



**GRAND
TEST**

**SSC EXAMINATION
GEOGRAPHY - ECO (SET-A)**

SOLUTION

Q.1A Complete the following by choosing the correct alternative from those given below. [3M]

Ans.1 Amritsar [1M]

Ans.2 back waters [1M]

Ans.3 Indira Paint [1M]

Q.1B Match column ‘A’ with column ‘B’ [3M]

Ans.1 (d) Barkhan [1M]

Ans.2 (a) Best fodder [1M]

Ans.3 (b) Lohi [1M]

Q.2A Give geographical reasons (any 2) [4M]

Ans.1 Regional approach in geographic studies is very important because.

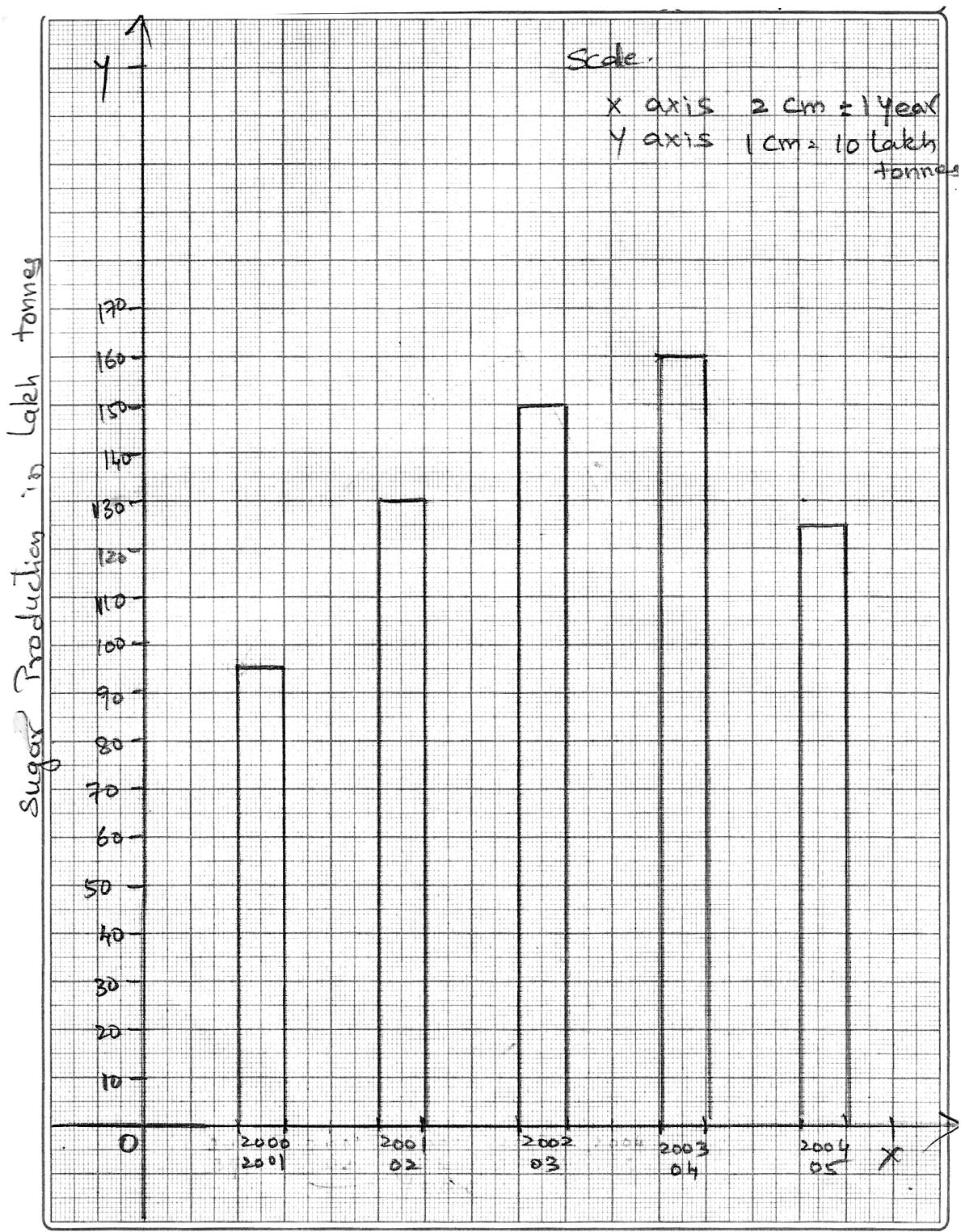
1. If focus on a particular area of the earth. **[2 marks, 1 mark each point any two points]**
2. It studies all physical as well as human factors. These interact with each other and work in unity.
3. They provide relative homogeneity which is the foundation of regional approach.
4. It gives organized study of various phenomena, spatially related to each other.
5. It may be homogeneous distribution of some phenomena within it.

