

COMET :- (1) It is formed by gases and dust particles amalgamation.

(2) It moves around solar system

(3) When it comes close to the sun it shines

(4) Halley Bob is comet it is seen in every 86 yrs.

Apogee :- It is maximum distance of ~~sun~~ ^{moon} from earth. It is 484000km

Perigee - It is minimum distance of earth from moon. It is 41400 km

Harmattan :- (1) It is a type of a local wind flows in West Africa

(2) It mainly blows in North-Africa (SAHARAN) AREA

(3) It is hot - and dry wind.

(4) It mainly blows in West and Northern Africa

पश्चिम
कक्षांक

These land form created by
glaciers :-

- (a) MORAINES
- (b) CERQUE
- (c) ACROER
- (d) Hanginy. Valley

Onaswed Shale group :- (1) It comes
after denudation of Archaen
Rock

- (2) It is rich in minerals like
Iron, manganese etc.
- (3) It is found in Odisha,
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

CHILKA LAKE :- (a) Largest Lake in
India

- (b) Brackish water Lake
- (c) Lagoon and found in Odisha.
- (d) Dolphin is famous in this
park, Lake

L G LIPULEKH LAKE - (1) Situated in Uttarakhand

(2) Border with Nepal and India

(3) River KALE flows through this lake. (Nepal has shown this in their map).

L M NEW MOORE ISLAND - (1) It is

situated in Bay of Bengal

(2) It is bone of contention between Bangladesh and India

(3) It is called APT KALAM ISLAND.

L T EXPRESSWAY - (1) It is 6 lane

Road that connects two metro cities / Large cities

(2) Delhi to Agra Expressway -
Mumbai - Pune express way

(3) It makes transportation and connectivity easier.

BARACK RIVER - (1) It is flowing in Assam India

(2) It is Left Bank tributary of Brahmaputra

(3) It has multipurpose project named Barak Barack.

F.S.S.A.I - (1) Food Safety and Security Authorisation of India

(2) It's HQ is in New Delhi

(3) It provides certification of food / products / labels. It banned Maggi for days Back.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT AREA -

(a) It is an area where export of Agriculture takes place

(b) APEOA is implementing agency

(c) It provides direct exports of farmers product

L M

CONSOLIDATION - (1) It is process of consolidation or Land ceiling in India

- (2) It started after independence
- (3) It is land distribution method in which large land is stopped to distributed

L N

FERTIGATION - (1) It is process of (fertility + Irrigation) - In this process Irrigation and fertilizers are spread simultaneously

- (2) New technique of Agriculture
- (3) Increase efficiency

L O

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

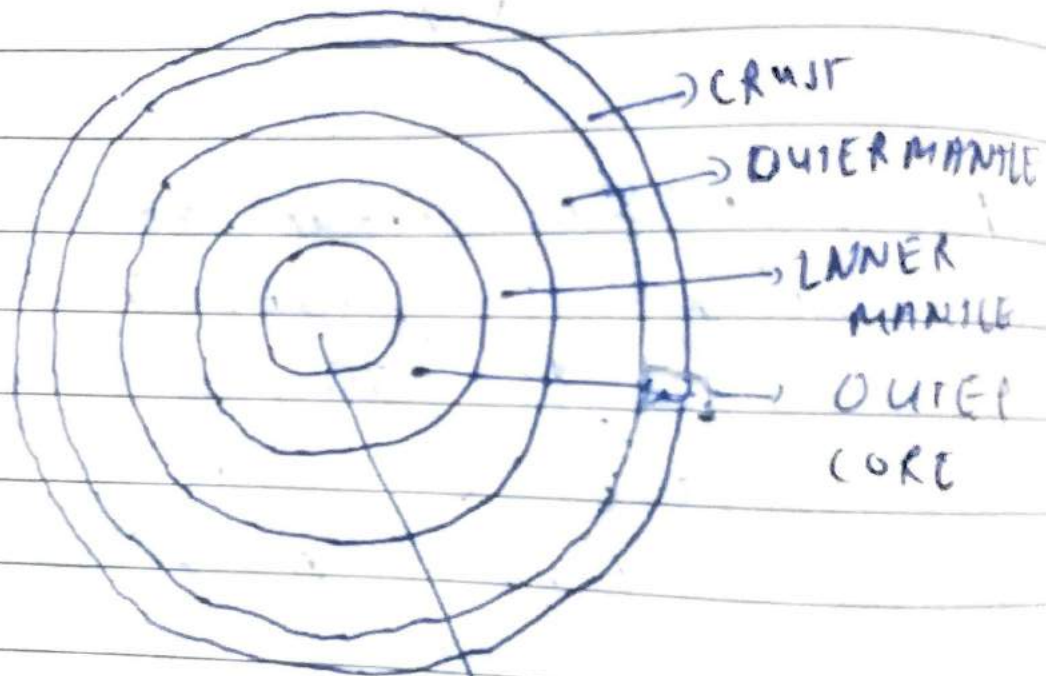
- (1) It is situated in New Delhi
- (2) It is an institute where study of disasters takes place.
- (3) Formed on late merges by NIDMA in 2005.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF EARTH

