

## SECTION 'B'

खंड 'ब'

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघुत्तरिय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.6)

उत्तर: Perse plain → It is a gently undulating almost featureless plain, which is produced by fluvial erosion. It is a final stage of geomorphic cycle of landform evolution.

प्रश्न: (1.7)

उत्तर: Peak 15 is also known as Mount Everest in India, Sagarmatha in Nepal, and Chomolungma in China. It is world's highest mountain of world with 8848 m.

प्रश्न: (1.8)

Attrition.

उत्तर: → It is a process of erosion by collision & transportation. When rock are struck by the waves they shatter & taken away the sediments.

प्रश्न: (1.9)

Mekong River

उत्तर: → Mekong River originates at Tibet & outflow in Bay of Bengal. It flows in China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

प्रश्न: (1.10)

Malabar Coast.

उत्तर: Malabar Coast is lies in South West direction of India. From the tip of Mangalore Coast to the Kanyakumari. It is mainly Kerala Coast.

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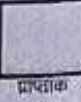
15x3=45

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प्रश्न: (1.11)

Mahatma Gandhi Marine N.P.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर:

- This National Park located in Andam & Nicobar island.
- It is known for the coral reefs.
- It is home for many species and Tribes.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

Semkota Pass

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

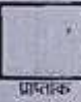
उत्तर:

It is a South Indian Mountain Pass in Kerala & Tamil Nadu, This is between (Annamalai & Calicutombil) Connect - Trivandrum & Trivuneli.

प्रश्न: (1.13)

TTC

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

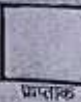
उत्तर:

- Tropic of Cancer is at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North latitude of Equator.
- It passes 16 countries, India is one among.
- Just Point where Sun rays hits Perpendicular.

प्रश्न: (1.14)

Seismic Wave

पू./M = 03



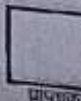
प्राप्तक

उत्तर:

- It Produced by the Internal activity in Earth.
- Like Earthquake, Volcano, tectonic Plate movement.
- Types - P-waves, S-wave, Surface wave.

प्रश्न: (1.15)

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर:

सिधु प्रश्न आतात है। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अर्थात् जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर देकर उत्तरका सही उत्तर दे लें। प्रश्न के सही आंतरिक विकल्प: कर्तव्य प्रश्न 5 (पाठ) अर्को का है।

This question contains 10 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

Q.2 (2.1) Weathering type.

weathering is a phenomenon of erosion by the action of wind, river, glacier. Type are -

→ Physical - Abrasion, Attrition, Temp. by these the rocks are weak and start deforming into pebbles.

→ Chemical - Oxidation, hydrolysis, Acidification these chemical process weak the rock and breaks into pebbles

→ Biological - Algae, Mosses, Bacteria, organisms these use physical and chemical forces to erode the rocks

There are the main types of weathering.

Q.2 (2.2) Tropical Evergreen forest in India

Characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forest location  $+10^{\circ}N$  to  $-10^{\circ}S$  tropical region

Rainfall 250-300cm, Temperature  $-27^{\circ}C$

Very dense forest looks like canopy

No shading of leaves, broad leaves.

Shelter for many trees and animals

Unlimited available of food so no agricultural practice found here.

Major rivers flow through tropical forest

इस प्रश्न में 10 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होंगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

10x5=50

प्रश्न: 2  
Que.2

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पू/M = 05

प्रश्न: (2.3)

Diff b/w Eastern &amp; Western Ghats

उत्तर:

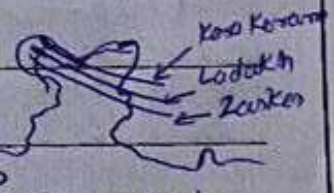
Western Ghat	Eastern Ghat
Location → Western Side of	Eastern Side.
It is more continuous range.	It is not continuous range.
It is good for Natural Port.	Ports are made by Man.
More fossils are found.	Less fossils are compared.
The height is more.	It is lowest in less as compared.
Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri	This river flows and
origin in western Ghat.	forms Mouth in Bay of Bengal after joining Eastern Ghat.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

Trans Himalaya.

उत्तर:

Trans Himalaya is a oldest range of Himalaya it is also highest. When Indian Plate strike on Eurasian plate it firstly strike on Pamir knot and formed these Trans Himalaya and Rotate Anticlines on center Pamir knot which formed other Ranges of Himalaya. Karakoram, Ladakh and Zaskar are Ranges of Trans Himalaya. Important Peak → Mount K2, Gashirbrum, Keilash.



