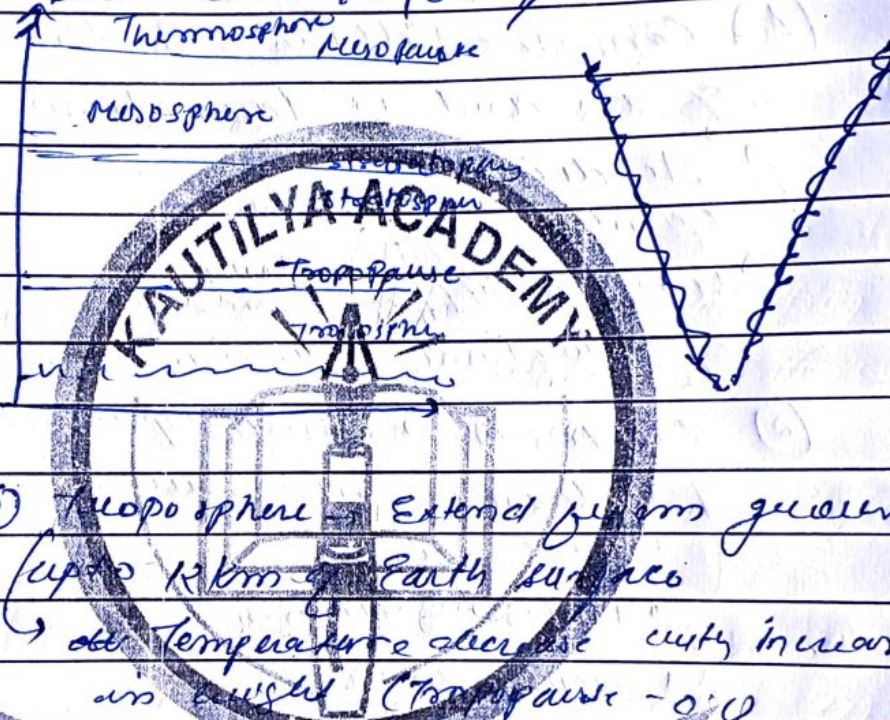


(3) Basaltic Volcano → They are well wide spread & largest → cover huge area ↳ Basaltic lava flows. ↳ silent volcanic eruption Eg Hawaii Volcano
↳ Iceland

(4) Cinder cone → due to violent eruption may have secondary conduit

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1	<p><u>Atmospheric Layer</u></p> <p>↳ Blanket air surrounding earth surface is known as atmosphere</p> <p>↳ divided into 5 layers</p>
	
	<p>① Troposphere → Extends from ground level up to 12 km of Earth surface</p> <p>↳ Temp decrease with increase in height (Tropopause - 0°C)</p>
	<p>② Stratosphere → Extends from Tropopause to 50 km of Earth surface</p> <p>↳ Temperature increase with height</p> <p>↳ Ozone layer present here</p>
	<p>③ Mesosphere → Extends from Stratosphere to 500 km from Earth surface</p> <p>↳ Temp decrease with height</p>
	<p>④ Thermosphere → from 500 km to 2000 km</p> <p>↳ Temp increase with height</p> <p>↳ Contains ionospheric layers</p>
	<p>⑤ Exosphere → upto space</p>



Factors of soil formation.

1] ~~Temperature~~ ^{Climate} ~~Temperature~~ ^{Temperature & PPT}

Precipitation play significant role

↳ eg High T & High PPT → (laterite soil)

↳ High T + Low PPT → Sandy soil

↳ High PPT → Leaching occurs →

2] Parent rock → Like igneous, sedimentary, ~~type~~ soil eg Black

soil of Malwa plateau result of Basaltic igneous rock

3] Vegetation → It decides the humus content of soil.

eg. tropical areas - soil - high humus content.
eg. Chitabson.

4] Climate → ~~Temp~~ & Pressure affect type of soil.

↳ eg High T → capillary action occurs → salt deposit eg Desert soil

5] Agents → like River as agent form alluvial soil.

Wind → leads to soil erosion.

प्रश्न संख्या

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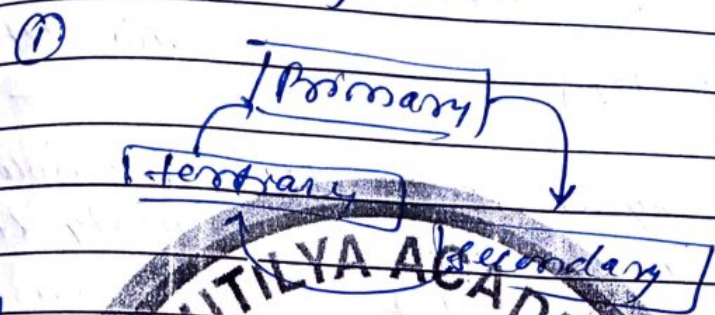
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1	0	Human factors causing change in ecosystem
		④ Agriculture → converting forests land to agriculture land ↓ discovery of iron → industrialisation → mechanisation of agriculture → forest land diversion to agriculture
		② Industrialisation → drinking water pollution ↓ industrial effluents pollution of rivers ↓ noise affecting wildlife birds
		③ Urbanisation → industrialisation → Urban heat island → consumption of land productivity
		⑥ Consumerist culture → "There is sufficient for everyone's need but not anyone's greed" - MK Gandhi
		⑦ Mining → making earth scarce of its own limited mineral deposits.
		There is need for implementation of sustainable goals with complete heart & soul.



