

प्रश्न
संख्या

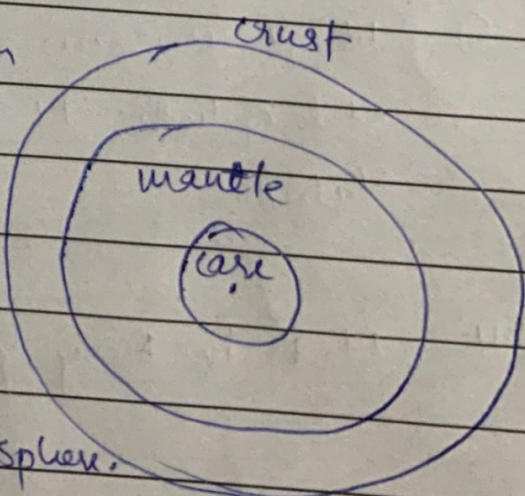
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	A	Comet is celestial body which have a tail away from sun, made up of dust, other matters. It is not a star.
1	B	Apoogee is the condition when distance between sun and earth is maximum. Perigee is minimum distance between earth and sun. Mean distance between sun and earth is 149.5 million km.
1	C	Harmattan is cold winds blown over north america. It is local winds or seasonal winds.
1	D	Moraine, Karst,
1	E	Dharwad group of rocks are found in satpura, satpura and Bundelkhand region of MP. constituents are sandstone, limestone. They are rich of minerals like Aluminium, copper etc.
1	F	chiller lake is found in east east of India, in orissa, it is lagoon, included in Ramsar site under Ramsar convention. It has rich biodiversity.
1	G	It is narrow stretch or opening ^{of Himalaya mountain} in Uttarakhand state of India. It is used by the Kailash Mansarovar Yatri.
1	H	It is in Bay of Bengal sea, it is coral island.



1	I	A or 6 lane Road with advance build up technology exclusive for faster Road transport. Yamunna expressway is example.
1	J	It is tributary of Brahmaputra River. It is flow in Assam. It is perennial river.
1	K	Food safety standard Association of India is independent body, It tested the food item samples and provide quality certification. It is arm of ministry of consumer Affairs.
1	K	It is exclusive area where agriculture based industry where promoted to establish and products are export oriented. Tea agriculture area in assam etc.
1	O	It is based in New Delhi. It is for carrying research, training and advice related to disaster [natural or manmade]. It is institute of national importance.
2	A	<p>Internal structure of earth can be divided into three parts</p> <p>① Crust [Continental [10-50km] Oceanic [10-20km]] oceanic is thinner than continental crust.</p> <p>• Crust have hydrosphere, lithosphere.</p>
		



Mantle is 1000km - 3000 km wider. It is in having high temperature [hot]. It have minerals.
 It have magma of volcanic origin.
 Core is hottest, molten zone, average temp is 6000 K.
 It is divided into inner and outer core. average width is 5000 km.

2 B
 • Sea Breeze → winds blown from sea to land. Flows in daytime. They are cool winds, filled with moisture.
 • Land Breeze → winds blow from land to sea, in night time. They are warm winds.
 • Breezes are slow blowing winds.

2 C
 • Found in Brazil and adjoining areas of South America Continent.
 • In India, it is produced in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Southern madhya pradesh.
 • Thailand, ~~My~~ Malaysia and other south-east ~~country~~ asia countries.
 • In General sub-tropical laying countries with 100-150 cm rainfall and rich in black soil are area of cotton production in world.



2 D wind erosion is process of degradation of landforms due to action of fast blowing wind.

• In Desert, - Sanddunes

• wind causes soil erosion [weathering away of top layer of soil], causes loss of fertility of soil.

[% of total population] : India | Madhya pradesh

2 E Rural Population 31.62% | 27.30%

Urban population 68% | 72.63%

Tamilnadu is most urban populous city & Lakshadweep is least urban populated. Sex Ratio of rural > Urban in India.

In Madhya pradesh, Indore is most urban and Rewa have most rural population.

• Mumbai is most urbanised city, followed by Delhi and Calcutta. Literacy rate of Urban > Rural in India.

Urbanisation caused hot spot in term of climate change due to localised heat effect.

2 F • Sethu Samudram project is implemented by ministry of shipping. It is bridge linkage between Dharmashikoti (Tamilnadu India) to Pamban [Sri Lanka]

• It ~~is~~ ~~renewable~~ replaces Pamban bridge.

• It enhances trade between Indian ocean, Pacific ocean and Atlantic ocean.

• It is moving bridge i.e. open or close for sea transport.

