

**SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2013****SOCIAL STUDIES (GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS)****PAPER - II****PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION****(ENGLISH VERSION)**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. *Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.*
2. *Any relevant point other than laid down in the principles may be valued and assessed.*
3. *If more than required questions are answered exceeding the limit in a section, all answers should be valued and the answers with maximum marks should be considered.*
4. *Awarding 1/4 mark should be avoided.*
5. *Border cases should be dealt with great care.*

**PART - A**

Marks 35

**SECTION - I**

5 x 2 = 10 M

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- Note :**
1. Answer any FIVE (5) questions choosing atleast TWO (2) from each group A and B.
  2. Each question carries TWO marks.

**GROUP - A**

1. How is the name "India" derived ?

- Ans:**
- a) The name "India" is derived from the great river the "Sindhu" or the "Indus" located in the North West part of the Country.
  - b) People living along this river were recognised as "Indoi" by the Greeks in ancient times. Later this began to be referred to as "India" by the Britishers.

**Each point carries 1 mark**

**2 x 1 = 2 M**

2. What are the two important methods of climatic classification ?

- Ans:**
- a) **Koppen Method :** It is based on the monthly values of temperatures and precipitation.
  - b) **Thorntwaite Method :** It is based on Water Balance concept.

**Each point carries 1 mark**

**2 x 1 = 2 M**

3. What is Soil erosion ? What are the agents of soil erosion?

**Ans:** a) **Soil Erosion** : Washing away of the fine and fertile topmost layer of the soil cover.

b) **Agents** : Running water, wind, human and animal interference.

**Each point carries 1 mark**

**2 x 1 = 2 M**

4. What were the main reasons for the increase of population after Independence ?

**Ans:** a) Effective handling of famine, drought and flood situations, the death rate has come down.

b) Effective control of dreadful epidemic diseases through the achievement of medical technologies and wide spread diffusion of health care delivery system.

c) The high birth rate could not be controlled like in the case of death rate because of illiteracy, religious and social attitude of the people

d) The family planning programme of the Government has not been very successful for effective control of birth rate on par with that of the death rate.

e) The primary economy agriculture, the development of secondary and tertiary economic sectors through plan

periods like industrialisation, urbanisation etc., have created more employment opportunities.

- f) The spread of education and effective as well as optimum utilisation of all the available resources have given greater scope and prospects for sustainability.

**Any four points**

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ M}$**

**GROUP - B**

- 5.** What is Mahalwari System ?

**Ans:** In Mahalwari system, the land belonged to a small group of families who were usually the most powerful in their region and were responsible for paying rent to the state.

**2 M**

- 6.** Explain various programmes launched by the Government for promotion of employment.

**Ans:**

- a) Rural Works Programme (RWP)
- b) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme (MFAL)
- c) Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA)
- d) New programmes are designed to reduce the incidence of educated un-employment (Self Employment Schemes).



Majority of the employment generation programmes are targetted at the rural population.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ M}$**

7. What is the relationship between occupational structure and Modernisation?

**Ans:** 1) Modernisation brings a change in the occupational structure. It implies respectable standard of living and renewed emphasis on Market Orientation.

2) A good deal of Policy formulation has been devoted to increase the role of secondary and tertiary sectors in the Economy.

3) The proportion of working population in the secondary and Tertiary sectors has marginally increased, that indicates the direction of Modernisation and transformation of the Economy.

4) There is an increase in the secondary and service sectors with the modernisation. Modernisation improves conditions in economy.

**Any four points.**

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ M}$**

8. What is Economic Planning ?

- Ans.** a) Co-ordination of goals involving allocation and prioritization of goals selected and
- b) Co-ordination of the resources to be employed to achieve these goals in a specified time span.

**Each point carries 1 mark**

**2 x 1 = 2 M**

**SECTION - II**

**4 x 1 = 4 M**

- Note:** 1. Answer any FOUR of the following six questions in one or two sentences each.
2. Each question carries ONE Mark.

9. What are the West flowing rivers ?

**Ans.** The Narmada, the Tapti, the Mahi and the Sabarmathi.

**any 2 rivers. each  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**2 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 1 mark**

10. What is Sheet erosion ?

**Ans.** During the rainy period, when the soil cover is directly exposed to torrential rainfall and flash floods, the thin mantle of top soil which is formed as a result of several centuries of natural weathering processes will be removed over large

areas in the form of layer to layer which is called "sheet erosion". 1 M

**11.** Name the major ports in India.

**Ans.** **West Coast :** Kandla, Mumbai, Mormugao, Mangalore, Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhavasheva) and Cochin.