1 67

Supply chain management
A main ~~describing~~ cycle of economic activity



② Raw materials to market & market to consumer linkage

③ Raw material industry → market → consumer

④ Linking MSME with large scale industries. MSME supplying semi-finished goods & spare parts to large scale industry

⑤ Logistics supply → agricultural chain
↳ store house ↳ transportation sys
↳

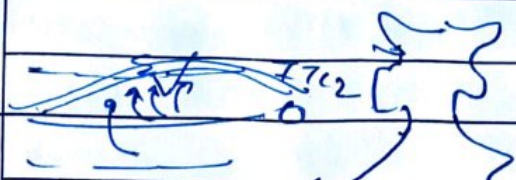
प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	46	Cause of migration Rural to urban		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Pull factor</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Push factor</td> </tr> </table>	Pull factor	Push factor
Pull factor	Push factor					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Employment & Education opportunities in cities attract people ① Unemployment & poverty leads to migration of rural people (generally men) to cities				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Cosmopolitan culture & standard of living in village people ② Pressure on agricultural land holdings among land holding				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Health care facilities & electricity available in cities ③ Declining productivity of kromen migration - largest - EOE due				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Efficient mode of transportation ④ Leads to feminisation of agriculture				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

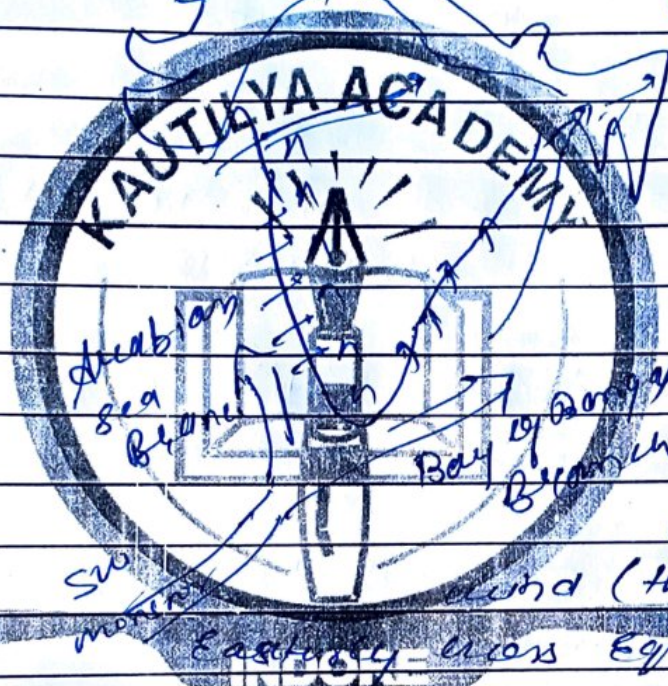


1 I

Indian Monsoon



(1) Due to apparent movement of sun to tropic of cancer
 & subsequent movement of T_{TC} ↓
 led to formation of Low pressure cell over Indian Peninsula
 ↓
 Low Pressure attracts wind (thus Southern Easterly cross Equator and become South westerly winds & strike Kerala



- (2) With drawn of Jet stream from south of Tibet → led to Low Pressure formation
- (3) Heating of this desert form Low Pressure attract wind
- (4) Somalian Easterly Jet stream add monsoon winds



1 C

Non conventional sources of energy -> Energy derived from source which are in frequent use and involve a novel method of energy production from generally Renewable source of energy

Types of conventional sources of energy

(1) Solar Energy -> Derived from sun. Solar Energy converted into electric energy through photovoltaic plates of semiconductor. Eg. Renua Solar Project

(2) Wind Energy -> Wind energy converted into electrical energy through rotating of wind mill by air & energy generated through turbine



Eg in Rajasthan Gujarat

(3) Tidal Energy -> Energy generated through tides -> Turbine move when water enter & move out during high tide & low tide. Eg in West Bengal, TN coast



3	D.	Ocean salinity → It is the amount of dissolved salt content in ocean water. Salts of Sodium, Magnesium, chlorides etc contribute to ocean salinity
		Factors affecting salinity →
		(1) Temperature & height → High more evaporation → Therefore high salinity at sea level
		(2) Ocean currents → Being deep cold less saline water from poles area thus decrease salinity
		(3) Distance from coast → Rivers & waves bring sediment from land & increase salinity ↳ also rivers bring freshwater → ↓ salinity. Eg Dead sea
		(4) Latitude → at low latitude (Equator & tropics) High salinity due to sun's overhead location. high latitude → less salinity



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Location of water Body - Enclosed sea is more saline in low
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	latitude eg eg, mediterranean sea whereas enclosed sea less saline in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	high latitude due less exposure to saline ocean water eg
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	north
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salinity varies with depth
<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"/>	Salinity decrease with depth, but generally
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	at But at certain depth it becomes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	almost constant → known as
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thermohaline layer
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In polar high latitudes (Polar Region) there