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P/M = 05



प्रश्न: (2.5)

Iron ore in India

उत्तर: Iron ore are hematite, Magnetite etc.

It is very important metal which decide the industrialization and economic development of country.

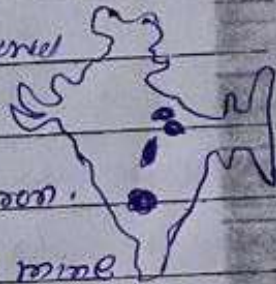
• India has largest reserve of iron

• Orissa > Chhattisgarh > Karnataka > Jharkhand are the largest state of production

• Dabwadi and Kudapuh are Rock for iron.

• Bailadila Chhattisgarh is largest mechanised mine

• From there ore is export to Japan.



प्रश्न: (2.6)

Mountain classification on the basis of formation

Mountains are the Elevated Position, with steep side on the Earth's surface.

Classification

fold → by compression in tectonic plate and

sediment start to uplifting which is fold mountain

Block → land surface uplift and submerged by the diversion of land

Volcanic → Magma pressurized the Earth's surface to erupt and formed volcanic mountain

P/M = 05



प्रश्न: 2.  
Que.2

उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।  
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प्रश्न: (2.9)

## Tropical Savana Climate.

उत्तर:

### Tropical Savana Climate in a Transition.

Climate between Equatorial Rain forest and Sub tropical Desert. It is denoted by **As** by Köppen.

- Diurnal temp range, winter temp  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Rainfall in 150-200 cm.
- Feature: Favourable of agriculture, large farmland with scattered trees found.
- Campos Brazil, Llanos Venezuela, African Savana, Northern Australia, Southern India have Tropical Savana climate.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

## Cyclone & Anticyclone.

उत्तर:

Cyclone are whirl motion of Air round

according to rotation classified as Cyclone, Anticyclone.

→ The reason of formation is Low pressure, Humidity, local force, Less vertical distance, & more towards eastern coast.

Anticyclone - These formed in Sub tropical temperate region. Presence of high pressure & local force, weak vertical distance to form anticyclone.

Northern Hemisphere	
Cyclone	Anti cyclone
Anticyclone	Cyclone
Southern Hemisphere	
Cyclone	Anticyclone
Anticyclone	Cyclone

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प को चुनता है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।  
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प्रश्न: (2.7)

Trade Wind.

पू./म = 05

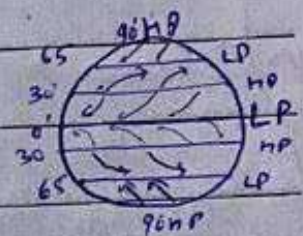


उत्तर:

Trade wind are the permanent wind which flow from high pressure region to low pressure region. These wind decides the climatic condition.

Trade wind flows on whole Earth surface these are Easterlies, Westerlies.

They want to flow perpendicular to Isotherm but due to Coriolis force



these wind start to deflect. Right side in Northern Hemisphere & left side in Southern Hemisphere.

पू./म = 05



प्रश्न: (2.8)

Tsunami

उत्तर:

Tsunami is a Japanese term, it means high altitude series of wave in ocean.

A Local Tsunami → These originate within 100km.  
 • Less time for preparation (10-30 min).  
 • High damage to property and lives.

Types of Tsunami

→ Regional Tsunami → Originate within 100-1000km.  
 • It have sufficient time to evacuation & to save lives.

→ Distant Tsunami → These originate more than 1000km.  
 • Less effect on continent, but effect of wide area

प्रश्न: (3.1)

Distribution of Earthquake and Volcanism across the world

उत्तर:

Earthquake are the shaking of Earth surface and volcanoes are the mouth on Earth surface from where lava is coming out.

Earthquake arises because of many reasons:-

- 1) Mining.
- 2) Tectonic Plate Movement
- 3) Volcano Eruption
- 4) Explosion
- 5) Dams

Tectonic Plate Movement are the main reason when the ~~plate~~ Lithospheric Plate collide or strike to other plate it causes produce heavy wave of vibration due to surface is shaking.

So the Region of meeting of tectonic plate are Chinulyan Region, Ring of fire, Alaska & South American plate colliding region, Juan de Fuca Region, South East Asian.



## SECTION - 'B'

खंड-ब

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प्रश्न: 3.

Que: 3.