1 A

Earth is made up of mainly three layers Crust, Core, Mantle

CRUST = upper most layer of lithosphere which is 0-18 km or 0-50 km (SIAL)



MANTLE

CORE - It is 50 to 2995 km = Divided into two layers upper (outer) mantle lower mantle (SIMA)

CORE - It is liquid and solid Both in inner and outer core (Nickel - Iron) is found here [2965 - 6375 km]

10

SEA BREEZE AND LAND BREEZESEA BREEZE - During Day timeLand becomes hotter hence dueto high temperature pressurebecomes low. Hence Landbecomes hot quicker than theSea. Hence wind fromSea goes or flows towardsland. It causes rainfallLAND BREEZE - During night situationreverses due to differential heatingof land & sea. pressure increases

in Land due to low temperature

and decreases in sea due to hightemperature. Hence wind blowsblows from Land to Sea.Hence it doesn't cause rainfallin land.Above two are the
regulator of season in this
climatology.

3 C

COTTON - It is fibre that is used in clothes, apparel and medicinal area.

WORLD LARGEST PRODUCER -

1 st CHINA [2017]	2020
2 nd AMERICA (U.S.A)	1 st INDIA
3 rd INDIA	(2 nd) U.S.A
4 th BANGLADESH	(3 rd) CHINA

Two types of Cotton that are found

(1) Long stapled Cotton

(2) Short stapled Cotton

LONG STAPLED COTTON - U.S.A

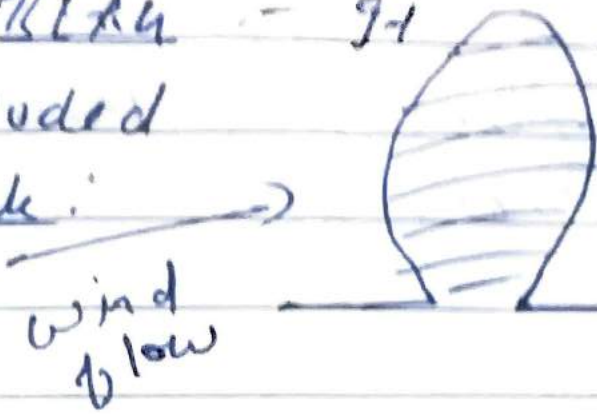
is highest producer of Long stapled Cotton.

SHORT STAPLED COTTON - India is producer of Short stapled cotton in the world.

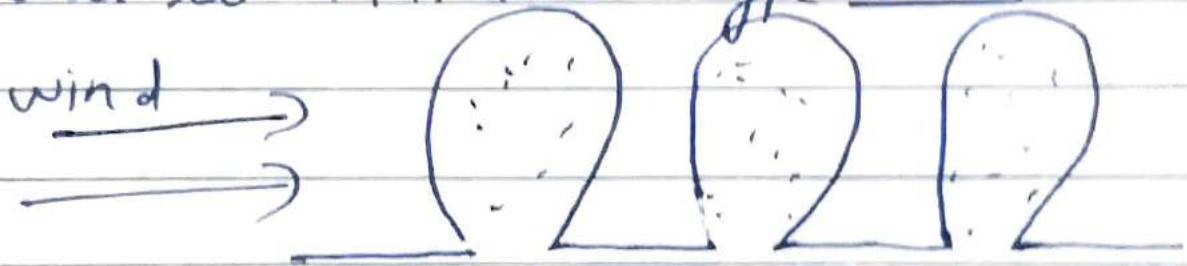
In India is produced in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