Ans.2 1. Rajasthan desert in India fascinates tourists by giving them an opportunity to enjoy its world famous and amazing Camel Safari.4 [2 marks, 1 mark each point any two points]

2. Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are three of the historically most popular cities for a tourist to visit in Rajasthan.
3. Desert Safari on Camels have become increasingly popular around Jaisalmer.
4. This ecotourism industry ranges from cheaper backpacker treks to plush Arabian Nights style campsites filled with banquets and cultural performances.
5. During the treks, tourists are able to view the fragile and beautiful ecosystem of the Rajasthan desert. This form of tourism provides income to many people.

- Ans.3** 1. The Ganga Plain is the region leading in agricultural production.
2. So, many industries based on agricultural raw materials are set up here.
3. Such industries are sugar, oil seeds, rice, cotton and jute mills. *[2 marks, 1 mark each point any two points]*
4. Sugar industry is the most developed industry in the Upper Ganga Plain.
Therefore, agro based based industries are found in the Ganga Plain.
- Ans.4** 1. Bhil and Gond people live in the hills along the northern and the northeastern edges of the plateau and speak various languages. *[2 marks, 1 mark each point any two points]*
2. Marathi is the main language of the northwestern Deccan in the state of Maharashtra.
3. Telugu and Kannada are the predominant languages of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
4. Tamil is the main language of Tamil Nadu and Malayalam in the state at Kerala.
5. The city of Hyderabad is an important centre of Urdu languages in the Deccan.
- Q.2B** **Write short notes on (any 2)** **[4M]**
- Ans.1** 1. Malwa Plateau is located in the south western part of the Central Highlands.
2. The average elevation of plateau is 500 m and is characterized by low relief and undulating topography.
3. The rolling topography of Malwa is at places spotted with low hills that rise above the plateau surface.
4. Major part of Malwa plateau falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh and located between Aravalli range in the west and Vindhya range in the south.
5. It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi, Chambal and Betwa. *[1/2 mark each point any 4 points]*
- Ans.2** 1. Assam is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world. it has tropical monsoon climate with heavy rainfall and high humidity.
2. It consists of tropical rainforest, deciduous forest, riverine grasslands, bamboo orchards and numerous wetland ecosystems.
3. Many of these are now protected as National Parks and Reserved Forests.
4. Kaziranga National Park is famous for Indian Rhinoceros and is a World Heritage site in Assam Plain.
5. The state is the last refuge for numerous other endangered species such as Golden Langur, Wood Duck Bengal Florican, and Pygmy Hog.
6. Some other endangered species with significant population in Assam are the tiger, elephant and gibbon. *[1/2 mark each point any 4 points]*
- Ans.3** 1. India has a large coastline of 7,517 km and is bounded in the west and southwest by the Arabian Sea.
2. The Bay of Bengal bounds India in the east and southeast.
3. The Indian ocean is to the south of India.
4. Kanyakumari is the southern tip of Indian Peninsula.
5. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate India from Sri Lanka.
6. India also shares a maritime boundary with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar. *[1/2 mark each point any 4 points]*

Q.3A Draw a simple bar graph by using the following data. [2M]



Q.3B Read the map given below and answer the following questions (any 2) [2M]

Ans.1 Maharashtra Plateau, Karnataka Plateau [1M]

Ans.2 Andhra – Telangana Plateau [1M]