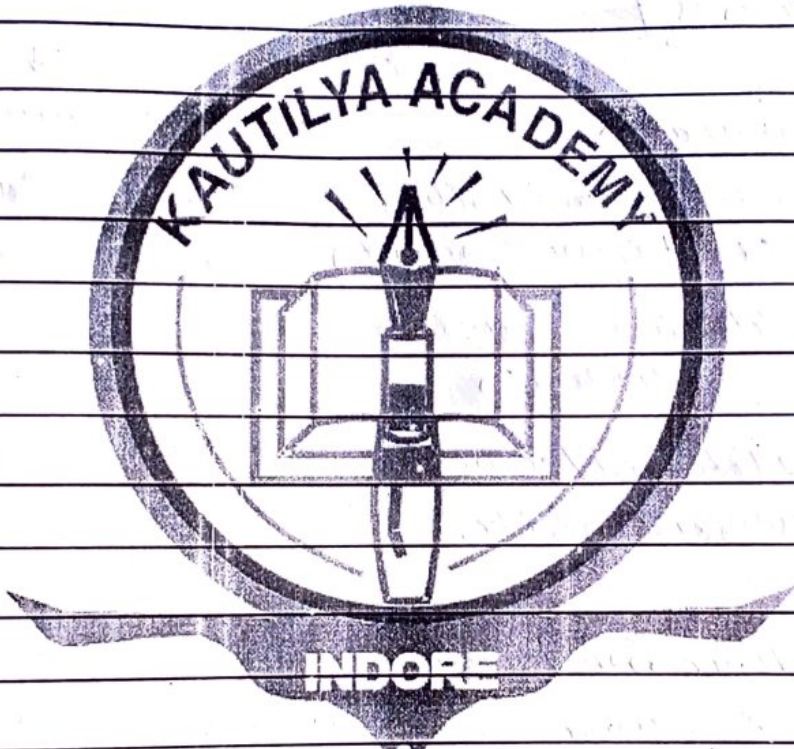
प्रश्न
संख्या

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is usually single layer of oceanic
salinity





प्रश्न संख्या

3	E	Sudden shaking of earth due to a tectonic disturbance is known as earthquakes.
		<u>Causes</u>
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><u>Natural</u></p> <p>1) Tectonic instability (plate movement)</p> <p>2) Volcanic Eruptions (Violent)</p> <p>3) Meteoroid/comet/Asteroid strike</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><u>Manmade</u></p> <p>1) Dam Rupture</p> <p>2) Mine Collapse</p> </div> </div>
		# Tectonic instability → due to plate convergence/divergence or transform movement
		# Volcanic Eruption → Volcanic Eruption is generally accompanied by Earthquake
		# Meteoroid strike → from outer space gives a huge impact - led to Earthquake
		# Dam Rupture → Dam Construction &

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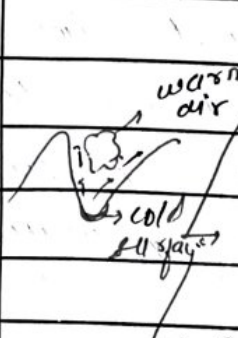
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	failure can lead to earthquake
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ If mine collapse → if the roof of mine collapse → result into earthquake
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2001 Kutchh Earthquake
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 26 th 2001, a massive Earthquake started the shaking of Kutchh Gujarat. It measured 9.8 on Richter scale.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact → around 300 people died
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ About 2 lakh of houses, buildings destroyed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Utility services (transport, communication lines, telephone lines) damaged
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Thousands of people injured
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Around 2 crore of \$ Economic loss occurred
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Causes → Plate movement between Indo-Australian plate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Infrastructure not according to Building

प्रश्न संख्या

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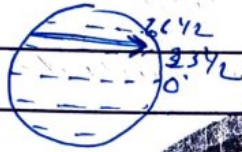
भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
उपकरणों का प्रयोग द्वारा

1	a	Temperature Inversion → increase in temperature within decrease in altitude against the general law of normal lapse rate
		 <p>warm air cold air</p>
		occurs when warm air comes in contact with cold surface
		eg. mountains → in cold nights, calm & open spaces
1	b.	relax. farming → agriculture practices in which multiple crops grown along with allied activities like bee keeping, sericulture, fishing, etc. dairying etc.
1	c	Relief & rehabilitation activities undertaken in post disaster phase of DM cycle. Like providing shelter, food, water to victims of disaster.
1	d.	Relative Humidity → amount of moisture contained in the air compared to total capacity of holding moisture in air ⇒ $\frac{\text{Moisture content of air}}{\text{total capacity to hold moisture at } T \text{ temperature}} \times 100$