TOPOGRAPHY CREATED BY WIND EROSION

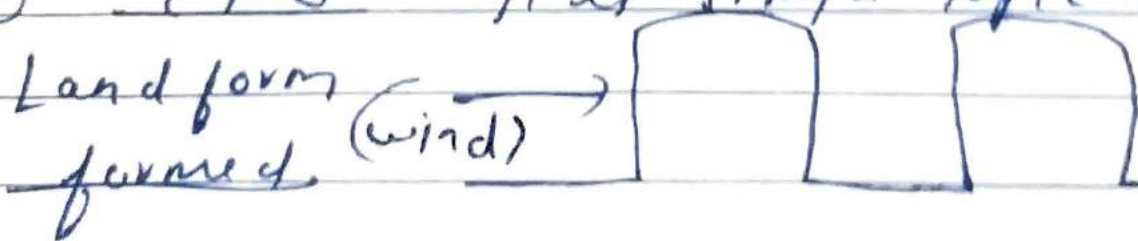
(1) INSELBRG - It is a wind eroded structure of rock.



(2) ZEUGAN :- They are also formed due to mushroom type rock.



(3) ERG - It is simple type of land form formed (wind)



(4) YARDUNG :- they shaped.



It is formed in Desert areas.

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग

प्रश्न
क्रमांक

1 E

CENSUS - 2011
It was 7th census after independence.
C.S.O released its statistics.

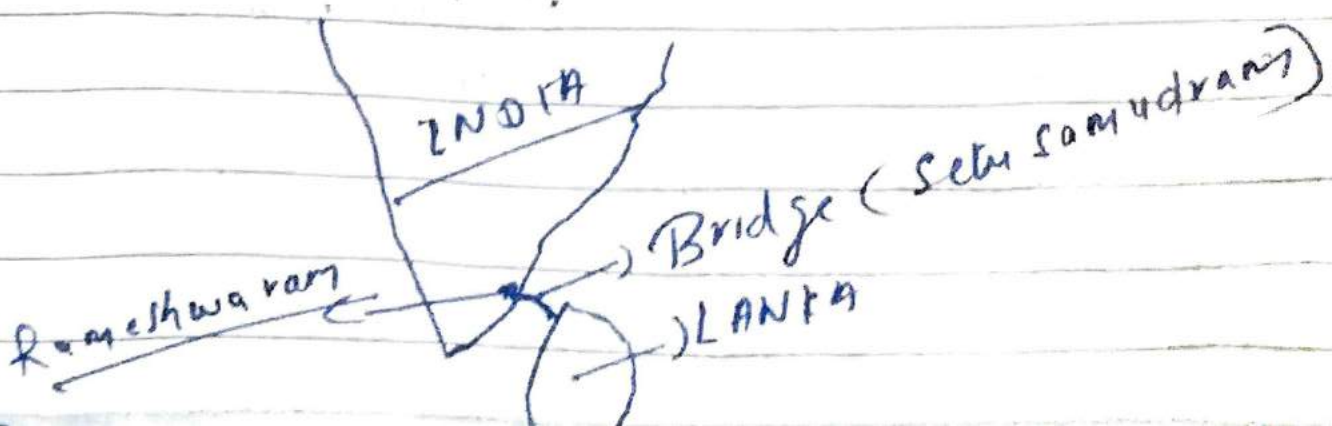
M.P. Population Male / Female
72626809 51.7% 48.3%

SETHU SAMUDRAM PROJECT

It is project to connect parts of all the coasts in India.

It is used to connect Sri Lanka and India.