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2	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mumbai High, [Maharashtra]• Krishna - Godavari Basin [Andhra Pradesh]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ankleshwar - Surat• Digboi region - Assam
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rajasthan - area near Bikaner and Jaisalmer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80% of India's petroleum demand made by Import.• India is hub for processing petroleum products.
2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dandakaranya plateau found in Chhatisgarh. It is part of Central Highland of peninsular plateau of India.• It is part of Vindhyan range.• It have red-yellow soil.• It have rich minerals.• It have part of Sanjay Dubri National park.• Dandakaranya forest belongs to Lord Ram of Ramayan.
2	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chernobyl is place in present day Ukraine.• Accident happen in nuclear power plant in 1986.• Primary cause of accident is explosion in core containing nuclear fuel (uranium-235) due to technical and human errors.• It causes huge damage to human mankind.• Toxic gases erupted out from nuclear gas chamber mix with air causes skin problems, respiratory diseases, ultimately leads to death.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Around 3 lakh person dead and several animal livestock suffered.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land of million acres of nearby area are completely barren or no use of productive activity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is failure of administration of then Soviet Union, misleading international community and nearby European country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nuclear incident of this kind can be avoided by enhancing safety measures, awaring people for Do's and Don't during incident.
2	J	<p>Cyclone is pressure - gradient phenomena of high speed wind blowing with 150-300 km/hr</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>spread causes massive damage to human and property. It incurs huge financial losses to states affected.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Primary cause of frequent cyclones are climate change</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measures to avoid cyclone damage are:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made building with state of art technology which can withstand damages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proper advisory issued before and after cyclone.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Disaster Management task force play important role - before and after of cyclone.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Before precautionary infrastructure development like shelter houses built in cyclone prone areas.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People should be given training to help each other and prevent life loss.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better use of science and Technology for early detection of cyclone phenomena.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coastal areas mainly eastern side of India should have state of area equipment measure intensity of cyclone.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After cyclone measure it include Rehabilitation of affected person, build up of public Infrastructure [Road, hospital] etc.
2	K	<p>Irrigation is artificial input of water to agriculture crops.</p> <p>effectent irrigation techniques are</p> <p>① Drip irrigation ② Sprinkler irrigation</p> <p>Drip irrigation is technique in which several kilometers of pipes installed in all field and water is supplied to only roots of plants. It is prevalent in water scarce area of India - South Indian states.</p> <p>② Sprinkler irrigation is spraying water on crops. It also consume less water. Mainly prevalent in Punjab, Haryana and eastern Rajasthan.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



2 L Food processing is technique of enhancing self life of agricultural produces with modern scientific approach.

 'It is necessary for fast growing populations' like India to ensure food security.
 Madhya Pradesh reach in soyabean - have food processing units in Malwa region produces soya cake, soya biscuit which has huge demand in south and south-east countries for livestock feed.

3 A Sea salinity is amount of salt in sea water. Average sea salinity of ocean is 35.
 Dead sea have highest sea salinity
 Factors affecting sea salinity are
 ① Temperature - High temperature → more evaporation → more saline water
 ② Ocean current -
 ③ Geographical factors - tropical sea have more salinity than polar or sub-latitudinal sea due to ~~heat~~ sun rays.
 ④ Anthropogenic factors - Industrial and other human made waste disposing in sea containing saline elements.

⑤



3

B

Ganga river declared living entity of by Government of India in 2009.

Ganga have largest River basin of India.

• Ganga flows through ~~all~~ Uttarakhand, Uttarpradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, west Bengal.

• Its forward / head stream is Gangotri which meet with Alaknanda River is Deoprayag place.

• left bank tributaries are Gandak, Ghagra, Kosi, Ramganga.

Right bank tributaries are Chambal, son, Yamuna.

• Yamuna is largest tributary of Right bank.

• Gangotri Glacier is origin of Ganga River.

• It has length of 2525 km.

• It drains in Bay of Bengal after meeting with Brahmaputra River in Bangladesh.

→ Ganga River have reason for flourishing of agriculture in northern plain rich in alluvial soil.

→ It has perennial river.

→ Helps farmer to encash atleast two crops in a year.

→ Ganga have rich species richness and diversity of marine origin fishes, prawn and many more adds additional life support to human.



3 C

Land forms in India

- ① . Himalaya [Himadri, Himachal, Shivalik]
- ② . Northern plain - Ganga fed plain
- ③ . Coastal region - 7616.5 km
- ④ . Desert - Rajasthan + Kutchh (Gujrat)
- ⑤ . western and eastern ghat
- ⑥ . Laccadive Islands [Andaman & Nicobar]
- ⑦ Deccan plateau [Lakshwadeep]