**East Coast :** Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakapatnam, Paradeep, Haldia and Kolkata.

**Any 2 ports**

**Each  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mark**

**$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 M$**

**12.** What is Urbanisation?

**Ans.** Rapid growth of towns associated with economic development called Urbanisation. 1 M

**13.** Expand SGSY.

**Ans.** Swarna Jayanthi Gram Samridhi Yojana 1 M

**14.** Who is the Vice-President of Planning Commission of India ?

**Ans.** Montek Singh Ahluwalia. 1 M

**SECTION - III****GROUP - A****4 x 4 = 16M**

- Note :**
1. Answer Any Four questions choosing TWO from each of the following groups A & B
  2. Each question carries Four marks

**15.** Distinguish between Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects.

<b>Ans: Major Irrigation Projects</b>	<b>Medium Irrigation Projects</b>	<b>Minor Irrigation Projects</b>
1) Major irrigation projects are those with command area of more than 10000 hectares.	1) Medium irrigation projects are those with command area between 2000 and 10000 hectares	1) Minor irrigation projects are those with command area upto 2000 hectares
2) These projects are constructed across the rivers.	2) These are constructed across rivers and small tributaries.	2) These schemes include ground water and surface water schemes.

**4 M**



**16.** What is Green Revolution ? Explain its objectives.

**Ans: Green Revolution :**

- 1) 'Green Revolution' refers to the specific plant improvements notably to the development of high yielding varieties for the increase of crop production. **2 M**

**Objectives of Green Revolution :**

- 1) To bring a broad transformation of agricultural sector in the country in order to overcome the problem of food shortage, hunger, under nutrition and mal-nutrition.
- 2) For the effective utilisation of agricultural resources in the country.
- 3) To increase the standard of living and eliminate agricultural poverty in the rural areas.
- 4) To eliminate agriculture as a bottleneck to overall economic development of the nation.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.**

**$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ M.}$**

**17. What are the facilities required for the ship-building Industry ? Name the major ship building units.**

**Ans.** Facilities required for the ship-building Industry:

- (i) deep navigable water
- (ii) a large area of level land close by

(iii) the nearness to sources of raw materials such as iron and steel, wood etc.

(iv) cheap and highly skilled technical labour.

Major Ship building units :

(i) Hindustan Shipard at Visakhapatnam.

(ii) The Garden Reach Ship builders and Engineers Ltd., at Calcutta.

(iii) The Cochin Shipyard at Cochin.

(iv) The Mazagaon Dock at Mumbai.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.**

**$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ M}$**

**18.** What are the Chief Exports and Imports of India ?

**Ans: Chief Exports of India :**

(a) Manufactured goods occupied the largest share of 75.5% in the exports within this group, Gems and Jewellery is very important exportable items.

(b) Readymade garments (11.6%), Cotton Yard and Fabrics (6.9%), Leather (3.8%), Handi Crafts (4.2%), Metals (3.1%), Machinery and Instruments (2.9%), Drugs and Fine Chemicals (2.9%), Transport Equipment (2.6%), Iron and Steel (1.9%), Coal Tar Chemicals and Electronic goods.

- (c) In the agricultural exports, Marine products are important with 3.6% in the total export trade followed by Oil Meals (3.3%), Cereals, Cashew, tea, raw-cotton, coffee, spices, fruits and vegetables and tobacco.
- (d) In the Ores exported, Iron Ore is very important.

**Chief Imports of India :**

- (a) Petroleum accounts for the largest share of 24.7% of the total value of the Imports.
- (b) In Capital goods, Machine tools (9.4%), Project goods (6.7%), Transport equipment (5.4%) and Electrical machinery (3.4%).
- (c) Pearls and Precious stones (11.3%), Chemicals (8.5%), Fertilizers (3.6%), Iron and Steel (3.4%), Professional instruments (2.1%), Non-ferrous metals (2%) and Paper board and Newsprint (1%).
- (d) A few agricultural products are now being imported.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.**