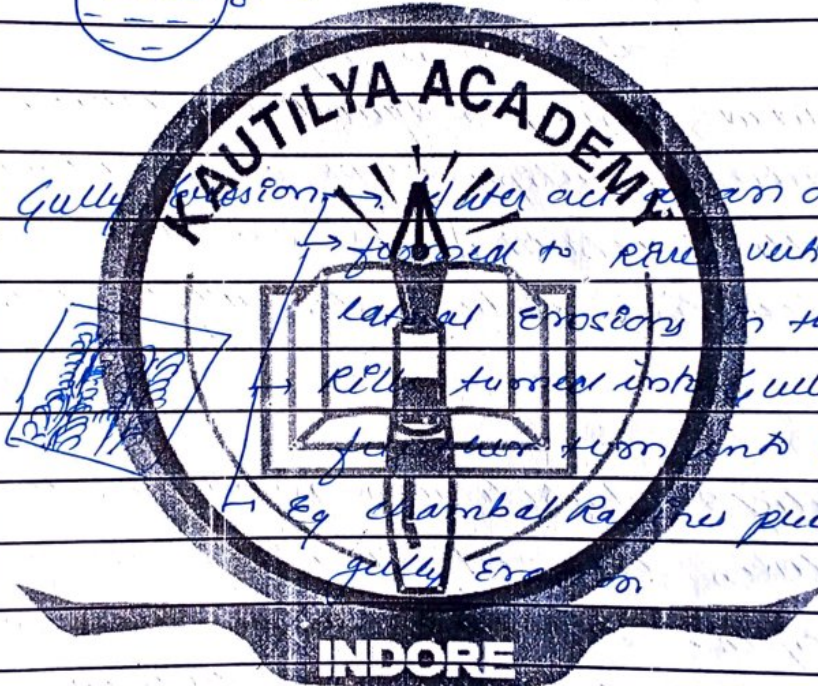


प्रश्न संख्या

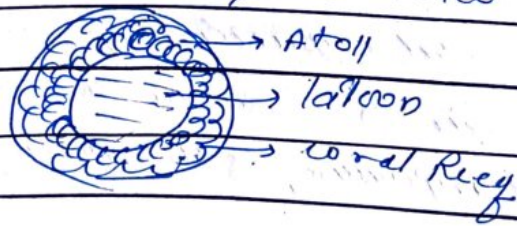
1 e Jet stream → Geostrophic wind - Blow parallel to latitude in W to E direction
 → between 35-60°N & S latitude
 → also known as Rossby waves



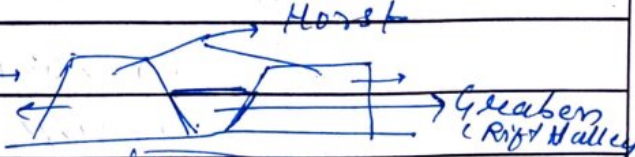
1 f Gully erosion → Water acts as an agent
 → focused to R.R. vertical & lateral erosion in the soil.
 → R.R. turned into Gullies which further turn into Ravine.
 → Eg Chambal Ravine product of gully erosion



1 g Atoll → marine island ~~is~~ formed by coral reefs ~~is~~ surrounding lagoon inside it.
 → formed of calcareous deposits & shallow lagoon lake



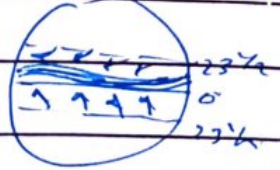


<p>1 h.</p>	<p>Albedo → Reflection of ^{sun} light back to the space is known as Albedo Effect</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ Ice has highest albedo on Earth's surface. Along with it white clouds also contribute</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ help maintaining Earth's temperature</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>4 I</p>	<p>Gandhinagar Dam → Constructed on Chambal River</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ in Kota Rajasthan.</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ part of the electric project between MP & Rajasthan</p>
<p>9 J</p>	<p>Solar constant → It is the amount of solar energy constantly maintained & absorbed by Earth's surface. It is the heat budget of Earth's surface.</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>1 k</p>	<p>Block Mountain → </p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ formed due to subsidings of landmass between two uplands forming horst</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ formed due to Normal slip faulting occur due to tensional force</p>
<p></p>	<p>↳ Eg. Vosges Mt, Blackfoot mt (Germany), Vindhyaachal & Satpura (MP).</p>



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1	L	Narmada & Tapi - form Estuary in Arabian sea
1	M.	<p>Tethys Geosyncline → Between Eurasian landmass & Gondwana land → a depression occurred - known as Tethys geosyncline</p> <p>→ formed by sediment brought by river from both the landmass</p> <p>→ later form Tethys basin alignment</p> <p>→ Eurasian</p> <p>→ Tethys sea</p> <p>→ Canal/Channel</p>
1	N	<p>Inter tropical Convergence Zone → Belt where Easterlies from N & S meet</p> <p>→ also known as doldrums</p> <p>→ shift with apparent movement by sun</p> <p>→ Responsible for Indian monsoon.</p>
		

प्रश्न
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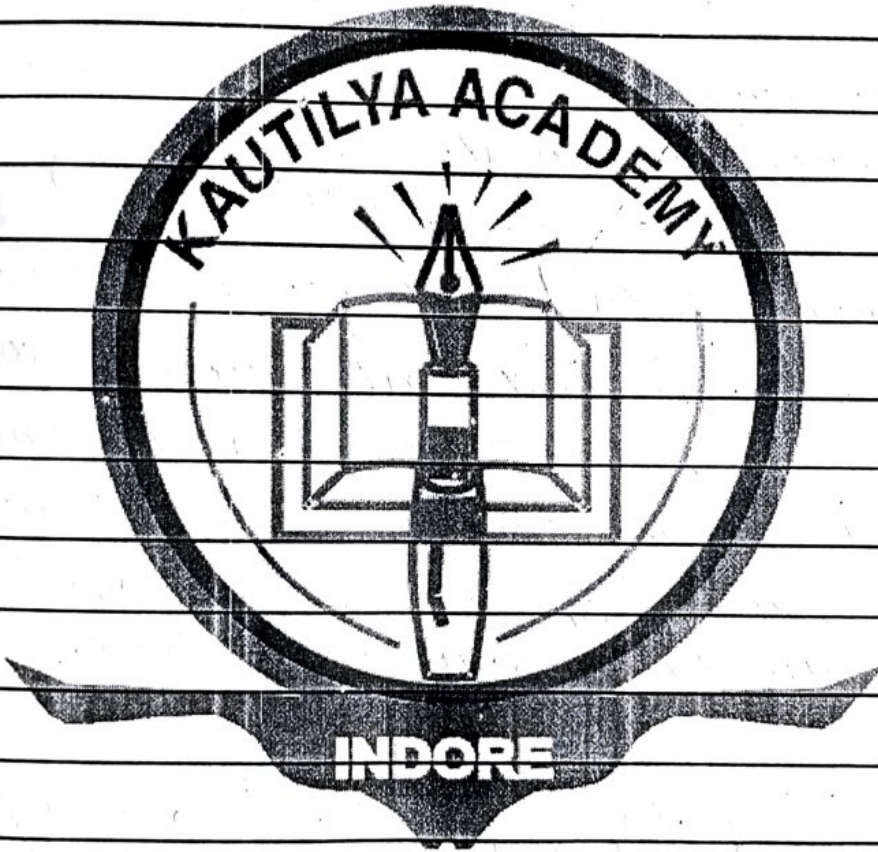


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2 0

Cropping Intensity \rightarrow Crop grown
on an area of land.

$$\frac{\text{Net sown area}}{\text{Total area of land}} \times 100$$





प्रश्न संख्या

2 C

Spring tides & Neap tides.