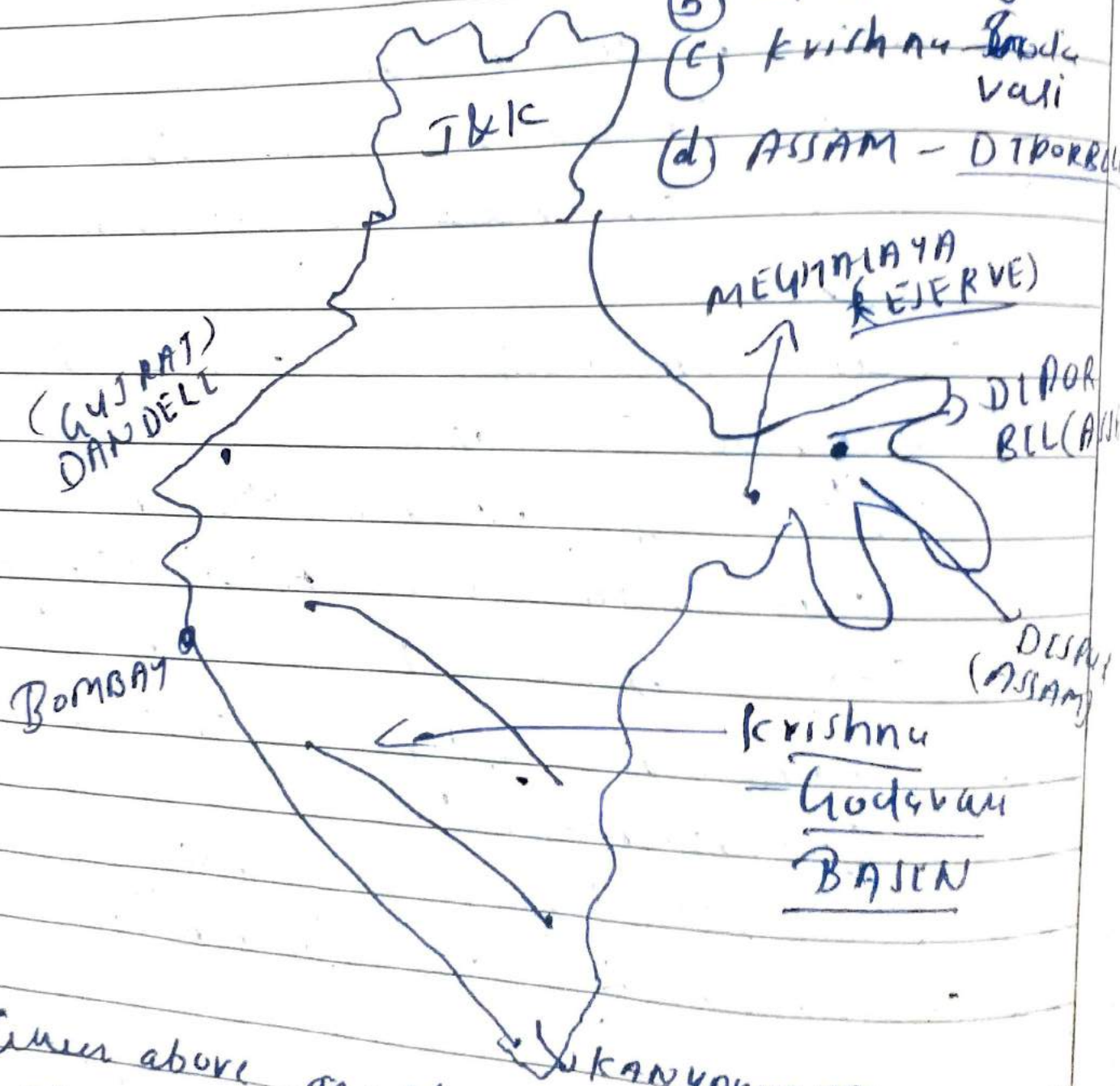
- (a) It will reduce 1000km distance
- (b) It is located in Palk Strait
- (c) It is controversial contentious issue.
- (d) It is controversial due to its religious importance
- (e) 1997 project was started
- (f) It is also called Adam's Bridge
- (g) It is questioned on the grounds of religious culture & environment.
- (h) As per Hindu mythology it is constructed by Lord Rama.



19

Petroleum regions in India, 91
 is mainly found in Arabian
Sea (Bombay high). Areas below
 is in diagram

- (a) Mumbai high
- (b) oilfield (Gujarat)
- (c) Krishna Godavari
- (d) ASSAM - DIBRUGGA



Areas above are in points of the
 area where petroleum are produced

CHEERNOBYL :- It was nuclear accident which took place in 1986.

REASONS :-

- (1) Extremely low pressure was created due to which temperature risen
- (2) Nuclear chain reaction took place.
- (3) Leakage in the plant.

LOCATION - PRIPYAT, UKRAINE.