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5x11=55

55

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

These region includes heavy salt-water  
Volcanoes Eruption taken place due  
to colliding of Ocean-Ocean, Continent  
-Ocean Plate. One heavy  
Plate Submerged &  
pressurized the  
Magma to outflow  
this pressure make  
Mount on East Africa  
and form a Mountain  
Rocky Mountain in South America,  
Andes in North America, Ring of fire Japan  
Philippine Alaska region, Indonesian  
Island, Andaman and Nicobar Island  
These are the Region of colliding  
of Plate which create Mountain  
Range and Volcanoes.

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P/M = 11

प्रश्न: (3.2)

## Tropical Cyclone.

उत्तर:

### Tropical Cyclone are the Whirl

Motion of whirls runs anticlockwise and clockwise on Northern and Southern hemisphere respectively.

There are some necessary condition to formation of tropical cyclone.

- 1) High temp → Tropical region is best for high temp (27°C) nearby Equator where no winter.
- 2) Moisture → Ocean water is available to form the cyclone and create Cumulonimbus cloud.
- 3) Coriolis force → at Equator Coriolis force is absent so +30° to +5° N & -30° to -5° S region best suited for Coriolis force.
- 4) Vertical disturbance → There should less disturbance in vertical wind to initiate cyclone.
- 5) Large water body → Tropical cyclone mainly formed by oceanic water so large water body is needed.
- 6) Wind → Wind motion is necessary to uplift the moisture and rotate in cyclone. So easterly trade wind is found in tropical region.

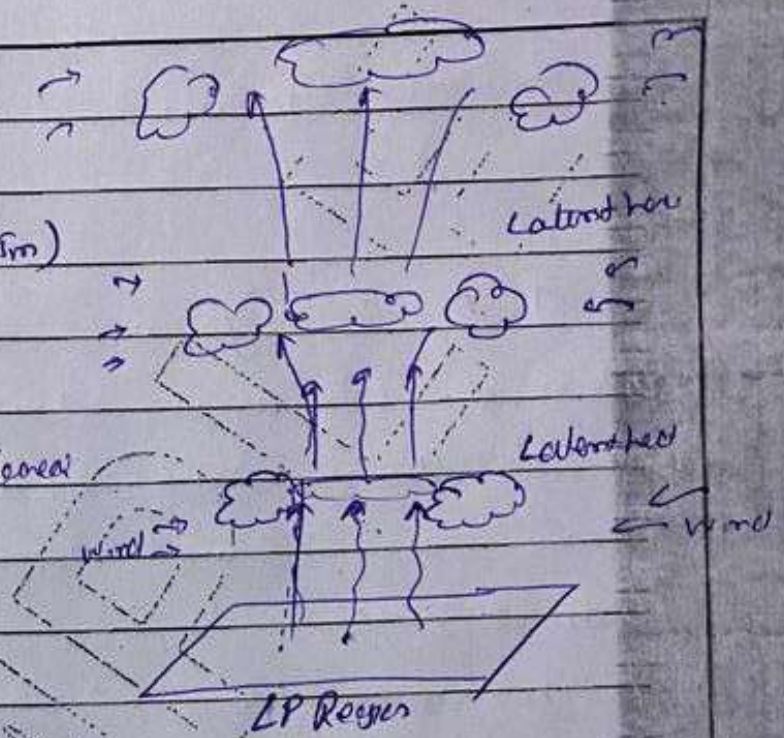
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(3.2) Continued (जारी)

### Steps of formation

- 1) Rising of humid air
- 2) Adiabatic Lapse rate ( $1^\circ-165m$ )
- 3) Fall in temperature
- 4) Condensation
- 5) Latent heat of condensation released
- 6) Air get more hot & light
- 7) Air further uplift
- 8) More air come to fill gap
- 9) New moisture available for condensation
- 10) L.H of condensation. Entire cycle repeats



### Characteristics

- 1) Tropical cyclone in Clock wise and anticlockwise rotation in South and North hemisphere respectively
- 2) Center of rotation in Eye with calm condition and higher temperature as compared to outer.
- 3) Wall of eyewall with high speed wind with cumulonimbus clouds.
- 4) Westward movement due to influence of Easterly wind.
- 5) Velocity of movement is 30 to 1200 km/hr.
- 6) The Radius of cyclone is 100-2000 km.