2

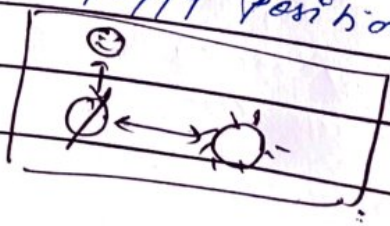
Tides occur due to gravitational pull of sun and moon, and reactional centrifugal force. It is ~~caused~~ gradual rise of water - Vertically over the coast.



Spring tides occur when sun, moon and Earth are in 180° position to each other (in line). It occurs twice a month. On full moon & new moon. Exceptionally high tide occurs here.



Neap tides occur on 7th day of new moon and full moon. It also occurs here. Exceptionally low tide occurs here. Here sun, moon & Earth are in syzygy position, at 90° angle.





2	0.	<p>Volcanoes → A sudden event of eruption of lava from inside the Earth</p>
		<p>Event is known as Volcanic Eruption.</p>
		<p>Lava comes out from magma chamber on surface along with</p>
		<p>dust, smoke, pyroclastic material, SO_2, CO_2</p>
		<p>Landforms →</p>
		<p>Intrusive Landforms →</p>
		<p>Extrusive landform → Volcanic arc, Volcanic mt, igneous rock, Volcanic dome</p>
		<p>Intrusive Landforms → like sills (horizontal magma) dyke (Vertical magma), Lapoli</p>
		<p>(Convex type deposition of ^{magma} lava), Batholith (concave</p>
		<p>shape magma deposition), Batholith (temporary source of magma (Regional)</p>



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2	B	Soil is the unconsolidated upper layer on Earth's surface composed of humus, organic material, etc.
□	□	Due to natural & manmade activities there is frequent erosion taking place.
□	□	→ Shelter belts are sown along the direct line of them
□	□	→ Afforestation & plantation (Govt judgement - Delhi construction site)
□	□	Step field (terraces) → for soil conservation afforestation fund → for development project
□	□	INDORE → contour Bunds, check dams, shelter Belts.
□	□	→ govt order for Reclamation of Badland topography of Chambab
□	□	→ artificial River Bank, Trees grow around agricultural field
□	□	→ Mulching on agri field to conserve soil → traditional methods Encouraged - like stepped agri on hill slopes



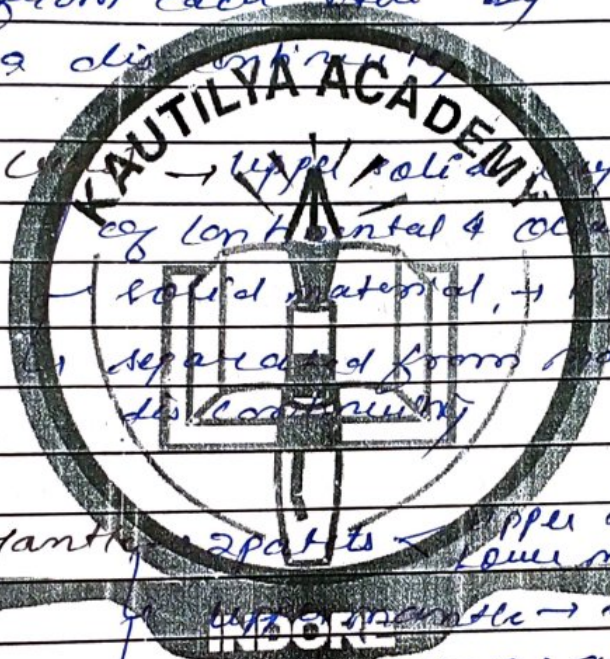
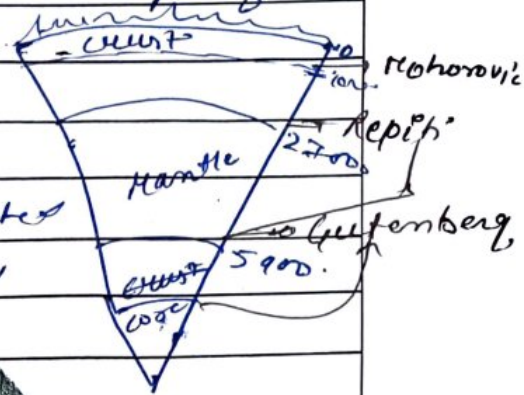
प्रश्न संख्या

2	P	Requisites for forward & Backward linkages of industries
		Raw material, State Market are two crucial factors for working of any industry apart from labour & capital.
		→ connecting garments to agro based industry through loans etc
		Backward Linkage → connecting iron & steel industry to local iron mines
		Forward Linkage → fast transport of perishable raw materials like sugarcane
		→ Tax Benefits to industry to set up in suitable
		INDORE protecting & production
		→ Labour mkt - Amicus labour laws
		Forward linkage → Market → Nearest location required for perishable commodities like in Agro based food processing industry
		→ Market laws → like APMC, fair trade practices → to make fair competition in market