AFTER EFFECT :-

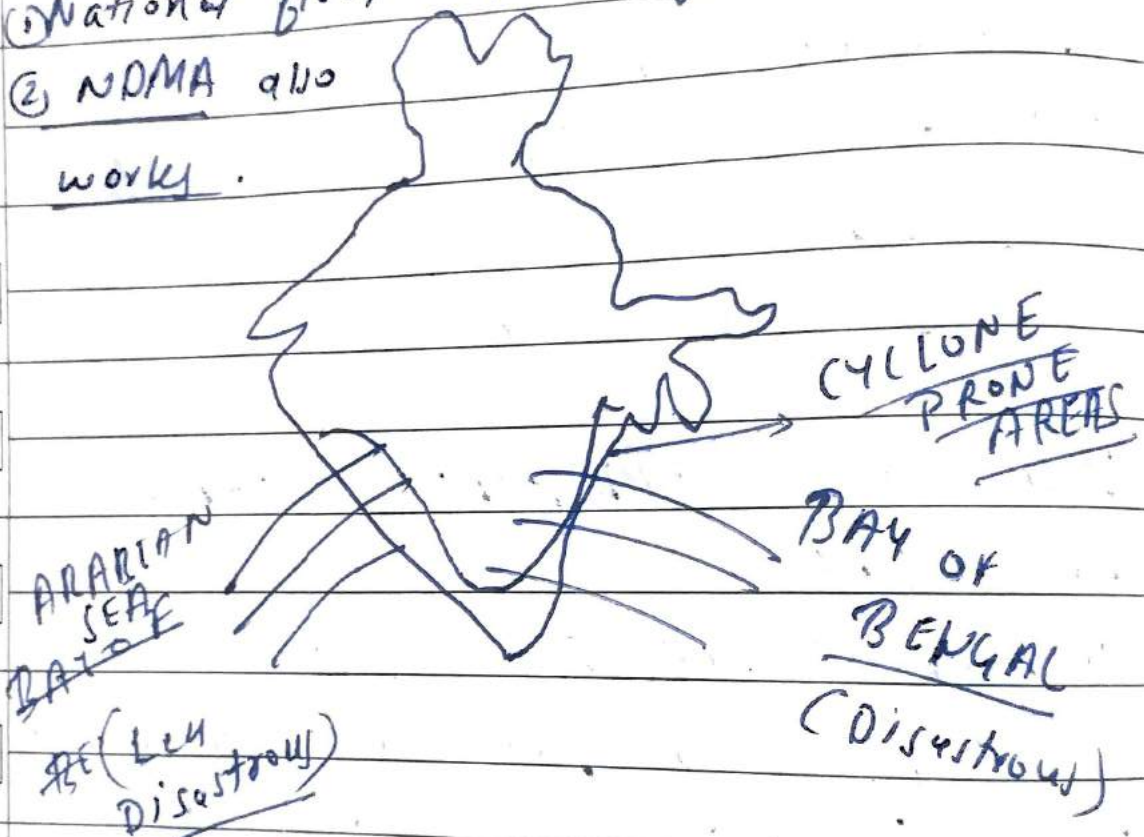
- (1) huge Blast took place
- (2) Nuclear radiation came out
- (3) 100 people died in the incident
- (4) Low level of technology was used
- (5) No disaster management mechanism
- (6) Mutated children are born.

प्रश्न
क्रमांक

MEASURES TO AVOID CYCLONE

CYCLONE - It is spiralling wind with low pressure at Centre and heavy rainfall

- ① National flood monitoring system is formed
- ② NDMA also works.



- ① Mitigation - By high alert - Bulletin, weather updates
- ② Adaptation - Now, technology has improved, cyclone prone houses
- ③ Preparedness - Whole location is evacuated (specially fishermen)
- ④ Rescue & Relief - through NDMA.

METHODS OF EFFICIENT IRRIGATION

(1) Sprinkler Irrigation - It is a modern technique in which sprinklers / showers are used for irrigation.

(2) Drop Irrigation - It is used in water-scarce areas in which limited amount of water through drips is given to the field.

(3) FERTIGATION - This type of irrigation involves fertilization through irrigation to increase efficiency of soil / productivity of soil.