प्रश्न-3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (3.3)

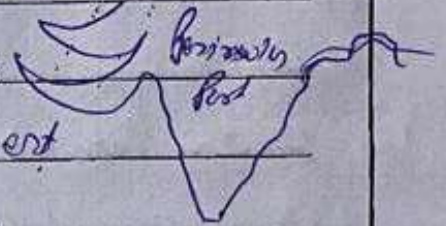
## Physiography of Peninsular India

पू./म=11

प्राप्तक

उत्तर:

Peninsular Part is a triangular shape. Comprises mountains, Plateau, plain, rivers, etc. It is biggest part of Indian Physiographic terrain.



### Division of Peninsular Plateau

#### The Central Highlands

- Malwa Plateau
- Bundelkhand Plateau
- Baghelkhand Plateau
- Chotanagpur Plateau

#### Deccan Plateau

- Deccan trap
- Western Ghats
- Eastern Ghats
- North East Extension

Malwa → It lies in Madhya Pradesh

Extension of it is Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand & Chotanagpur Plateau

Bundelkhand → It lies along border of MP & UP

Chotanagpur Plateau → North East of Peninsular Plateau

→ It includes Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & West Bengal.

→ It is known as Roofs of India

Baghelkhand → It lies in Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Singrauli & some part of UP.

प्रश्न: 3.

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

5x11=55

Deccan Trap :- This composed basaltic Lava which gets cooled and settled.

This Maharastra, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka region

Western Ghats → This a Series of Mountain along the Western Border from Tapi River to Kanyakumari

Eastern Ghats → Series of Mountain in Eastern Side these are discontinuous jagged Mountain due to flow of Major Rivers Godavari, Krishna

North-East Extension -

Shillong Meghalaya Plateau is a Part of Peninsular India which shifted to North East due to Madala fault & this gap is filled by the sediments laid by large and Brahmaputra River.

Peninsular Part is the oldest Part of whole Indian Subcontinent earlier it is part of Gondwanaland and Australia which were separated by the tectonic Plate movement and strike to Eurasian Plate and formed Indian Subcontinents

## SECTION - 'B'

## खंड - 'ब'

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 11 (eleven) marks.

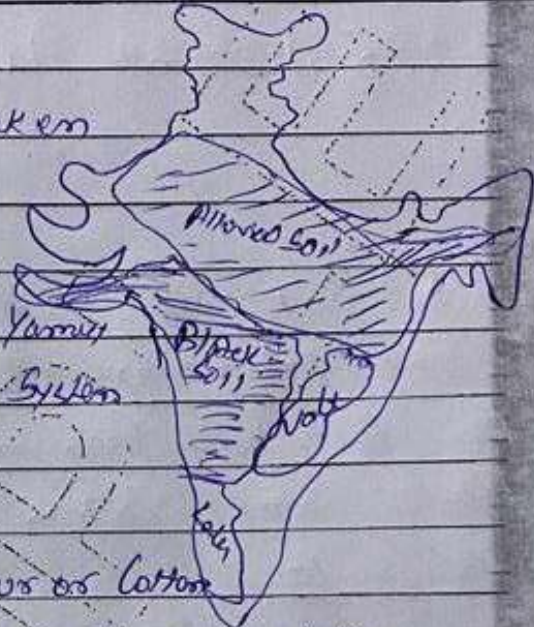
5x11=55

(3.4) Continued (जारी)

Alluvial Soil

• These type of Soil are taken by the rivers.

• Northern Plain comprises Alluvial Soil taken by Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra River System

Black Soil

• This soil known as Regur or Cotton Soil. Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra Karnataka region comprises this soil

• This soil is rich by presence of iron oxide

Laterite Soil

→ This soil is formed by Excessive leaching of Sedimentary or Metamorphic rock

→ After the sediment are washed and settled and laterite soil.