प्रश्न संख्या

2 J	<p>Earth's interior → made up of 3 layers → crust</p>
	<p>↳ Mantle ↳ Core</p>
	<p>Each layer is separated from each other by a discontinuity</p>
	<p>(1) Crust → upper solid layer → made of igneous & sedimentary rocks</p>
	<p>↳ separated from mantle by Mohorovicic discontinuity</p>
	<p>(2) Mantle → 2 parts → upper mantle → semi-solid as shown as asthenosphere</p>
	<p>↳ lower mantle → liquid</p>
	<p>↳ separated by Core from depth discontinuity</p>
	<p>(3) Core → 2 parts → outer core - liquid</p>
	<p>↳ inner core - solid</p>
	<p>↳ made of Iron & Ni</p>
	<p>↳ Gutenberg discontinuity separates outer & inner core</p>





प्रश्न संख्या

2	K	<p>Micro irrigation facilities → It is significant for water conservation and soil conservation</p>
		<p>→ Various [methods] are used for micro irrigation like →</p>
		<p>1) Drip irrigation → laid pipes with small holes directly & supplies</p>
		<p>2) Surface flooding sprinklers → irrigation through</p>
		<p>sprinklers</p>
		<p>3) Fertigation → mixing fertilizer with water & spread through</p>
		<p>sprinkler.</p>
		<p>Importance → It prevents soil from becoming saline</p>
		<p>→ Ind. water scarce country → 2.4% of fresh water</p>
		<p>→ Same crops - provide adequate water</p>



Great dividing Range
to Australia

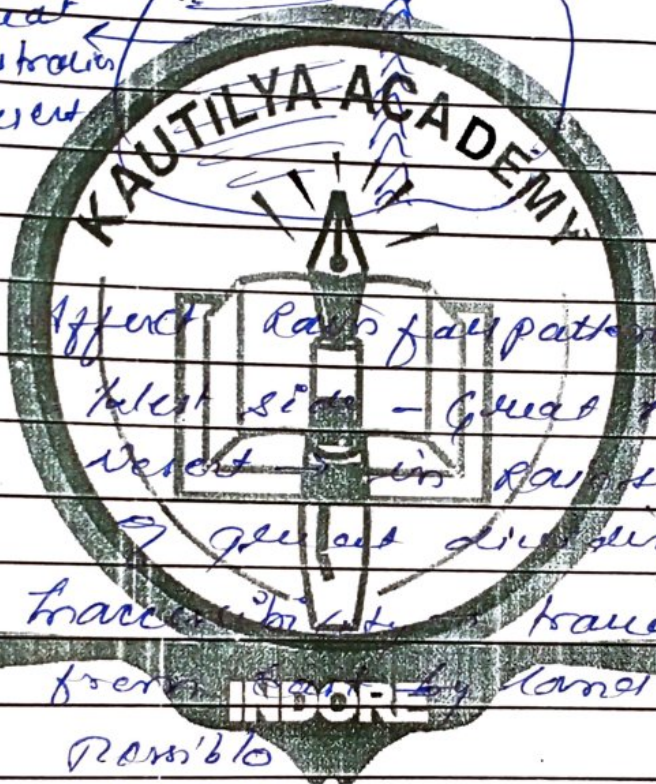
Divides Australia into two halves

Great dividing Range

Great Australian Desert

Affects Rain fall pattern of Australia
West side - Great Australian Desert in rain shadow area of Great dividing Range

Trade winds travelling West from East, land route not possible



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

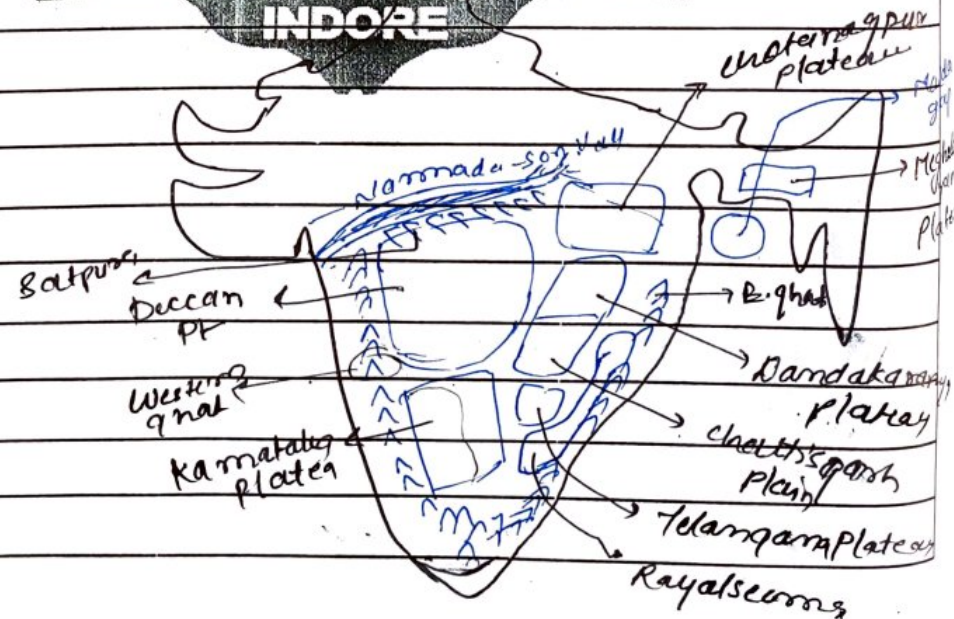
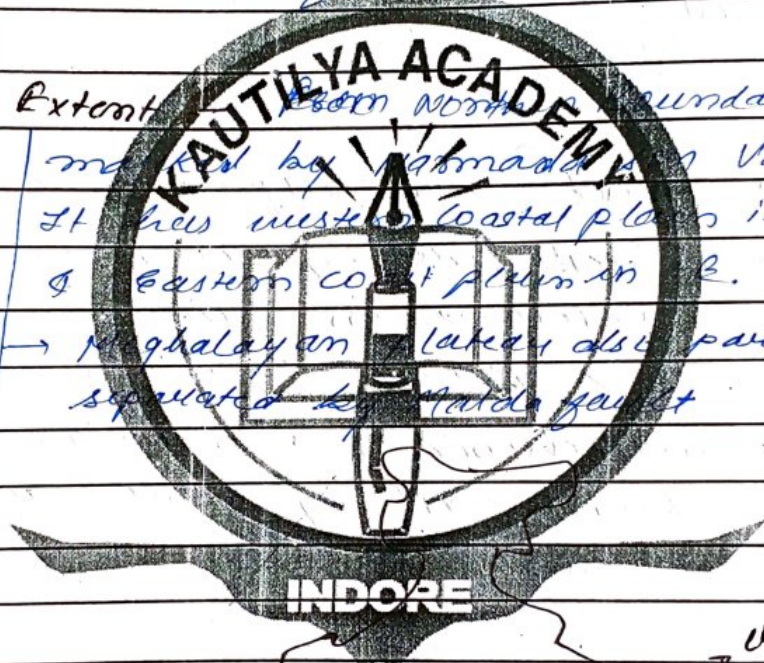
प्रश्न संख्या