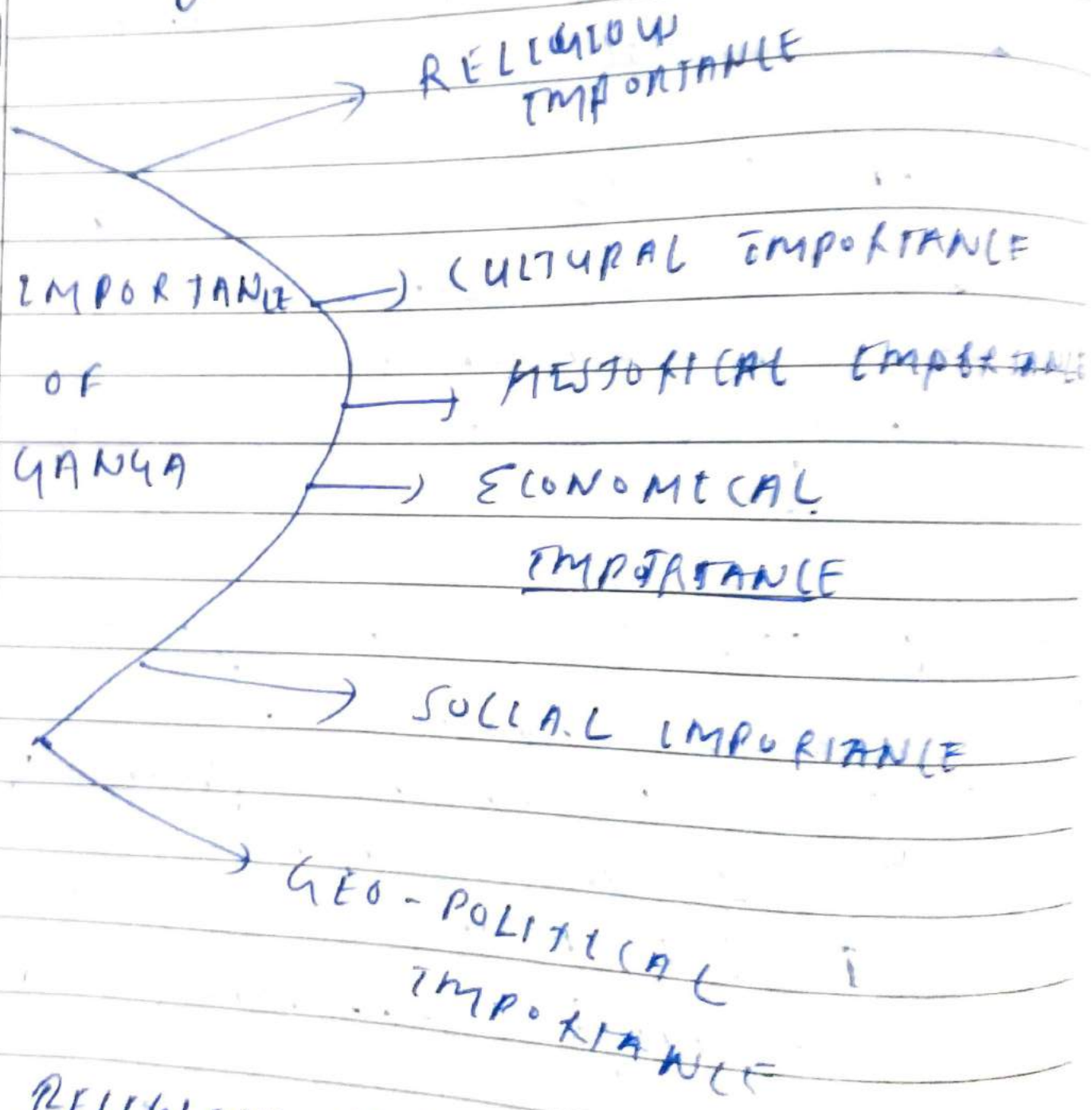
(4) ATER IRRIGATION - In U.S.A, Europe through plain plane irrigation is done.

(5) STOP-DAM - Through this farmers are irrigating their field.

प्रश्न क्रमांक

3 B

GANGA is life line of Northern India. It plays very important role in India's unity and integrity & culture.



RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE - Ganga is called river as per Hindu mythology.

is its biggest example.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE - It is historically very important because it is unseen/mentioned in our Vedas. / Vedic culture / Vedic age.