Red Soil →

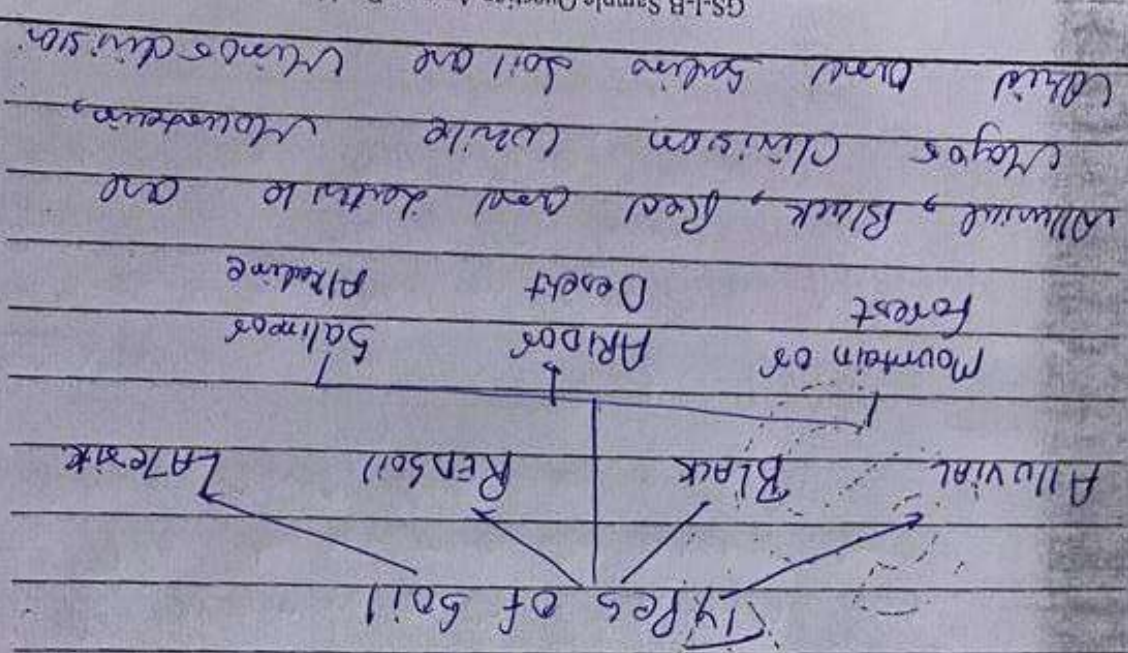
This soil is Red in colour due to presence of oxides of Iron, it is useful for big size farms.

## Soil and types

प्रश्न (3A)

Soil is a top most layer of Earth (just an unconsolidated part which is composed of by the erosion activity of rocks. There some factors which influence formation of soil.

- Parent Material → type of rocks
- Togography → inclined region have less soil
- Climate → Rain, temperature are major factors
- Vegetation → High vegetation means the formation of soil is faster
- Time → To start the formation time is required



Q/M = 11

5x11=55

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प्रश्न: 3.

Quo: 3.

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.5)

### PLI for food Processing Industry

पू./म = 11



उत्तर:

Food Processing Industry is a sector where raw material are processed into intermediates foods or edible items using scientific techniques.

In this agricultural, Dairy, meat, etc. product are processed and prepared which can consume directly or semi prepared food.

- It increase the life of product, reduce wastage, can export and transport to any place. It help in

- It help in boost the economy and improve the income of farmers.

India has rich source in agricultural, dairy and meat product and also a big population for consuming.

So food Processing Industry will help in supplying of Raw material



प्रश्न: 3.

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.5) Continued (जारी)

Government helps the FPI (Food Processing Industry) by ~~providing~~ providing production linked incentive schemes which are more than of 10,000 Cr.

Objectives → To increase the growth of products of Globalisation

- Help to increase employment & income
- Promote the Indian Brand in foreign countries

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna

This is a Govt of India Scheme to promote the FPI. Under this many food parks setup by in Khargone, Dewas.

→ It will help the manufacturer to setup the plant in minimum investment and less paper work.

→ It will increase the income of farmer, which helps the welfare of government like MSP, subsidy bank loans.

So FPI is huge sector to boost the economy help in complete the Sustainable development goals.

प्रश्न: (1.1)

पू./M = 03



- उत्तर: → The river which flow through out the river.  
 → Maximum river of Himalayas are Perennial river  
 → Examples → The Ganga River system, The Brahmaputra River

प्रश्न: (1.2)

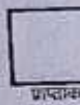
पू./M = 03



- उत्तर: → Phumdi are the floating body on water body,  
 → There are floating island, it have vegetation, soil program  
 → In India in Manipur there is Loktak Lake on which floating National Park situated

प्रश्न: (1.3)

पू./M = 03



- उत्तर: Crater lakes are water body on the crater/dike  
 Volcano, They are generally small in size,  
 Example is Lonar lake in Maharashtra

प्रश्न: (1.4)

पू./M = 03



- उत्तर: Plateau are elevated highlands with  
 flat surface & steep sides. Diastrophic Plateau are  
 formed by large scale destruction in the landmass.

प्रश्न: (1.5)

पू./M = 03



- उत्तर: Block or fault mountain formed by the diversion  
 of land. The elevated is horst & submerged is  
 graben. Example → Vindhya, Satpura, Vosges
- 