8 A

Peninsular plateau

It is part of Gondwana landmass.
It has witnessed various age from Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Carboniferous and thus formed various rock types.

Extent: Eastern North boundary is marked by Narmada Valley. It has western coastal plain in West & Eastern coast plain in E.
→ Meghalayan lakes also part of it separated by Narmada fault





① Deccan Plateau :-

↳ It includes Maharashtra, parts of Karnataka, Telangana, Orissa & Andhra Pradesh

↳ formed during tertiary period
↳ Deccan trap → magnetic material

↳ Volcanic hotspot
↳ Deccan trap → Deccan Range, Harishchandra range, part of it
↳ Black soil, igneous rock

② Karnataka plateau → divided into

↳ Malnad (upland)
↳ Maidan (plain)

↳ Malnad → rolling topography
↳ Maidan → a growing area

↳ minimal deposit (1m, 2m)

Maidan → Plain area

↳ plantation agriculture

↳ Laterite soil

↳ Rain shadow area

③ Chotanagpur plateau.

↳ cover Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & parts of Orissa.



3	B	<p>Plate tectonic theory or</p> <p>↳ This theory was put forward by McKenzie. According to it</p> <p>→ Plate is a landmass consisting of continental + oceanic and crust</p> <p>→ Plates float over asthenosphere</p> <p>→ forces responsible for plate movement are convection current resulting in mantle - generate</p> <p>↳ tectonic compression</p> <p>→ Earth is made up of 7 major and various minor plates eg major plates - Eurasian, African, American, North American, Antarctic, Indo Australian, Arabian plates</p> <p>minor plates → Philippines, Fiji, Nazca plate</p> <p>→ Ocean floor is newly made up while continent is old landmass</p> <p>Evidence → Mid oceanic ridges</p> <p>→ According to it, plate area is constant on Earth → they are formed at one end and are (eg mid oceanic ridges)</p>
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प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

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and consumed at other end
(eg Mariana trench)