ECONOMICAL - Ganga provides

- (a) food for farmers
- (b) Fisherman
- (c) ~~Fab~~ factories
- (d) Dams / electricity
- (e) Drinking water / Commercial use

SOCIAL IMPORTANCE - Social

reformers like Kabir, Tulsidas, Nanak, Dharmu, Jyoti, Ram ananda lived By the Ganga.

GEO POLITICAL = It is due to
Ganga - Sometime India get its
reference all over the world.

Shinzo Abe saw "Ganga Asti"
Mekong - Ganga Cooperation

SALINITY MEANS

salt dissolved amount of
of water in per litre volume
Common below are the charts
% - expressed

	<u>% of SALT</u>
NaCl	71%
KCl	22%
Na ₂ CO ₃	3%
NaOH	2%

Common above are the salts that are dissolved in the sea water.

35 parts per thousand or 3.5% of the salinity is there in the ocean.

FACTORS AFFECTING SALINITY

(1) T

(3) Rainfall - gt decreases
Salinity

(4) EQUATOR - Salinity is low
due to rainfall.

(5) AT POLES - Salinity is high
due to density of salt.

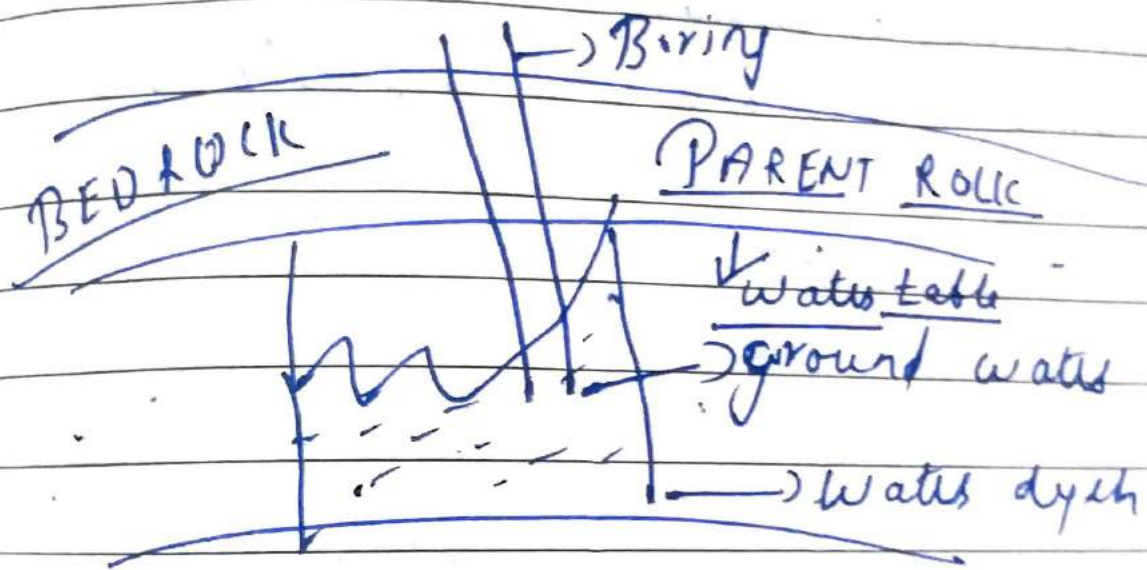
(6) OCEAN CURRENTS

ON DEPTH - Salinity increases
when we go down in the water
upto a limit.

(7) RIVERS - When river meets
sea it decreases Salinity
like Bay of Bengal

(8) THERMAL DISTRIBUTION -
Well properly explain - the
distribution of Cold/ Hot currents
& mixing of heat released &
heat absorbed.