**$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$  M.**

**GROUP - B**

**19.** What are the characteristics of Indian Economy during the British period ?

**Ans:** (1) Continuous exploitation of economic resources, material wealth and natural habitat by the British.

- (2) It resulted in the permanent loss of India's Gross National Income and National Wealth.
- (3) Modified land tenure system which was an important source of revenue improved irrigation system and transport.
- (4) Commercialisation of agriculture and development of plantation, jute and other agro-based industries.
- (5) Stiff competition to indigenous products through British exports of machine made goods.
- (6) Discriminatory tariff policy suppressed local textile and other artisan based industries in order to promote British exports.
- (7) Slow pace of growth of agro-based industries and de-industrialisation of indigeneous manufacturers.
- (8) An enormous decline in rural income percapita, decrease in wage levels, rise in the number of the unemployed, substantial rise in the poverty due to among other things, man made scares.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**8 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 4 M**

**20)** Explain different concepts of Inflation ? Is structural inflation a useful concept in the context of India ?

**Ans:** Generally two types of inflationary situations are distinguished.

(a) Demand-pull and (b) Cost-push.



(a) **Demand-pull inflation :**

A demand-pull inflation occurs when the aggregate demand rises continuously due to increase in investment expenditure, public and private or both, which may result in sustained rise in general price level.

(b) **Cost-push inflation :**

A cost-push inflation occurs when a sustained rise in the general price level is caused due to an autonomous increase in costs. This may be either owing to the decision by employees to demand higher real wages or by employers to raise their profit margins. It may also result in from rising prices of imports.

(c) **Structural Inflation :**

- (a) The most relevant concept of inflation to the Indian context, as also to the developing countries, is what is known as structural inflation.
- (b) A structural inflation occurs when the structural factors, namely, the interaction of the primary sector with the secondary sector and variety of exchange relations cause sustained rise in general price level which results in inflationary spiral. India has not experienced any inflationary spiral owing to structural factors so far.

**2 M + 2 M = 4 Marks**



**21.** Explain the growth of Indian agriculture during the VII and VIII Five Year Plan period.

**Ans.** 1) With the advent of planning in India agriculture has received a fillip in terms of allocation of resources and has continued to be a priority sector throughout the planning process till today.

2) The First Five Year plan (1951-56) gave utmost priority to agriculture including irrigation.

3) In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) major thrust was accorded to agriculture. Rs. 39,770 crores was allotted to agriculture, irrigation and rural development, out of a total plan out-lay of Rs.1,80,000 crores, which is around 22 percent.

4) In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), allocation to agriculture, irrigation and rural-development has not changed in percentage terms. Total allocation to agriculture was Rs. 93,680 crores out of total plan outlay of Rs.4,34,100 crores which works out to be 21.9 percent.

**Each point 1 mark**

**4 x 1 = 4 M**

**GROUP - B**

**22. What are the general and specific objectives of Planning in India ?**

**Ans: General Objectives :**

- 1) To improve national income and raise the standard of living in the country.
- 2) To attain rapid industrialization with emphasis on basic and heavy industries.
- 3) Generation and expansion of employment opportunities.
- 4) Distributional justice through reduction in inequalities in income and wealth.

**Specific Objectives :**

- 1) The First Five Year Plan - Agriculture.
- 2) The Second Five Year Plan - Heavy Industrial Sector.
- 3) The Third Five Year Plan - Self reliance.
- 4) The Fourth Five Year Plan - Removal of Poverty (Garibi Hatao) and growth with justice.

- 5) The Fifth Five Year Plan – Removal of Poverty and attainment o.f self reliance
- 6) The Sixth Five Year Plan – Removal of Poverty and attainment of self reliance.
- 7) The Seventh Five Year Plan – Food production, employment & productivity.
- 8) The Eight Five Year Plan – Employment generation, control of population, Universal elementary education, drinking water, strengthening of infrastructure sectors.
- 9) The Ninth Five Year Plan – 7% target growth rate.