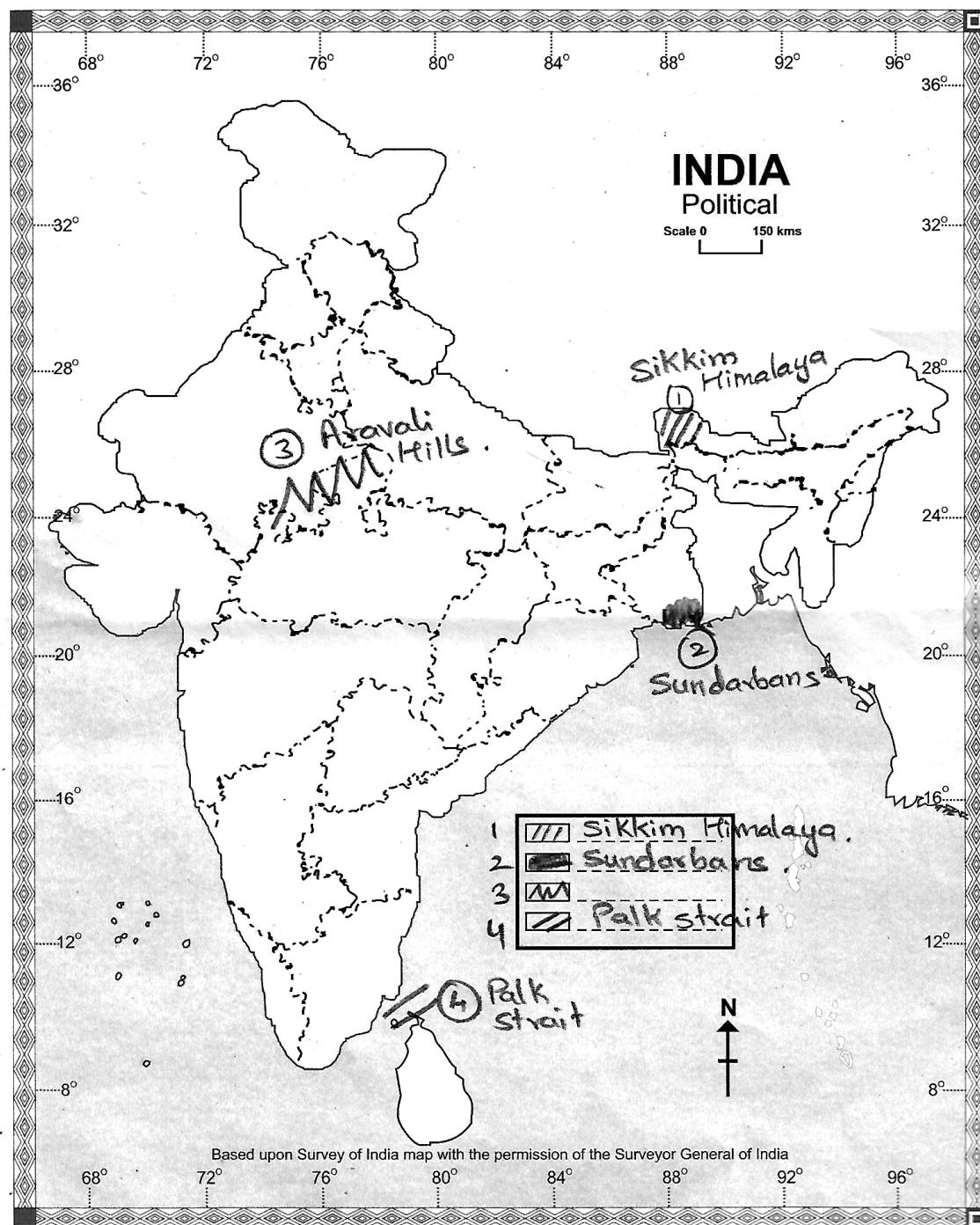
Ans.3 Nilgiri & Shevaroy Hills [1M]

Ans.4 R. Godavari, R. Manjara, Bhima, Krishna [1M]

Ans.5 R. Godavari, Mahanadi [1M]

Q.3C Show the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. (any 2)

[2M]