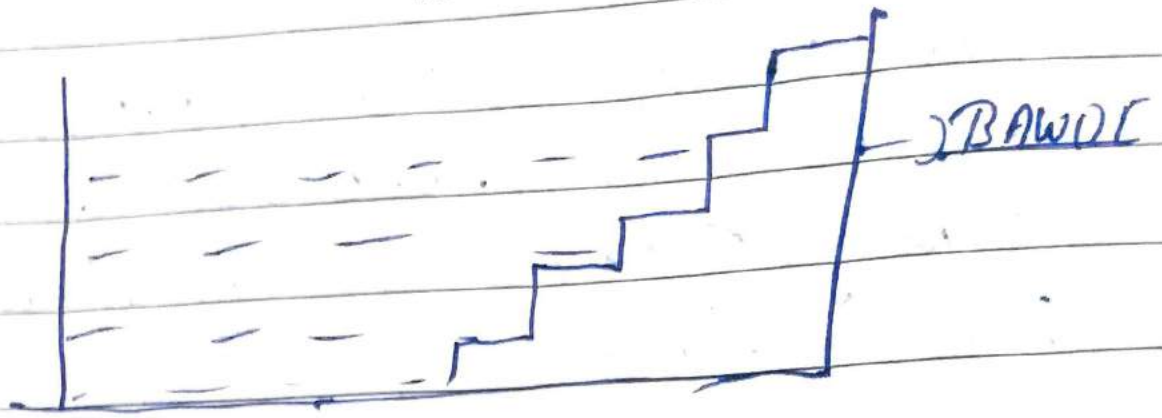
Ground water = Water that is present inside earth crust for drinking, Batching & cooking is called Ground water
 गुप्त अथवा पृथ्वी के अंदर



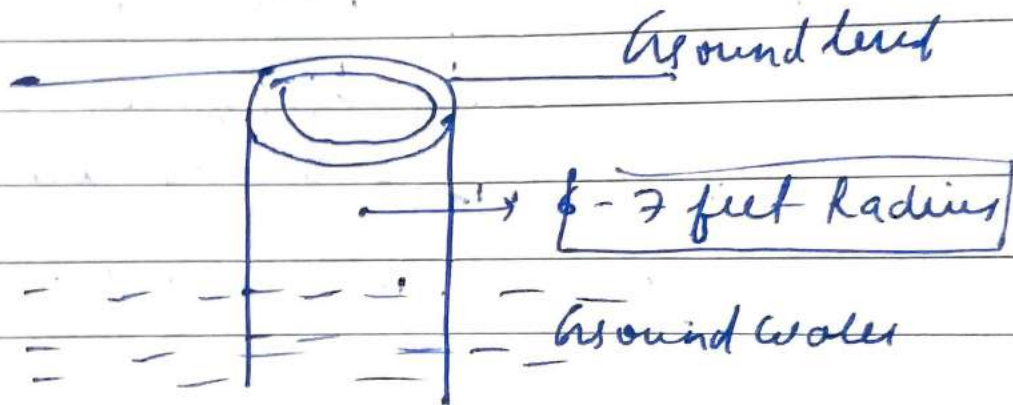
When above an the diagram to explain water table - ground water. Rock etc.

SOURCES OF GROUND WATER

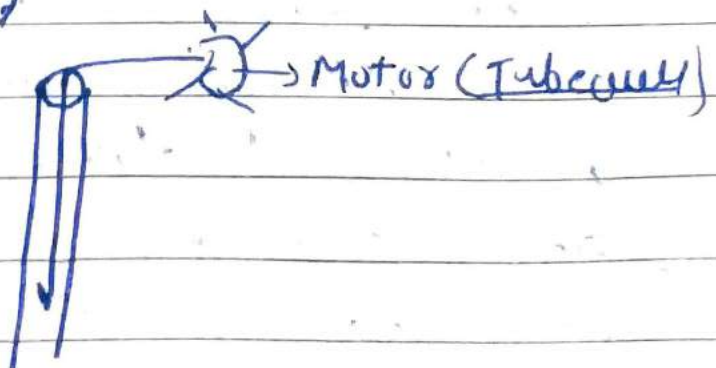
(1) TANK / BAWRI - It is an ancient source through which ground water is taken out. It is deep depression artificially made which has steps.



WELL :- Excavation formed by digging or drilling, used for water collection is called well.



TUBEWELL :- It is small drill or hole in the earth surface and through motor water is taken out.



Used in irrigation

Natural sources of Ground

- (1) Surface Runwater - It is water flow from floods/ Rivers/ Nala etc.
- (2) TRANSPIRATION - fixed by plants/ trees. inside the earth
- (3) PER-MEABILITY - Rock's permeability also plays important Role
- (4) EVAPORATION - Evaporation also means water level.
- (5) CLOUDS - It increases water level.
- (6) RIVER WATER - It also percolates along the area which are close to Rivers.

Here given above are the methods through which ground water is discharged. Jalshakti Ministry works for increasing its level