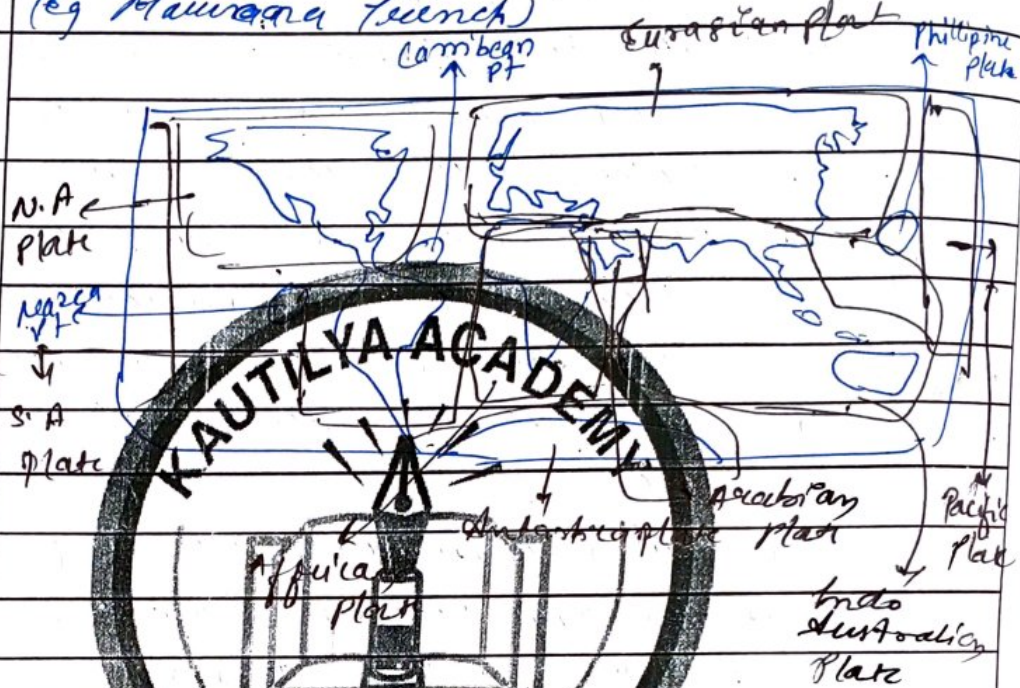


Plate boundary

↳ 5 types of boundaries found at margins etc

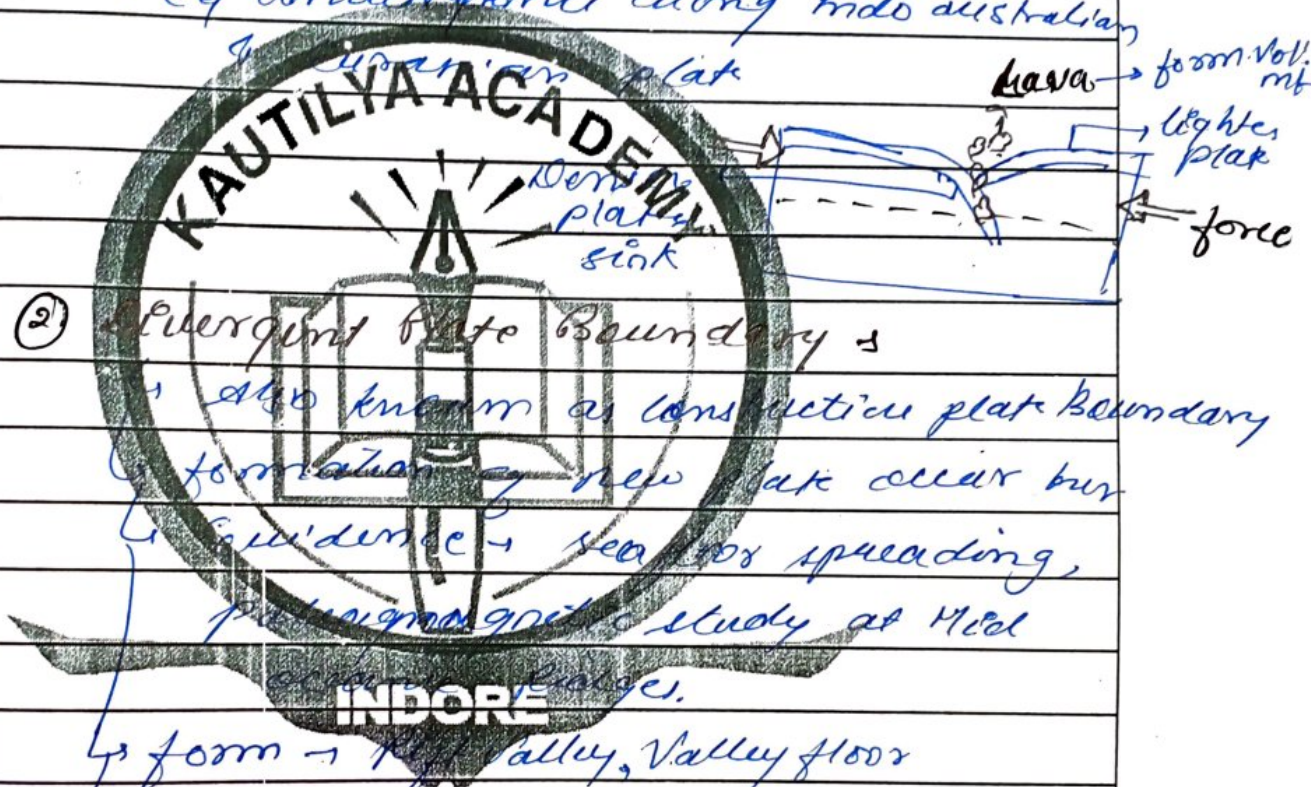
- ↳ convergent plate boundary
- ↳ Divergent Plate boundary
- ↳ Transform plate boundary

Convergent plate boundary →

- ↳ also known as destructive plate margin
- ↳ compression force applied on two

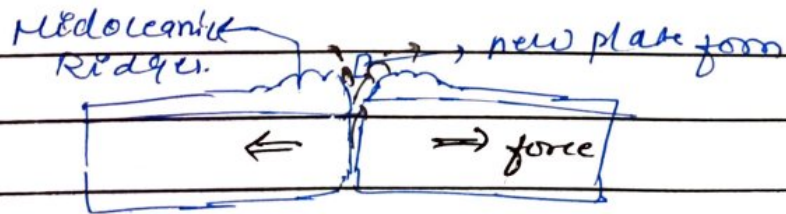


Ends of plate
 form fold mountains, volcanic islands,
 Eg Himalayan mt, Atlas mt, Alps,
 Rockies, Andes.
 Eg convergences along Indo Australian
 & Eurasian plate



(2) Emergent Plate Boundary →
 also known as constructive plate boundary
 formation of new plate occur but
 evidence → sea floor spreading,
 paleomagnetism study at Mid
 ocean ridges.

form → rift valley, valley floor
 Tensional force applied



(3) Transform plate Boundary →
 occur due unequal convergence
 & divergence activity in plate and



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during different intervals of
time

↳ parallel movement of plate
occur

↳ Eg at mid oceanic ridges, Indian
Peninsular - Pak-Burmal