Q. 4 Answer the following in brief (any 2)

[8M]

- Ans.1**
1. A large number of farmers in Rajasthan Desert depend on animal husbandry for their livelihood.
 2. The desert region of Rajasthan is the biggest wool producing area in India. **[4Marks]**
 3. Chokla, Marwari, Malpuri and Pungal breeds of sheep are found in the region.
 4. Of the total wool production in India, 40% to 50% comes from Rajasthan.
 5. The wool of Chokla breed of sheep is considered to be of superior quality.
 6. The breeding centres have been developed for merino sheep at Suratgarh and Bikaner.
 7. Some important mills for making woollen thread have been established in Jodhpur and Bikaner.

- Ans.2** Following are the characteristics of agriculture in the Central Highlands of India :
1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the Central Highlands.
 2. Cotton and soybeans are important cash crops in this region.
 3. The other major crops grown in the area are wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra, gram, mung, urad and soybean.
 4. The economy of the Central Highlands is based on agriculture.
 5. The infertility of land, low productivity, lack of irrigation facilities and no use of modern methods have hindered the development of agriculture.

[4Marks]

- Ans.3**
1. The region with a wealth of natural resources has a number of environmental problems.
 2. It is difficult to protect and maintain the faunal diversity in the region due to exploitation of the natural resources.
 3. As the coastal regions have been the areas of high population density the level of human intervention is likely to lead to environmental problems. E.g. Landslides, water pollution, floods, excessive mining, etc.

[4Marks]

- Q. 5** **Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative from those given below** **[2M]**
1. an ideal **[1M]**
 2. public **[1M]**

- Q. 6** **Answer the following in short (any 3)** **[6M]**

- Ans.1** 1. Cash Reserve Ratio refers to the proportion of total deposits which commercial banks have to keep with the Central Bank. **[1 Mark Each Point]**
2. Arise in CRR results into lesser availability of credit through banks. It helps to control money supply.

Ans.2 There are two main objectives of Public Distribution System :

1. To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidized prices.
2. To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population. **[1 Mark Each Point]**

Ans.3 Food adulteration is a process by which sub-standard substances are added to food items by which its quantity increases but its quality decreases is called ‘food adulteration’. E. g. milk adulterated with water.

[1 Mark Each Point]

- Ans.4**
1. Mixed economy is one in which public and private sectors coexist.
 2. The public sector is owned and run by the government.
 3. The private sector is owned and managed by private individuals. E. g. India. **[1 Mark 2 Point]**

- Ans.5**
1. An Economy is a system which provides the means to work and earn a living.
 2. It is an organisation which makes the use of available resources to produce goods and services.
 3. It is a relationship between production, trade and the supply of money in a particular country or region. **[1 Mark 2 Point]**

Q. 7 Answer the following in brief (any 1)

[4M]

Ans.1

1. **Increase in public and private expenditure :** Due to war, developmental policies, etc. public expenditure increases, which leads to increase in private expenditure leads to a rise in demand for goods and services.
2. **Increase in export :** An increase in export reduces the stock of commodities available for home consumption. It creates a shortage of goods in the economy. So, the demand exceeds the supply.
3. **Reduction in taxation :** When taxes are reduced, there is an increase in the purchasing power of consumers as there is excess income left with them. So, the demand increases.
4. **Rapid growth of population :** A rapidly growing population increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.
5. **Deficit financing :** Government meets the deficit by borrowing from the public and Reserve Bank and also by printing currency. This raises money supply. Therefore, the demand and prices rise.
6. **Availability of credit :** Due to an easy availability of credit, consumers' spending rises. It increases the demand for goods and services.

[4 Mark Each Point & Detail]

All these factors lead to rise in demand for goods and services which increases inflationary pressure.

Ans.2

The duties of a consumer are as follows :

1. Be quality conscious and aware of rights to restrict business malpractices.
2. Beware of misleading advertisements.
3. Insist the seller to give a bill, receipt and guarantee / warranty card.
4. Compare the quality, price, durability, after sales service, etc. of the product.
5. Carefully inspect variety of goods and make the best choice.

[4 Mark Each Point & Detail]