**General objectives : 2 M**

**Specific objectives : 2 M**

**2+2 = 4 M**

**SECTION - IV**

5 x 1 = 5 M

**Note:** Locate the following places in the out line map of **India**.

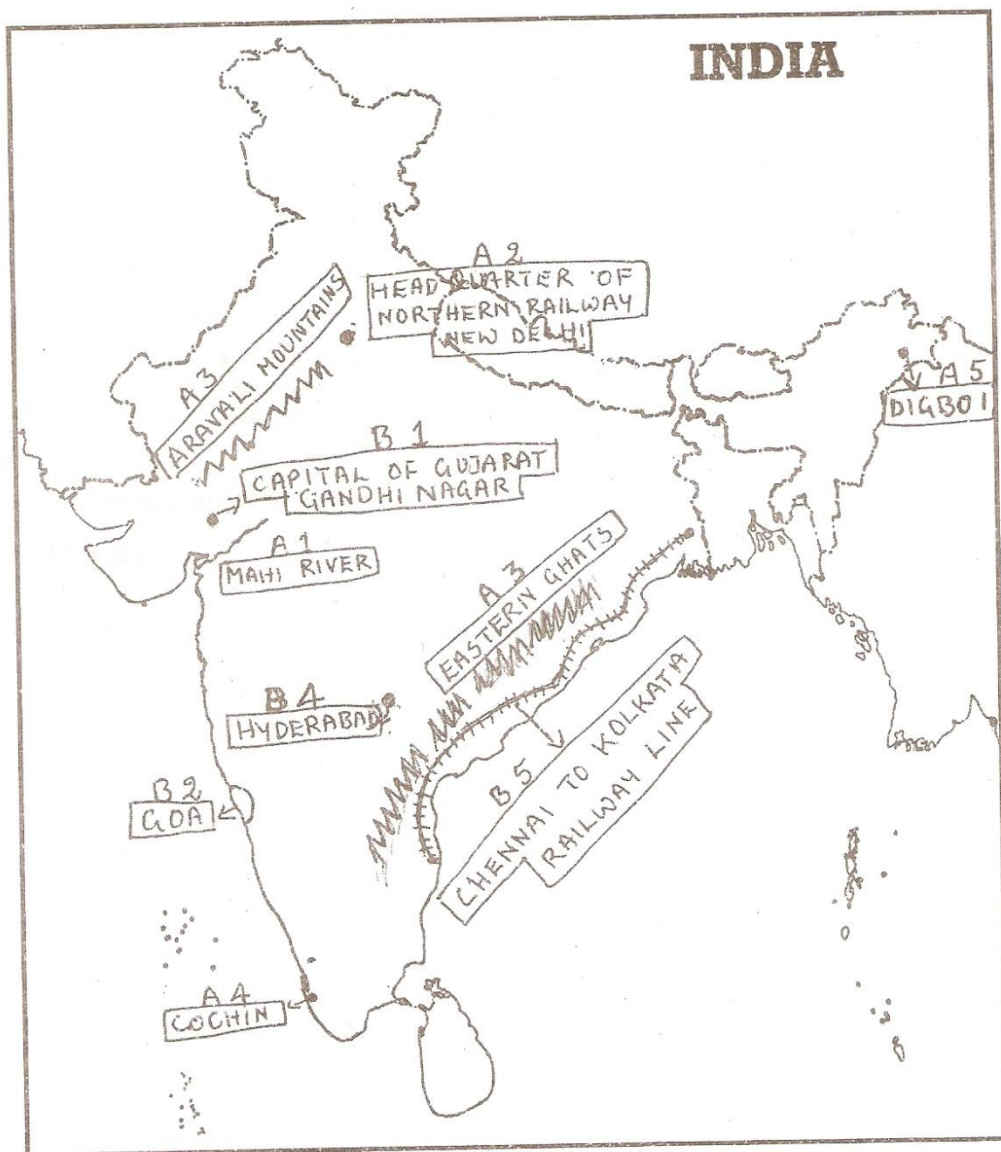
**23. Group " A "**

- |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Mahi river    | 2) Head Quarter of Northern Railway |
| 3) Eastern Ghats | 4) Cochin                           |
|                  | 5) Digboi                           |

Or

**Group " B "**

- |                       |                                    |                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Capital of Gujarat | 2) Goa                             | 3) Aravali Mountains |
| 4) Hyderabad          | 5) Chennai to Kolkata Railway Line |                      |



**PART - B****Marks : 15****Instructions:** 1) Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.

2) Marks will not be awarded in case of any over-writing, re-writing or erased answers.

I. Choose the correct Answers

**10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 5 M**

<b>Q.No's</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Answers</b>	Add Score	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	Add Score

II. Fill in the blanks

**10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 5 M**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 11) Cotton     | 16) 1961-66           |
| 12) Pakistan   | 17) 60,8 Years        |
| 13) June       | 18) Primary           |
| 14) Gullies    | 19) Third, Five, Six  |
| 15) The Hoogly | 20) Duvvuri Subba Rao |

III. Match the following

**Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark****10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 5 M**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 21) C | 26) C |
| 22) F | 27) D |
| 23) A | 28) E |
| 24) E | 29) B |
| 25) B | 30) A |

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